

B.24

WAR

A. C. & Son
Vols
16

...War.Cuts.and.Clippings...

Vol. VII
.....

From...SEP 5 1916...

To...JAN 15 1917...

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

Leche

A. C. & Son
1/6

ED. NOTE

This VOL. commences with the allies on the offensive on all fronts. The prospects are brighter than at the beginning of any of the other VOL.S.

Maps of the ~~following~~
VARIOUS Fronts may be
found by the table below.

Somme Front	Pages	13.
WESTERN "	"	
EASTERN " (RICA)	"	
" " (CASH)	"	
Balkan "	"	23.
African "	"	
Italian "	"	
Mesopotamian "	"	
Extras.	"	12.

War Cuts and Clippings
VOL VII

Collected by A. C. Evans.
'11

From SEP 5 1916 to JAN 15 1917
JAN 77 1917 1916

a continuation from
Books 1-6.

25 125 225
50 150 250
75 175
100 200

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATER (B.M.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17



[Star.]

[Montreal.]

They Held the Line.

Our noble Canadians perished in large numbers at Ypres, but the Germans never could master them!



[Star.]

[Montreal.]

Chased Back to Safety.

If the British Cruiser Squadron pup could do this to the German High Sea Fleet, what would the British Grand Fleet bulldog have done to him had he waited?

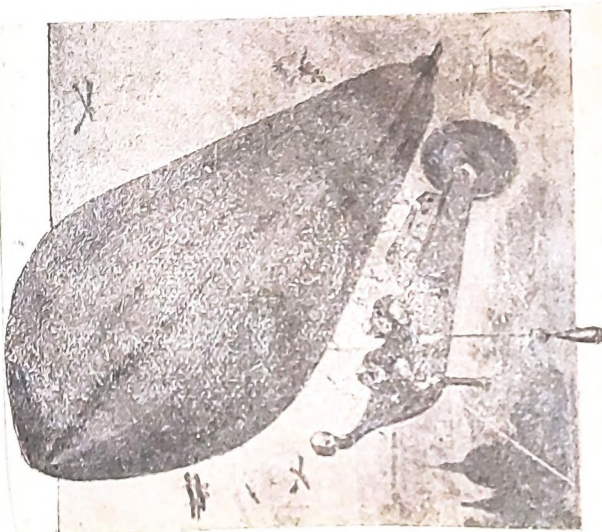


[Nebelspalter.]

[Zurich.]

Mosquito Bites.

"If I only could find the proper insect powder to use against these pests."



[Sydney.]

[The Bulletin.]

The Campaign of Frighfulness.

GERMAN AIRMAN: "Now zis is der beauty! If ve can only blow oop dis Wilhelm Hughes, der Pritish Empire vill sue for beace already."



[Star.]

[Montreal.]

Out of the Darkness!

A more glorious Erin will arise from the German-bred troubles in Dublin.

BRITISH CAPTURE LEUZE WOOD

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—British troops captured the whole of Leuze wood, a mile northeast of Comblès, in heavy fighting last night, General Haig reported this afternoon. Desperate fighting is going on between Comblès and Ginchy.

The text of the British official statement follows:—

"The artillery of both sides has been active north of Pozieres, and in the neighborhood of Moquet farm. Last night we discharged gas successfully opposite Gommecourt.

"During the night our troops gained possession of the whole of Leuze wood. Fighting continues between the wood and Comblès village and around Ginchy.

"Yesterday afternoon our heavy artillery effectively shelled the enemy's butments in Polygon wood, east of Ypres."

GERMAN ATTACKS BROKEN UP

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Repeated German attacks against the newly won French positions south of the Somme were broken up by French barrage fire last night, it was officially announced today.

The German assaults reached their greatest violence at Denicourt and Berny-En-Santerre. North of the Somme the Germans made no counter-attacks during the night, but artillery was active at all points.

"North of the Somme the enemy attempted no counter-attacks during the night. Artillery activity continued to a pronounced degree on different parts of the front.

"South of the Somme the Germans made several attacks on our new

positions south of Denicourt and in the neighborhood of Berny. All these attacks were broken by our curtain of fire, which inflicted losses on the enemy.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) at about eight o'clock yesterday evening the enemy attempted an attack against the village of Fleury after a heavy bombardment. Caught by the hot fire of our machine guns, the Germans were unable to débouch. The total number of prisoners taken in the sector east of Fleury has been increased by about forty.

"In Lorraine a strong enemy detachment was surprised by our fire and dispersed at a moment when it was endeavoring to carry one of our advanced positions. Everywhere else the night was calm."

HUN ONSLAUGHTS LACK SPIRIT

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The lack of spirit displayed by the Germans in counter-attacks of the last two days offers evidence, according to French military men, of the severe shock to the German morale of the Anglo-French victories in this week's fighting on the Somme.

The second anniversary of the beginning of the battle of the Marne, which turned the German tide from the gates of Paris, was celebrated here today while Paris took stock of

the new successes of the Somme. The principal celebrations, however, will be held next Sunday.

In their advances since Sunday, both north and south of the Somme, the French have scored some of the most important gains of the whole Somme offensive.

They have increased the pressure on Peronne and south of the river have drawn so close to the Chaubannes-Peronne railway that that line of communication is now under hot fire and useless to the Germans.

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER GAINS AND FORCE ENEMY OUT OF THE LEUZE WOOD

Germans Officially Admit Loss of Town of Clery Northwest of Peronne — Rumored British Have Sunk Submarine in Zeebrugge Harbor—German Attacks All Fail

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The village of Clery has been captured by the French, it was officially admitted this afternoon.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—British airmen bombarded and destroyed a German submarine in Zeebrugge harbor, returning safely to their base at Dunkirk, according to reports received here today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6.—A Zeppelin, very badly damaged, landed near Mons following the raid on London, and was disabled and its parts shipped to Germany, according to advices received here today. Several of the crew were suffering from shrapnel wounds.

ENGLISH WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN PAY TOLL FOR COUNTRY

*Suffer Casualties in Munition Factories While
Men are Facing Enemy at Front—Cheerfully
Face Danger in Order to Do Their Bit*

Special Star Cable by J. W. Pegler
of the United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 25, (by mail.)—
Seared by molten metal, blinded by
steel shavings and with fingers snip-
ped off by the cruel machinery of
the munitions factories, English
women and girls are paying the price
of patriotism as well as their men at
the front.

Industrial accidents have not dim-
inished, despite the claim of labor
experts that women are more careful
than men. Their inexperience is
believed to account for many of the
accidents; so the experts may be
right after all, in theory. But theory
won't restore sight or knead the kinks
out of pitifully mangled hands.

Another explanation is that femi-
ne puddlers, machinists and lathe
hands become preoccupied at their
work when their thoughts flit to the
men fighting in France, the ladle

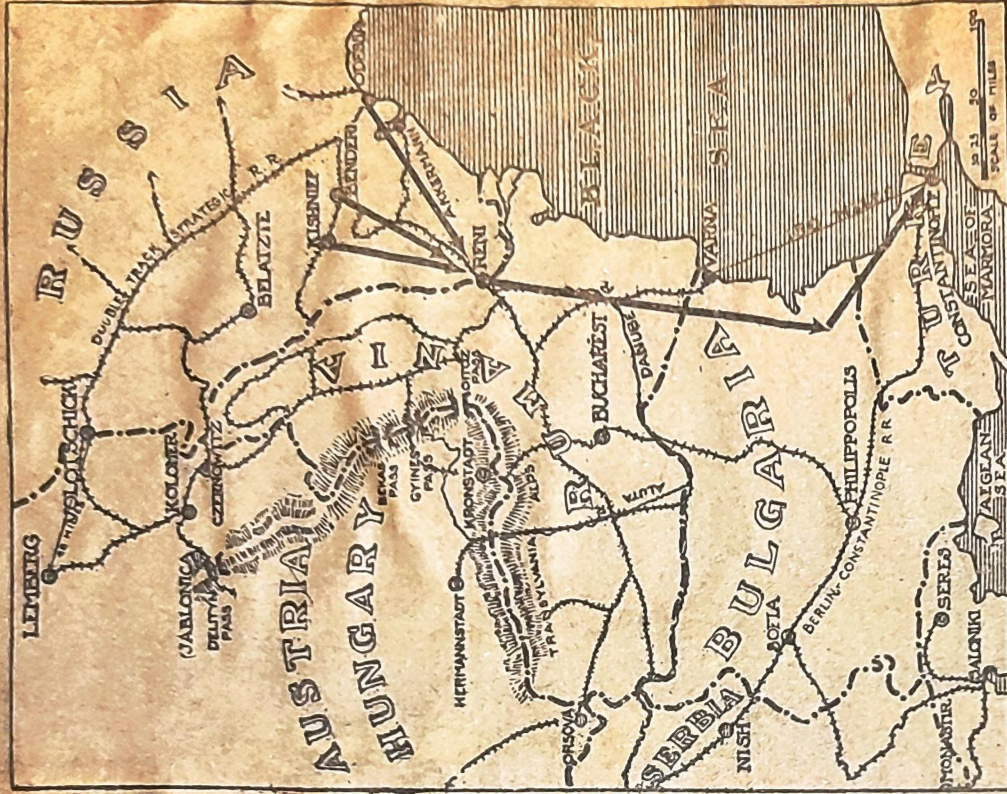
tips or the belt slips off the roller
there's a scream and another casu-
alty goes down on the growing list.

FACING DANGERS CHEERFULLY

A big shell factory in Lancashire
has claimed its share of victims.
A soldier's wife is the latest worker to
be seriously injured. Her mind
wandered for a second from the
deadly machine before her and the
knife came down, lopping off the
thumb, two fingers and part of the
third from her left hand. But she
be back at some kind of war job
when the wounds are healed. The
workers know shells have got to be
made.

Many women have become skilled
mechanics who a few months ago
were unaccustomed to manual work.
They all brave the dangers of in-
jury cheerfully to do their bit in the
war.

RUSSIA'S ROUTE TO THE GOLDEN HORN



Arrows show direction of predicted Russian drive from bases in southern Russia via Rym in Roumania and Varna in Bulgaria to Constantinople. The Russian bases are served by the recently constructed strategic railway line from Odessa to Volotschick.

CANADIANS ARE DEVILS AVERS HUN RUMANIANS ADVANCING IN HUNGARY

Know No Fear, Says German Officer's Letter, Found by French

REFERS TO CHARGE BY MONTREALERS

Declares His Regiment Was Completely Demoralized at Ypres

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright).

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Sept. 6.—An echo of the Ypres salient comes to a Canadian now near the Somme from the famous French "Iron Division," which held the Canadian left when we first went into the salient, but were relieved the day before the gas attack by Colonial troops, and have just been in the terrific fighting which ended in a considerable gain to the right of our Somme position.

Coming back to a well earned rest, they heard the Canadians were somewhere near, and some French officers sought them out, bring with them a letter they had captured from an officer of the 125th Prussian Battalion. He evidently never had a chance of posting it, and thus avoiding the German censorship, it described the terrific attack which resulted in the Canadians recapturing the last great crater on Hill Sixty early in August. He says:

"DEVILS POSSESSED OF MAD SPIRIT."

"Half our regiment was wiped out by the frightful artillery fire. We thought we could never remain. Then still heavier guns concentrated on our makeshift trenches. We were getting ready to retreat when suddenly the Canadians sprang out of the very ground at our feet. They were devils possessed with a mad spirit that knew no fear. They bombed the few of our men who stood their ground, and then bayoneted many others as they fled through the barrage of the British artillery.

"So utterly demoralized were some of our men who came through that Hell they refused to march when we were ordered to a new position which we knew would be the Somme."

The bringing of the letter by their French comrades was a delicate compliment that was appreciated by a certain Montreal regiment which occupied a liason position just before Langemarck, and which also happened made the particular attack described in the prisoner's unfinished missive.

ROLAND HILL.

Central Press.
PARIS, Sept. 6.—Violent artillery actions are in progress in the region of Lake Doiran and the Struma river, on the Macedonian front in the sector held by the Serbians, the War Office announced today. No infantry engagement occurred yesterday.

The official account follows:
No infantry action occurred yesterday. There were violent artillery duels in the sectors of the Struma and Lake Doiran, as well as on the Serbian front as a whole."

Huns and Bulgars are Beaten Back

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Official announcement is made by the Rumanian War Office that attempts of the Germans and Bulgarians to invade eastern Rumania have been defeated and that the Rumanians are in possession of all the frontier east of the Danube, along which the attack was directed.

The Rumanian invasion of Austria is being carried on with further success. After spirited fighting in the region of Borzeck, the Rumanians captured heights west of that point. The announcement follows:

"On our northern and northeastern fronts, after spirited fighting in the region of Borzeck, the heights to the west thereof were occupied by us. We captured four officers and 150 men."

Bulgar-German Attempt to Break Across Border Checked

RUSSIANS FORCE TEUTONS TO FLEE

Further Substantial Victory for the Czar's Troops Announced

By Central Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Russian official statement today at the German army headquarters, have pressed back the advance of Charles' from the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester river, in Galicia.

Special Star Cable by United Press. BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Seven Rumanian work 40 miles northeast of Bucharest, have been captured by the German and Bulgarian forces, it was officialy announced today.

Special Star Cable by United Press. COLOGNE, Sept. 6.—Three Zeppelins took part in the Sunday night raid on Bucharest, Berlin dispatches reported today. They dropped bombs on large houses starting fires in the Rumanian capital.

ARTILLERY DUELS PREVAIL.



BRITISH LOST SIX LIEUT.-COLONELS DURING LAST WEEK.

Associated Press Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 25. — Casualty lists for the first two weeks of August show that the British army lost 600 officers killed, 1,702 wounded and 204 missing, a total of 2,506.

This brings up the losses since the beginning of the war to 38,922 officers of whom 11,442 have been killed or died of wounds, 24,680 wounded and 2,800 are missing.

In the fortnight six Lieutenant-Colonels were killed.

not we found corpses of our soldiers terribly mutilated by the Turks. "To the west of Lake Van, British armored motor cars drove out the Turks from the villages situated in the region of Chukbur Nor-shen.

"Balkan front: Germano-Bulgarian troops are attacking Rumanian forces in the region of Turtukal."

HUNGARIAN DIET PERTURBED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6. — According to a Budapest telegram, says the Reuters correspondent at Amsterdam, yesterday's session of the Hungarian Diet was an extremely stormy one.

When Premier Tisza entered the House he was greeted with loud shouts of "Resign," from the party of Count Michael Karolyi. The three other Opposition parties remained quiet.

When order was restored Premier Tisza, who was repeatedly interrupted, said that the attitude of the Rumanians was without precedent in the history of the world, and that he hoped measures which had been taken would shortly bear fruit.

"Rumania will not escape her fate," the Premier is quoted as declaring. "I am confident that we will win this war on all frontiers. Our duty is to maintain the unity of Hungary in its fight for existence."

Ex-Premier Count Julius Andrássy agreed that the entire energy of the nation should be exerted in the fight which was in self-defence, but he criticised the manner in which the Government carried on its business and its lack of foresight.

The position of the country, the ex-Prime Minister said, was serious but not critical.

"We possess all the Unvardia frontier (between Bulgaria and Rumania, east of the Danube). An attack south of Bazardjik was repulsed. The battle continues on the remainder of the frontier."

"The enemy bombarded Isalox and Calafat, on the banks of the Danube. "In an aerial attack on Constanta (Kustendje), by three hydro-aeroplane bombs were dropped and several civilians, including children, were wounded."

ENEMY FAILS AT ALL POINTS.

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 4, via London, Sept. 6, 8:0 a.m. (Delayed). — Capture of prisoners and supplies and the repulse of attacks against their positions are announced in an official communication issued by the Rumanian War Office today. The statement reads:

"Small encounters have occurred along the whole of the northern and northwestern front. We repulsed two hostile attacks in the Merizier Valley."

"We captured at Sepsi-Szent-Gyorgy more than 500 wagons containing foodstuffs and forage and a completely equipped hospital."

"In the upper Maros Valley, the enemy used dum-dum bullets. We captured seven officers and 620 men."

"On the southern front superior enemy forces attacked the bridgehead of Turtukan ten times, but each time was repulsed."

RUSSIAN TROOPS VICTORIOUS.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6. — via London. — Russian troops yesterday captured a Teutonic fortified position in the region of the lower Gordenka, in the direction of Halicz, Galicia, and drove the Austro-Germans toward the northwest, says the Russian official statement issued today.

The number of prisoners taken in the fighting on the Lower Gordenka, the statement adds, so far amounts to 4,500 men, among whom were about 2,000 Germans.

The text of the Russian official statement follows.

"In the direction of Halicz, in the region of the lower Gordenka, a left tributary of the Dniester, our troops captured a fortified position of the enemy and drove him to the northwest. The number of prisoners taken here so far amounts to 4,500 men, among whom were about 2,000 Germans."

"In the wooded Carpathians our advance continues. Our troops have captured a series of heights and have repelled all repeated enemy counter attacks."

"Rumanian front: In the region of

Evans.—Lieutenant E. H. S. Evans, 18th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, second son of Mr. William P. Evans



LIEUTENANT EVANS.

to his comrade's bravery. A memorial service was held in the Parish Church, Bidston, on July 30. The congregation included the relatives, many of the staff of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, the Major and Captain (both recovering from wounds) of the late officer's regiment, many of his fellow-members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association and other local pharmacists, including Messrs. L. Moreton Parry (Pharmaceutical Council), D. H. Evans (Hon. Secretary), W. H. Clubb, Henry Peet, John H. Robinson, H. V. C. Last, John Bain, and T. Fell Abraham. The service, which was conducted by the Vicar, was very impressive. Mr. Evans has two other sons with the Forces. One, Captain W. T. Evans, of the Welsh Regiment, was wounded at Ypres in October 1914, and for the last twelve months had been at the Staff College, Camberley. He, however, has now returned under orders to France, having received a Staff appointment. Mr. Evans's youngest son, Second-Lieutenant Ernest V. Evans, is at Whittington Camp, with the 3/4th Cheshires, under Colonel Blood.

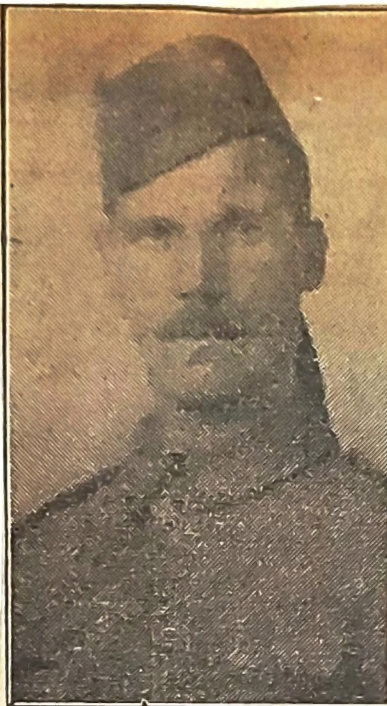
GRAY.—Private Stanley Gray, of the Yorkshire Regiment, who was assistant to Mr. T. M. Holmes, chemist and druggist.

NINE OF 13TH BATTALION; EIGHT WERE CASUALTIES



This picture was taken before the battalion sailed for France. Of the nine, one is still on duty. The others have been on casualty lists. Reading from left to right the names are: Top row—William Owen (wounded), Charlie Bowman (wounded), Russell Murray (wounded), R. Charles Hill (killed in action), Alec Barbour (killed in action), Bottom row—Harry Quintette (still on duty), Ted Collins (wounded).

73rd
B.N.
R.A.C.



PTE. HENRY KEARNEY.



PTE. R. VINCENT.

Both men were in their company returning from the trenches when a shell dropped in their midst, killing a number of them, and seriously wounding several others.

Mrs. R. Vincent, of 154 Coursol St., received word yesterday that her husband has been killed. Private Vincent was 27 years old, and was born in Glas-tenbury, England. He was a well-known footballer and went overseas with the 73rd Highlanders. Before en-listing he was a machinist in the Grand

Trunk Railway. Three brothers of de-ceased are in the firing line.

Mr. Duchamp, of 45 Victoria street, got word yesterday from Ottawa that his friend Henry Kearney has been killed. Private Kearney was born in West India, was 30 years old, and went overseas with the 73rd Highlanders.

"British Navy Can Never Be Destroyed," Say the German Socialist Press

Stuttgart Paper Declares That if France, Italy and Russia were Defeated, the British Navy Would be Supreme Unless a Miracle Happened—Prolongation of the War Can Only Add Misery to the German People—Recall of von Falkenhayn Declared to be an Admission of Defeat.

(By Canadian Press)

London, Sept. 7.—The Daily Express prints the extracts from the Berlin Socialist organ, Vorwaerts:

"If the central authorities still have any doubts as to the real sentiments of the people in regard to the continuance of this frightful struggle, they should personally attend some of the crowded meetings now being held in various parts of the empire.

"At all of these gatherings the demand for speedy peace without any annexations is received with thunderous cheers.

"At one of these gatherings Deputy Kappler declared that the only real guarantees against the repetition of such a catastrophe lay in the disarmament of all states and the establishment of an international compulsory arbitration court. In the meantime, however, he added, a truce with Great Britain must be arranged, even if at the sacrifice of some of Germany's chief ambitions."

The Schwabische Tagwacht, of Stuttgart, is quoted as saying:

"Even if the Russians, Italians, and all of the continental allies were beaten, England's naval supremacy would not be destroyed, and we may go so far as to say that unless a miracle happens this object will never be realized, not even though the war lasts thirty years. Prolongation of the war can only plunge us into deeper misery and expose us to the gravest perils."

The Berlin Post says:

"The recall of von Falkenhayn is equivalent to an admission by Germany of the defeat suffered before Verdun, an admission which comes more than six months after the beginning of this gigantic adventure.

"It was said that Falkenhayn would be fully justified in the sacrifice of half a million men if he could capture Verdun. He has lost the elite of the Imperial armies and now Verdun represents a military defeat, the consequences of which are now seen in Northern France, in Russia, in the Trentino, and on the Isonzo. It fur-ther constitutes a moral defeat of which the re-action is at this moment felt so seriously in the Balkans,"

Mar-
in at-
Dent.
Sergt. Eugene
Bourcier
(reported
missing),
663 Cen-
tre street.

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601
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CITY W

GERMAN FIRST LINE TRENCHES ARE CAPTURED

Germans Made Desperate Attempt to Regain Ground Lost to British but are Driven Back With Heavy Losses—Roumanians Evacuate Town—Russians are Now Advancing on Towards Lemburg.

Bucharest, September 6, via London, September 7.—Roumanian troops have occupied Gyergyo-Ditro-Orsova pass, on the north and northwest frontier of Roumania, says the official statement issued by the Roumanian War Office to-day. Seven guns, a number of machine guns and important food stores were captured from the Austro-Hungarians.

German and Bulgarian forces, having received numerous reinforcements, continue to attack with great violence the Roumanian fortress of Turtukai. The garrison of the fortress is ceaselessly counter-attacking, the Roumanian statement adds, and the losses on each side are said to have been very serious.

HUNS SAY 20,000 ROUMANIANS CAPTURED.

Berlin, September 7.—More than 20,000 Roumanians were taken prisoner when Bulgarian and German troops captured the Roumanian fortress of Turtukai, says the official statement issued to-day by the German army headquarters. The statement says that in the capture of the Roumanian fortress more than 100 guns were taken.

FRENCH CAPTURE HUNS' FIRST LINE.

Paris, September 7.—The French have captured the German first line trenches over a front of one mile on the Verdun front, the War Office announced to-day.

The breach in the German line was effected on the front north-east of Verdun, between the Vaux-Chapitre region and the town of Chenois. They took 250 prisoners.

The French statement adds that a powerful effort made by German troops to dislodge the French from Hospital Farm, on the Somme front, was without success, and that the Germans were dispersed with heavy losses.

GERMANS' ATTACK ON LEUZE WOOD FAILED.

London, September 7.—A German attempt to regain possession of Leuze Wood, on the Somme front, last night, led to hand-to-hand fighting with the British. The War Office announced to-day that the Germans were beaten back.

The announcement follows:—

"Under cover of darkness the enemy made a counter-attack against our position in Leuze Wood. After hand-to-hand fighting the enemy was driven back, leaving two officers and seventeen men prisoners in our hands.

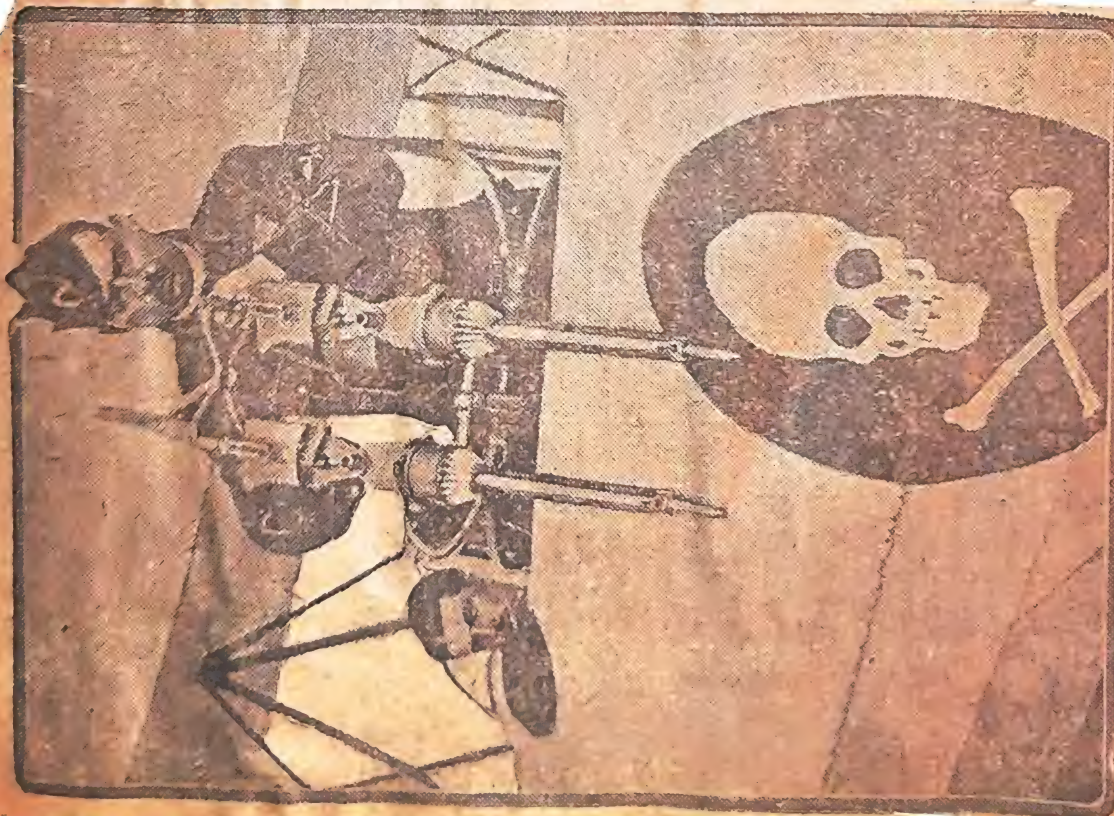
"The fighting at Ginchy continues. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night and this morning, the enemy using gas and lachrymatory shells. East of Neuville St. Vaast the enemy exploded a mine. Yesterday evening we carried out a very effective bombardment of the enemy's trenches west of Lens."

RUSSIANS BOMBARDING HALICZ.

Petrograd, September 7, via London, 1.49 p.m.—The Russians are bombarding the Galician town of Halicz, about 60 miles south-east of Lemberg, says the Russian official report issued to-day. The town is in flames.

The Russian statement adds that Russian troops have occupied the railway lines between Halicz and Semikovitze and Wodniki.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AVIATOR AT HIS NEW DOUBLE MACHINE GUN



This double machine gun is the newest French weapon for aviators. The skull and cross-bones on the machine indicates that the aviator has brought down an enemy.

ROUMANIANS EVACUATE TURKUKAI.

Petrograd, September 7, via London, 2.54 p.m.—Turtukai, a fortified Roumanian town on the Danube, about fifty miles south-east of Bucharest, has been evacuated by the Roumanians, according to the Russian official statement issued to-day.

In the fighting in Eastern Galicia yesterday, the announcement says, the Russians took 5,600 more prisoners.

On the northern part of the front Russian troops crossed the Dvina in small force and captured part of a German position.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

(By Canadian Press.)

London, Sept. 7.—An official statement reporting military operations in Macedonia was issued by the British Government today as follows:

"Saloniki—On the Struma front several raids were made by our patrols on enemy trenches. Some prisoners were captured.

"The Royal Navy successfully shelled a battalion of enemy infantry concentrated opposite Necchari (In eastern Greek Macedonia near Orfani.)

"On the Dolran front there was considerable artillery activity. Hostile guns which were shelling Vladoja were silenced.

"We shot down an enemy aeroplane which fell in flames into Lake Dorlan."

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO GAIN GROUND

Petrograd, Sept. 7.—To-day's official statement reads as follows:

In the region south of Riga an enemy aeroplane, brought down by our fire, fell within the German lines.

"North of Dylnsk our advanced positions

after having crossed to the western bank of the Dvina, drove the enemy from his trenches and captured a portion of his position. Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the railway station and Baranovichi.

"In the direction of Brzezany (23 miles north of Halicz) and of Halicz the fighting is continuing in our favor. The gallant troops of General Tcherebatcheff, having driven the enemy out of a series of fortified positions, and having advanced westward in their pursuit, reached the River Naraiuvka, a tributary of the Gnila Lipa which they crossed at some points.

"In the region of Halicz our troops occupied the railway line from Halicz to Semikovitze and to Wadniki they are bombarding with heavy and light artillery the town of Halicz in which the enemy is still stubbornly holding out. The town is now in flames as a result of our bombardment.

"In this region yesterday we captured a total of 45 officers and 5,600 men, including twenty-two officers and about 3,000 men, and five Turkish officers and 685 men. The captures of guns and materials are being counted.

"In the wooded Carpathians our advance continues."

GERMANS ARE NOW IN A SACK ALONG THE SOMME FRONT

*Next Year British Will Have Four Times as Many
Guns and Incredibly Large Ammunition Supply
—All Think War Will Last Over Next Summer*

By Frederick Palmer, Associated
Press Correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN
FRANCE, Sept. 5, via London, Sept.
7, 4:45 a.m.—The British feel that
their uphill work in this latest off-
ensive is over, with the exception
of the taking of Cinchy.

For over two months now their
fight has been one to gain high
ground over the broad commanding
front. Guillemont places them in
possession of the last of the old sec-
ond-line trenches, and from the
Somme to Thiepval the Germans
have now been blasted out of their
old positions.

"This is not the only point in our
favor," said a British staff officer.
The Germans chose their ground
when they built this line of fortifi-
cations, which they considered by
their own admission to be invulner-
able. When the British first smashed
through, the Germans said that we
were in a sack. So we were, in one
sense.

"But we had to make an opening
in that solid line of defence as a
start in our plans. We knew the
hardest work would come after the
great main attack, and this is so far
accomplished that it is the Germans
now who are in a sack.

"If we prefer to end the summer
offensive and wait for spring when
we shall have quadruple the number
of guns and so much ammunition
that we shall have to keep up daily
a battle of guns on four times the
length of the present front with all
the shellfire of the biggest day in
this summer's offensive, in order to
consume the supplies arriving daily
across the Channel, why, our pres-
ent position of artillery and infan-
try advantage on the Somme front
in settled trench warfare means sim-
ply that we could kill two Ger-
mans to every Briton the Germans
kill. This was the first step. What
the others are to be only the com-
manders of the Allied armies know."

WHEN THE ARMIES ENTHUSE,

The Associated Press correspond-
ent, who has been a year with the
army, in his rolings and comings,
meets many officers and soldiers.
One of the striking things to him is
how often some gain which elates
the army does not elate either the
British or the French public. Again,
the public enthuses over some event
which the army opinion regards as
accidental to the day's work.

The British and French successes
this week had an extraordinary ef-
fect on both armies.

The ability of the French to make
a second drive over the broad front
and the same sector as that of the

big offensive of the first of July
brought conviction to the profes-
sional sceptics.

"Go over and see the French,"
said the British officer. "If you want
to see an army with its head in the
air."

Not even the weather can dampen
the high spirits of both armies. The
rain has been of the persistent pitch-
fork, chilly autumn style. Men who
came out of the trenches plastered
with chalky clay, who had been
charging under a weight of sixty
pounds' equipment and then lying in
miniature ponds made by shell holes
or on the wet earth digging and wall-
owing in the mud, say Guillemont
is taken, and that pays for their
hardships.

WAR OVER AFTER NEXT SUMMER.

The many new highways which
the British build by bringing pon-
derous road-making machines from
England, and the new railways which
are part of Sir Douglas Haig's pol-
icy, have saved transports from be-
ing mired. Supplies have gone up
as usual through the storms on
schedule time.

In the camps at the rear the sol-
diers make themselves little tents
with their rubber blankets, under
which they cluster for shelter from
the downpour. They manage to
keep partly dry, but those in the
fighting line expect to be saturated.

Whether private soldier in his
shelter tent or general in his auto-
mobile, if you ask them that old
question, "When do you think the
war will be over?" you get no opin-
ion of any possible conclusion short
of next summer.

They all take many months of
fighting to come no less for granted
than that Rumania's entry and the
artillery results in the Somme bat-
tle mean that the Entente will dic-
tate the terms of peace. This con-
fidence may be wrong, but there is
no doubt as to its existence, even
more strongly than ever before.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Russian victory near Tarno-
pol, on the Sareth; 8,000 Teu-
tonic prisoners taken. Zepp-
elins bombard towns on East
Coast of England, killing and
injuring 40 persons. A French
aeroplane squadron bombards
Freiburg. German Admiralty
announces loss of submarine
U-27.

OVER DVINA CZAR'S MEN STRIKE HUN

Important Russian Advance
Announced—Halicz in
Flames

BRITISH CRUISER AIDS AT SALONIKA

Rumanians Evacuate Tut-
rakai on Danube After
Great Defence

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 7, 3:10 p.m.—The
French official statement reporting
operations in Macedonia says:

"Army of the East: On the front as
a whole there was an intermittent
cannonade except in the sectors of
Poroj and Dodzeli, west of Lake
Doiran, which the enemy violently
bombarded.

"A British cruiser effectively beat
down the fire of Bulgarian batteries
in the direction of the Lower Stru-
ma."

RUSSIANS SET HALICZ ON FIRE. Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—Russian
artillery is bombarding the Galician
city of Halicz, sixty miles southeast
of Lemberg, and the keystone of the
Austro-German defences of the Gal-
ician capital, from the south. An of-
ficial statement from the War Office
today announced that Halicz is in
flames.

Russian armies are closing in upon
the formidable fortifications of the
city from both north and south of the
Dniester River. In the past few
days the Austro-German centre,
fighting desperately, has been pushed
back on Halicz, north of the Dniester,
the Russians taking large numbers of
prisoners. Today's official statement,
however, revealed for the first time
that the Czar's troops were within
gun range of Halicz.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

The official announcement follows:
"In the region south of Riga an en-
emy aeroplane, brought down by our
fire, fell within the German lines.

"North of Dvinsk our advanced
posts, after having crossed to the
western bank of the Dvina, drove
the enemy from his trenches and
captured a portion of his position.
Our aeroplanes successfully bombard-
ed the railroad station and Barano-
vjicht.

FRENCH MAKE ANOTHER VICTORIOUS THRUST AT THE ENEMY AT VERDUN

Advance on One-Mile Front 'Marks Successful Offensive by Gallant Defenders of Famous Fortress—British Fling Back Germans After Hand-to-Hand Conflict

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The capture of German first-line trenches over a front of one mile before Verdun was announced today by the French War Office. The ground was won in the long-contested sector east of the Meuse, between the Vaux-Chapitre region and the town of Chenois.

It is in this sector, where the Germans most nearly approached a definite break in the defences of the city, that the heaviest fighting has been in progress recently.

On the Somme front the principal activity of last night was on the initiative of the Germans, who made a determined effort to recapture from the British the small section of ground along the Guillemont-Combles highway known as Leuze wood.

The German counter-attack led to one of the fiercest man-to-man struggles with hand grenades and bayonets which have characterized the recent fighting along the Somme. London reports officially that in the end the Germans were beaten back.

MAY DROP OFFENSIVE SOON

An intimation that the Somme offensive may soon be dropped for the winter is contained in a despatch from the British front. A staff officer is quoted as saying that if the British wait until spring before making further great efforts, there will be available four times the present great quantity of artillery and correspondingly vast stores of ammunition.

In Greek Macedonia the campaign still lags. An unofficial report from London shows that British warships are being used to shell coastal positions of the Bulgarian troops, which occupied northeastern Greece. Aside from patrol encounters and artillery engagements there was little activity on this front yesterday.

RUMANIANS EVACUATE TUTRAKAI.

Special Star Cable by United Press. PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—Rumanian troops have evacuated the town of Tutrakai, on the Danube, 32 miles southeast of Bucharest, under pressure by superior forces of Germans and Bulgarians, it was officially announced here today.

The Rumanians withdrew to the north bank of the Danube after beating back heavy German and Bulgarian attacks in a three-days' battle. German artillery battered in the advanced positions of the Tutrakai Bridgehead.

London dispatches to the United Press yesterday said it was believed there that the German-Bulgarian blow against the Tutrakai Bridgehead marked the beginning of a German attempt to march on Bucharest and seize the Rumanian capital.

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

British beat back fierce German attacks at Leuze Wood in hand-to-hand conflict.

British airmen bombard successfully Turkish aerodromes at El Karieh.

French capture German first-line trenches over a mile front northeast of Verdun.

Allied warships aid troops at Salonika, shelling enemy batteries.

Rumanians evacuate Tutrakai, on the Danube, after three days' defence, in face of superior forces.

Russians are shelling Halicz, on way to Lemberg, and city is in flames.

Russians cross Dvina river and put Germans to flight.

BRITISH FLING GERMAN BACK

Special Star Cable by United Press. LONDON, Sept. 7.—After savage hand-to-hand fighting last night, a German force that attacked Leuze Wood, near Combles, under cover of darkness, was driven back, leaving prisoners in the hands of the British, General Haig reported this afternoon.

The announcement follows: "Under cover of darkness the enemy made a counter attack against our position in Leuze wood. After hand-to-hand fighting the enemy was driven back, leaving two officers and seventeen men prisoners in our hands."

"The fighting at Glincy continued. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night and this morning, the enemy using gas and lachrymatory shells. "East of Neuville St. Vaast, the enemy exploded a mine. Yesterday evening we carried out a very effective bombardment of the enemy's trenches west of Lens."

COMBLES THREATENED NOW

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PARIS, Sept. 7.—Combles and Chaubert, two main supports of the present German lines on the Somme, are being pocketed and threatened with early capture by the steady advance of the Allies.

The thrust that carried the French lines through the greater part of the village of Bony-en-Santerre and into the outskirts of Chaubert yesterday afternoon was made in the face of most desperate German resistance.

The Germans defended their positions with great stubbornness and time and again counter-attacked.

The French advance brought General Foch's line still closer to the Chaubert-Peronne railway. Another sharp drive forward will cut this German line of communication entirely.

The British push that resulted in the capture of Leuze Wood a mile from Combles, was a surprise attack made while the Germans were heavily engaged with the French in the

outskirts of Combles. The wood was first attacked from the south.

When the main body of German soldiers had been drawn to that line, the British suddenly broke in to the wood from the west, cutting off a body of Germans and driving straight across the German position in less than thirty minutes of fighting.

TURKISH AERODROME RAIDED.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1:47 p.m.—A raid by British aeroplanes on Turkish positions at El Arish, in the Sinai peninsula, ninety miles east of the Suez canal, is reported in the following official statement given out here today:

"On Tuesday two of our aeroplanes raided the Turkish aerodrome and aeroplane repair section at El Arish. Twelve bombs were dropped apparently with good results.

"Enemy aeroplanes attacked our machines but did not close in, only opening fire at long range. They ultimately gave up the fight. Our machines returned undamaged."

German Military Experts Seem To Expect Retreat on West

London, Sept. 8.—According to a Berne despatch to the Morning Post, Col. Medious, military writer of the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten, in an article written for that journal, indicates that Marshal von Hindenburg, the new German chief of staff, will shortly reduce the length of the western front. The writer is convinced, he says, that the public will realize "our new strategist" will be acting for the best, and he asks it to bear in mind that "a clever move backward on one front may lead to victory on the other."

An important Russian victory in eastern Galicia is indicated by today's official announcement from Petrograd. It says the city of Halicz, thirty miles southeast of Lemberg, is under Russian bombardment, and is to be captured. The capture of railroad lines in this vicinity also is reported.

Since the opening of the new Russian drive the heaviest fighting has been directed against the Austro-German lines above and below Lemberg, and there has been constant fighting before Halicz.

The city is on the trunk line railroad running southeast from Lemberg to Stanislaw and Kolomea, and is also the southern terminus of another line. Its strategic importance is indicated further by the fact that it is on the Dniester, at its junction with the Galia-Lipa.

FRENCH WIN ANOTHER VICTORY

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The text of the French official statement today follows:

"North of the Somme the Germans made a powerful effort to dislodge us from Hospital farm. Their attacks were swept by our machine guns and dispersed with heavy losses. The enemy did not renew his attempts during the night. In other sectors there was nothing to report.

"South of the Somme the Germans debouched in force from the village of Horgny and made several attacks against our new positions southwest of Belloy-en-Santerre and South of Barleux.

"All these attacks were stopped by our curtain of fire before they were able to approach our lines.

"The losses which the enemy suffered during these fruitless attacks appear to have been very great."

Four hundred prisoners taken south of the Somme yesterday have been counted up to now.

"According to fresh information, the German troops beaten yesterday by our infantry in the eastern division of Chilly belonged to a division which was transferred directly from the Alsace front.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) towards the end of the day yesterday, after violent artillery preparation, our troops attacked the German organizations on the front between Vaux-Chapitre wood and Chenois. The entire front line of enemy trenches fell into our hands on a length of about 1,500 metres. We took about 250 prisoners and about ten machine guns.

"There is no event of importance to report from the remainder of the front."

FINE WORK BY AVIATORS

"The French aerial service took an active part in the recent actions on the Somme front," continues the statement. "In air fights yesterday two German machines were brought down by French pilots and four other German aeroplanes were forced to descend in a damaged condition. The text of the statement reporting the aeroplane activity says:

"Aviation: Our air service took an active part in the actions of the past few days on the Somme front, watching the movements of enemy

infantry, carrying out bombardments in the rear of the German lines and attacking with machine-guns troops on the march. Our machines armed with guns repeatedly bombarded the enemy's trenches.

"During air fights which took place yesterday two machines were brought down by our pilots. One fell in the direction of Guedecourt and the other in the neighborhood of Brielen-Santerre.

"Four other German machines were forced to descend damaged."

Rumanian Troops Capture Important Hungarian Town Of Orsovo

London, September 8 — (2.55 a.m.) — Rumanian troops have occupied Orsova, an important Hungarian town on the Danube, according to a despatch to the Times from Bucharest today.

An unofficial despatch from Vienna on Wednesday announced that Orso-

va had been taken by the Rumanians. Orsova is one of the principal ports on the Lower Danube and has considerable commercial importance. It is a few miles above the iron gate of the Danube, where the river leaves Hungary and forms the boundary between Rumania and Northeastern Serbia.

Big Battle in Macedonia

Paris, Sept. 8, 12.28 p.m.) — Violent fighting is under way on the front in Greek Macedonia, the War Office announced today. The principal engagements are in progress on the Struma front, in the region of Mount Beles, and in the vicinity of Lake Dolran.

Bulgaria Pays the Price

New York, Sept. 8. — The Herald prints the following cable from Rome:

"An Athens despatch to the Tribune states that the 52nd Bulgarian Regiment mutinied and was removed from the front and the leaders were shot. The 12th and 30th Regiments, it is added, were overwhelmed by the Serbians near Ostrovo.

British Aviators Busy

London, Sept. 8. — A British aeroplane was lost in a raid yesterday over St. Denis, in Belgium, 30 miles southeast of Brussels.

"Yesterday afternoon naval aeroplanes attacked the enemy aerodrome at St. Denis," says an official statement issued here today. "A large number of bombs were dropped with good effect. One of our machines failed to return.

"During the same afternoon a naval aeroplane successfully attacked and brought down in flames a hostile kite balloon near Ostend. The attack was carried out under anti-aircraft fire of the heaviest description, but the pilot returned safely."

Roumania Takes Step To Check Air Raids

Bucharest, Sept. 8. — The Rumanian Government is internment German, Austrian and Turkish subjects in centres where they will be placed in jeopardy by bombs dropped from aeroplanes. This action is taken to prevent air raids.

HEAVY BATTLE NOW RAGING ON BORDERS OF GREEK MACEDONIA

Paris Communique Indicates That the Entente Forces Have Made a General Attack Upon the Teutonic-Bulgar Forces -- German Attempts to Regain Lost Ground around Verdun repulsed by Heavy Counter-Attacks -- French With Heavy Losses to the Enemy -- Rumanian Capture of the Hungarian Town of Orsova on the Danube is Confirmed

Paris, Sept. 8 (12.20 p.m.) — Renewed and particularly violent attacks were made by the Germans on the Somme front last night in an effort to regain ground won by the French. The War Office announced today that the German assaults were futile, the French holding their ground everywhere.

The German attacks were made in strong force on the front between Berny and Chaulnes, south of the Somme. The fighting was especially heavy between Vermandovillers and Chaulnes. The Germans preceded their infantry assaults with intense bombardments.

The Germans also made an effort to regain the ground won by the French yesterday on the Verdun front between Vaux-Chapitre wood and Chenois, where nearly a mile of the German first line positions were carried. The official report says the German onslaughts were unsuccessful.

KAISER FEARING FALL OF COMBLES, WEAKENS OTHER PARTS OF LINE

Battle Expected to Flare up at These Weakened Spots in Immediate Future — War Lord Sees French Batter Their Way to Within Two-Thirds of a Mile of Combles

London, September 8.—News reaches here from Paris that the Emperor William is viewing in person the terrible struggle on the Somme. He has seen the French advance to within two-thirds of a mile of Combles and the German communications imperilled by General Michel's drive, which resulted in the capture of two and a half miles of the railway from Roye to Peronne.

Heartened by the Emperor's presence, fresh German troops have thrown their weight into the struggle in tremendous counter-blows, which, however, have failed to win back for them any of the lost ground, according to French official reports.

"This battle," the Kaiser is reported to have said, "is vitally important. You must spare no effort to hold off the enemy and die at your posts rather than yield."

At the same time the Emperor promised to send strong reinforcements to General von Buelow, who has replaced General von Gallwitz. The latter has been transferred further north to command the army facing Arras. Von Buelow led the left wing of von Hindenburg's Russian drive and is one of the new chief of staff's first appointments.

Fear Loss of Combles.

"In fulfilment of the Kaiser's orders fresh troops have been concentrated in large force for the defence of Combles, where the battle is raging at the highest pitch of fury. Other reinforcements were drafted south of the Somme with the object of disengaging Chaubines. General von Heringen, who still commands the Germans from the Aisne to Champagne, had to supply these fresh divisions.

General Joffre thus achieved the enormously important result of forcing the Germans to weaken their line at various points of the western front in order to meet the great Somme and Verdun drives and since this is one of the cardinal aims of the whole

Allied strategy the battle may be expected to flame up this month on the thinned section of the German lines. That is why, from his headquarters at St. Quentin von Buelow is employing all available reserves in the defence of Chaubines. Following operations with the commander is Prince Eitel Friedrich.

BLACK WATCH



1st. Battalion, ALDERSHOT.

Battle Of Guillemont One Of The Most Stubborn Of War

New York, Sept. 8.—A news agency despatch to the Sun says: "British correspondents at army headquarters in France agree that the capture of Guillemont by the British was preceded by one of the most stubborn battles of the Somme offensive."

"The Germans at Guillemont, contrary to their custom of lingering until the last moment in their dug-outs," writes the correspondent of the Morning Post, "simply ran away, excepting hundreds who surrendered."

"For a brief period there was a fixed bayonet fight, back and forth, cut and thrust with cold steel, and good men on both sides were victims. I believe this is the first instance since the Somme offensive started in July that the Germans actually attacked our men with the bayonet. These particular Prussians were tough fighters, as our men are ready to acknowledge, but it has been proved in the last two months that our new army is more than a match for the best German troops."

The Daily Mail's correspondent describes Guillemont as a fortress as strong as any of the German engineers have yet fortified. The German dug-outs were so deep and so well built that they defied nine-inch shells.

"After the most intense shell fire," he writes, "the openings of these dug-outs blazed with machine guns instantly, as if all were worked by pressing a button."

"We have faced no tougher problem than to capture this stronghold. Nevertheless, it has been stormed, not easily but instantly. Our men simply went into and over the village till they got through to the other sides."

"We all know how the enemy had been keyed up to the highest pitch of effort to hold these last redoubts. They are—or were—part of the German second line of defence. You could scarcely add to their strength. All along the line garrisons which had been strengthened fought well, but there were degrees of courage and very numerous exceptions to heroism."

Referring to the fighting of the

previous day, the correspondent tells how the British charge, which had swept the Germans back at one point, failed of useful result because of the over-eagerness of the British.

"The task of chasing fugitive Germans was too acute, and the charge over-shot itself," he says. "The men, in their excessive keenness, forgot their own artillery and the British gunners were robbed of such an opportunity as rarely falls to their lot. They had news of the enemy massing and advancing large numbers of troops for a counter-attack, but could not take the opportunity of blowing them to pieces for fear their own advanced units would come under their fire. The enemy doubtless would have fired regard less of his own men in like case, but we are not yet perfectly 'cultured' in the momentum of this attack was too strong, and our too eager troop were forced to relinquish the better half of the territory won."

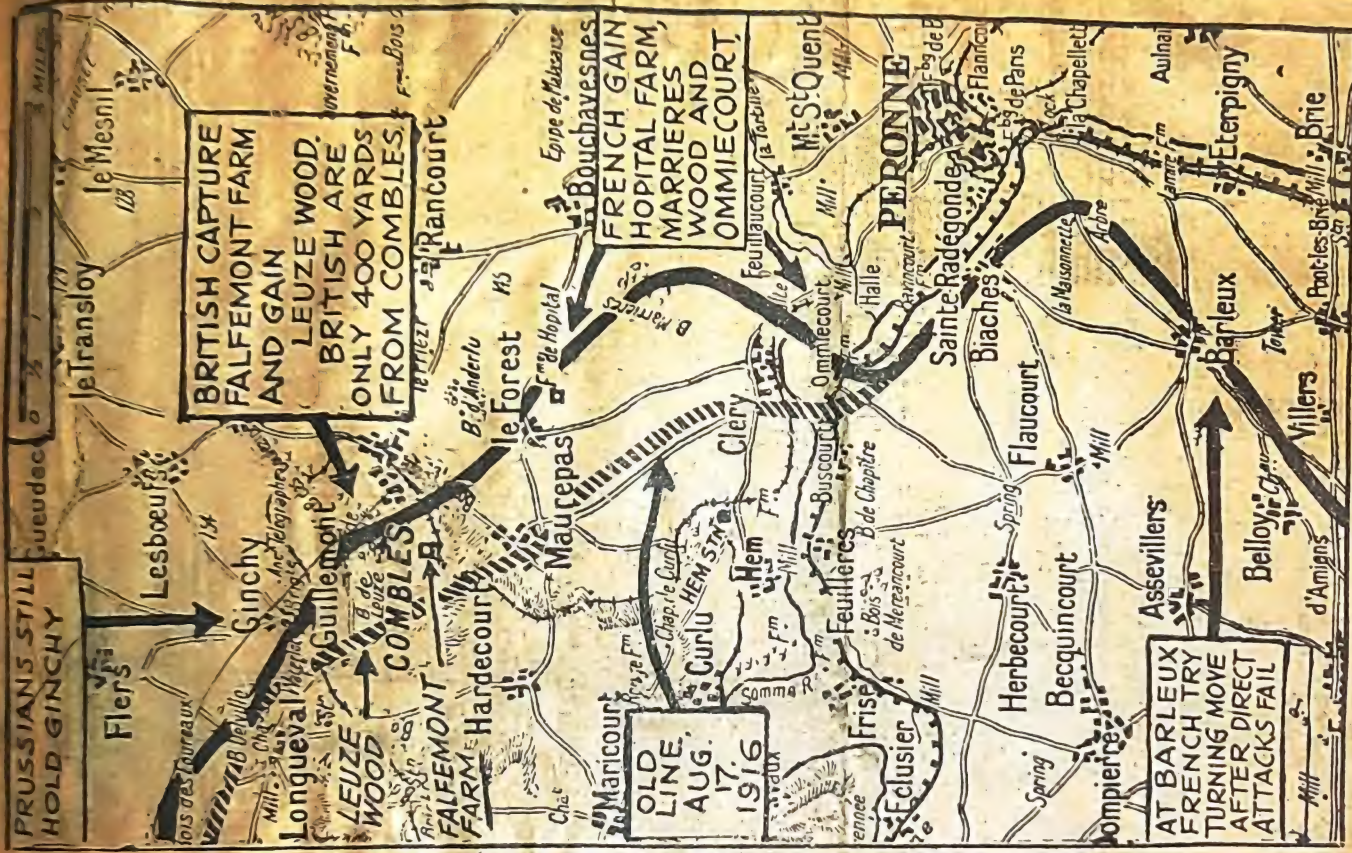
Bulgarian Official Statement

London, Sept. 8.—A Bulgarian official statement issued at Sofia on Sept. 4 and received here to-day recounts minor engagements in Macedonia and the commencement of the German and Bulgarian attacks against the Rumanian fortress of Tutrakai, on the Danube, in which battle the Rumanians were driven behind the forts, leaving 700 wounded men on the field. Of the operations on the rest of the Dobrudja front the report says:

"Our column operating in the direction of Silistria defeated the enemy north of the village of Chaskeny, capturing eleven wagons of ammunition which the enemy had abandoned after his defeat and retreat towards Silistria."

"Our troops which on Sept. 2 captured Kurbunar after six hours of fighting yesterday (Sunday) defeated the enemy who was dispersed into the plains. The Rumanians left on the battlefield more than six hundred bodies and a great quantity of equipment and arms. We took one staff officer and nine other officers and 700 unwounded men prisoners."

"Our troops advancing on Dobric defeated the enemy and threw him back towards the northeast."



The French have captured Ommecourt, the thirtieth village since the drive began; Hospital Farm, Rainette Wood and part of Marrières Wood, and progressed in other regions north of the Somme. The British drive also is effective.

This Unofficial News Says That a Terrific Engagement Has Developed All Along This Frontier With Furious Energy on the Part of the Rumanians—A Great Battle is Also Reported Raging in Greek Macedonia — In the West the French Have Consolidated All Gains and the British Are Making Numerous Trench Raids—The Russian Communique Reveals a New German Defeat

London, Sept. 8.—British troops southwest of Lille last night raided the German trenches southeast of Guinchy and near Richebourg L'Avoue, inflicting severe losses on their occupants, says the British official statement issued this afternoon. The text of the British statement says:

"Beyond the usual artillery activity and some local bombing fights there was nothing to report on the Somme front. Two officers and fifty men were brought in as prisoners yesterday.

"Southeast of Guinchy and near Richebourg L'Avoue we raided the enemy's trenches, inflicting severe casualties.

"The enemy shelled Armentieres (northwest of Lille) yesterday evening."

Great Battle Begun Between Rumanian And Bulgarian Armies

London, Sept. 8.—The beginning of a great battle in southeastern Rumania, the Danube and the Black Sea. Fighting is particularly desperate near Bal-jik, on the Black Sea coast about ten miles north of the Bulgarian frontier, where the Russians have taken the offensive against the Bulgarians and Germans, is reported in a Rome despatch given out by the Wireless Press.

This information, the wireless despatch says, was received in Rome. The struggle is now under way over from Petrograd.

British Shells Slaughtered Huns Without Inflicting Visible Wounds

London, Sept. 8.—Describing the effects of the British bombardment of the German positions at Guilleumont the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Agency at the British headquarters in France says:

"The ground to the east of the village was strewn with German dead. The corpses in many cases were stark naked, every stitch of clothing having been blasted off them. A very large proportion of the bodies showed no signs of wounds and there is little doubt that the men were killed by the intense concussion. Even in the dug-outs with which the place was warded off few men escaped the bombardment and those who did said their nerves were destroyed by the terrific poundings of the British guns."

The correspondent considers it significant that the ground was not bombarded by German field guns, which indicates, he says, that the Teutons withdrew their field artillery out of range. Whether this is from apprehension that the guns might fall into British hands or whether it is preliminary to a general withdrawal the writer adds, can, of course be only a matter of speculation.

Furious Hun Attempts To Regain Ground Fail Completely

Paris, September 8.—(12.20 p.m.)—Renewed and particularly violent attacks were made by the Germans on the Somme front last night in an effort to regain ground won by the French. The War Office announced to-day that the German assaults were futile, the French holding their ground everywhere.

The German attacks were made in strong force on the front between Berny and Chaumes, south of the Somme. The fighting was especially heavy between Vermandovillers and Chaumes. The Germans preceded their infantry assaults with intense bombardments.

The Germans also made an effort to regain the ground won by the French yesterday on the Verdun front between Vaux-Chapitre wood and Chenols, where nearly a mile of the German first line positions were carried. The official report says the German onslaughts were unsuccessful.

The text of the French official statement says: "On the Somme front our artillery activity continued in various sectors north of the river. "South of the Somme the enemy attacked during the night the positions won by us from Berny to south of Chaumes. His attacks resulted only in considerable losses for him. Between Vermandovillers and Chaumes alone the Germans launched no fewer than four massed attacks, each preceded by an intense bombardment. Everywhere we maintained our gains in their entirety. Two hundred fresh prisoners have been added to the 400 counted yesterday in the same region. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), between Vaux-Chapitre and the Chenols wood, we made some progress by means of hand grenades.

"A German attack on our Vaux-Chapitre positions failed under our curtain of fire.

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

Regarding the Balkans, the communique says:—

"Army of the East: There was a violent artillery duel on the Struma front, and in the regions of the Beles mountains and Lake Dolran.

"There was comparative calm on the Serbian front.

"An enemy aeroplane was brought down southwest of Lake Dolran. It fell in flames within our lines."

TEUTON COUNTER ATTACKS ON SOMME FRONT AND AT VERDUN FAIL COMPLETELY

Rumanians Capture Orsova—Russians Reach Rumanian Border and Great Offensive Has Begun Against German-Bulgars—Slavs Drive Germans Over Gnita Lipa

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—German troops along the Somme front last night made repeated efforts to take back ground won by the French in their latest advance south of the river. The struggle through the night over the ground between Berny and Chaulnes was marked with unusual violence.

Paris announces officially that the assaults of the Germans availed them nothing and that the French everywhere held their ground.

On the Verdun front also the French troops were subjected to a counter-attack, the object of which was to reconquer German first line positions over a front of nearly a mile northeast of Verdun, which the French took yesterday. These efforts were unsuccessful, the official French report says.

RUMANIANS OCCUPY ORSOVA

By Canadian Press.

Petrograd Announces Another Retreat By Enemy

Petrograd, Sept. 8.—(Via London, 2:19 p.m.)—Russian troops which have crossed the Dvina river north of Dvinsk were attacked repeatedly by the Germans yesterday, the War Office announced to-day, but succeeded in holding the captured positions. In the sector southeast of Lemberg the Austro-German forces have made a further retreat, the statement says, falling back to the western bank of the Gnita Lipa river. The statement follows:

"After artillery preparation, the Germans developed repeated attacks against our detachments which yesterday occupied a portion of the enemy positions on the western bank of the Dvina north of Dvinsk. The German attacks were repulsed by our fire.

"After a fierce action with artillery, mine throwers and bomb mortars, the

enemy attacked our positions in the region of the town of Veitak, in the direction of Kovel, but was repelled by our fire.

"In the region of the Gnita Lipa our offensive continues. The enemy is making a stubborn resistance, bombarding our troops from positions on the right (west) bank of the river, to which he retired under our pressure.

"On the Caucasian front in the Kighi-Ognott sector, stubborn battles continue."

Russian Aviators Busy

Berlin, September 8.—(By wireless)

—An official statement issued by the German War Department says that several Russian aeroplanes attacked, with bombs, German positions in Courland, but that the attack was without success. German anti-aircraft guns forced one hostile biplane to land and the occupants of the machine were made prisoner.

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

Russians have driven Austro-German army across the Gnita Lipa river.

Russians, having marched through Rumania, are now pressing a great offensive against German-Bulgar forces endeavoring to invade Rumania.

Rumanians have captured important fortified town of Orsova on the Danube.

British have raided Hun trenches on western front, inflicting severe losses on enemy.

French have driven back four successive attacks made on their lines south of Somme.

Italians repulse violent Austrian attacks in Sugana valley.

British airmen bomb German aerodrome at St. Denis, Belgium.

Bulgars admit loss of Orsova, but claim they have captured Dobric, fifty miles south of Bucharest, and three small Black Sea ports.

HUNS FAIL ON RUSSIAN LINES

By Canadian Press.
 PETROGRAD, Sept. 8, via London, 2:10 p.m.—Russian troops which have crossed the Dvina river north of Dvinsk were attacked repeatedly by the Germans yesterday, the War Office announced, but succeeded in holding the captured positions.
 In the sector southeast of Lemberg the Austro-German forces have made a further retreat, the statement says, falling back to the western bank of the Gnita-Lipa river. The statement follows:
 "After artillery preparation the Germans developed repeated attacks against our detachments which yesterday occupied a portion of the enemy positions on the western bank of the Dvina north of Dvinsk. The German attacks were repelled by our fire.
 "After a fierce action with artillery, mine throwers and bomb mortars, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of the town of Velitsk, in the direction of Kovel, but was repelled by our fire.
 "In the region of the Gnita-Lipa our offensive continues. The enemy is making a stubborn resistance, bombarding our troops from positions on the right (west) bank of the river, to which he retired under our pressure.
 "On the Caucasian front, in the Kish-Ognott sector, stubborn battles continue."

HUNS ATTACKED IN COURLAND

By Canadian Press.
 BERLIN, Sept. 8, By wireless to Sayville.—An official statement issued by the German War Department says that several Russian aeroplanes attacked with bombs German positions in Courland, but that the attack was without success.
 German anti-aircraft guns forced one hostile biplane to land and the occupants of the machine were made prisoners.
BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESS.
 BERLIN, Sept. 8. — Russian and Rumanian troops have been driven back north of the Rumanian town of Dobric after the repulse of strong Russian attacks against Dobric. It was officially announced this afternoon.
 The text of the statement follows:
 "Western front: North of the river Somme considerable artillery activity continues.
 "South of the river infantry fighting is again started.
 The enemy was repulsed with great losses. West of Berny some portions of trenches remain in the hands of the enemy.
 "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), it only now becomes known that we lost ground in the fighting northeast of Fort Souville on the day before yesterday. A heavy reciprocal artillery fire continues.
 "Eastern war theatre: There was nothing new to report on the front of Prince Leopold.
 "Front of Archduke Charles: On the Zlota Lina, southeast of Brzezany, and on the Najaronka, repelled Russian attacks failed, with considerable Russian losses.
 "In the Carpathians German enterprises southwest of Zielona and west of Shypot were successful. Enemy attacks southwest of Shypot were repulsed.
 "Balkan theatre: North of Dubric (Romania), Bulgarian and Turkish troops again repulsed strong Russian-Rumanian forces."

LONDON, Sept. 8, 9:56 a.m.—Rumanian troops have occupied Orsova, an important Hungarian town on the Danube, according to a despatch to the Times from Bucharest today.
 An unofficial despatch from Vienna on Wednesday announced that Orsova had been taken by the Rumanians. Orsova is one of the principal ports on the lower Danube and has considerable commercial importance.
 It is a few miles above the iron gate of the Danube, where the river leaves Hungary and forms the boundary between Rumania and northeastern Serbia.

HOT FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA

By Canadian Press.
 PARIS, Sept. 8, 12:28 p.m.—Violent artillery fighting is under way on the front in Greek Macedonia, the War Office announces today. The principal engagements are in progress on the Struma front, in the region of Mount Beles, and in the vicinity of Lake Doiran.
 The text says:
 "Army of the east: There was a violent artillery duel on the Struma front and in the regions of the Beles mountains and Lake Doiran. There was comparative calm on the Serbian front.
 "An enemy aeroplane was brought down southwest of Lake Doiran. It fell in flames within our lines."

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.
 LONDON, Sept. 8, 3:45 p.m.—An undated official Bulgarian report received here today says that the Bulgarian and German forces which are invading eastern Rumania captured the fortress of Dobric (Bazardjik) and the seaports of Baltjik, Kavarna and Kali Akra.
 The occupation of Orsova by the Rumanians is conceded in the Bulgarian statement.
 A Bulgarian official statement issued at Sofia on September 4, and received here today recounts minor engagements in Macedonia and the commencement of the German and Bulgarian attacks against the Rumanian fortresses of Turtukal, on the Danube, in which battle the Rumanians were driven behind the forts, leaving 100 unwounded men on the field. Of the operations on the rest of the Dobruja front, the report says:
 "Our column operating in the direction of Silistria defeated the enemy north of the village of Chasenky, capturing eleven wagons of ammunition, which the enemy had abandoned after his defeat and retreated towards Silistria.
 "Our troops which, on September 2, captured Kurbunar after six hours of fighting yesterday (Sunday), defeated the enemy, who was dispersed into the plains. The Rumanians left on the battlefield more than 600 bodies, and a great quantity of equipment and arms. We took one staff officer and nine other officers and 700 unwounded men prisoners.
 "Our troops advancing on Dobric defeated the enemy and threw him back towards the northeast.
 "Our troops marching on Baltjik (a Rumanian town on the Black Sea) twenty-five miles north of Varna), occupied a village three miles west of the town.
 The announcement follows:
 "Our troops, advancing on Silistria, reached the line Chatalia-Ahtar-Alifak-Ascalmes, as well as the two bridgeheads of Turtukal.
 "After successful fighting our troops occupied Dobric, (Bazardjik, Baltjik, Kavarna and Kali Akra.
 "Our artillery successfully eliminated the trenches of the enemy who is occupying Orsova."
 Bazardjik, known also as Dobric, is a fortified town fifty miles southeast of Bucharest. The three seaports mentioned are situated on an indentation in the coast line just north of the Bulgarian border. On two occasions recently it has been reported unofficially that the Rumanians have occupied the important Hungarian town of Orsova, on the Danube near the Bulgarian frontier.

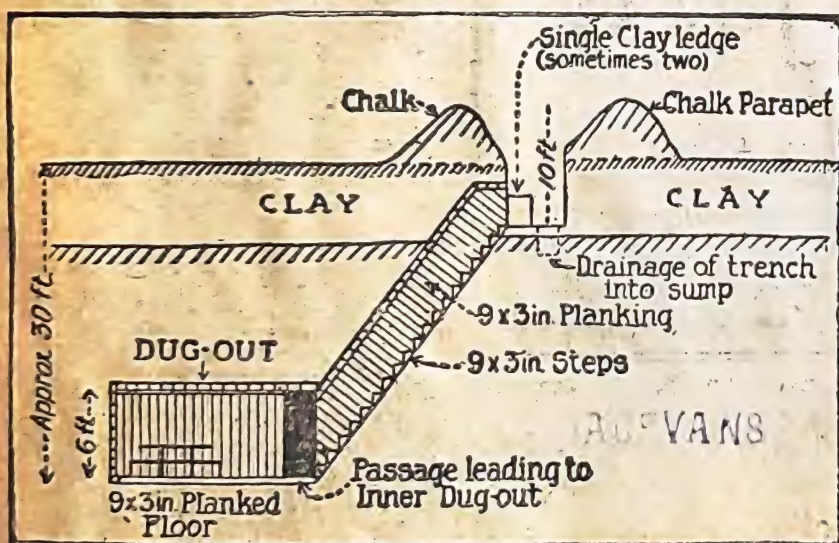
INTERNEED SHIPS ESCAPED AFTER USUAL VICTORY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 8.—The British steamer *Veraston*, which arrived here today after being interned in Petrograd for two years, reported that she and fifty-nine other steamers of Allied nations were able to escape from the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, through the Baltic Cattegat and Skagerack immediately following the naval battle off Jutland.

The *Veraston's* captain said the battle was a great British victory and that in addition to the three score ships coming out with him, many others followed.

PROFILE OF A GERMAN DUGOUT



The sketch shows the intricacies of the German dugouts on the western front. It was made by a British officer at Fricourt.

VICTORIES SAVING THE COALITION

Allies Great Recent Successes Restoring the Nation's Confidence

GREAT CHANGE IN
LAST FEW WEEKS

T. P. O'Connor Reviews
Parliamentary Situation
Since Beginning

Special to The Star by T. P. O'Connor, M.P. (Copyright.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.—It never rains but it pours, even in war as in other things. Thus the past ten days have brought about such a rapid succession of big strokes of luck for the Allies that already they begin to see visions of a much earlier termination of the war than anybody believed might be possible a few weeks ago.

The sudden entrance of Rumania into the conflict on the side of the Entente Allies; the almost equally sudden and complete transformation of the Greek situation; the happy succession of advances along the French front cheering as they are, have no greater significance nor have they caused more universal rejoicing throughout England than the destruction of one of the huge Zeppelins which participated in the raid over the southeastern counties early last Sunday.

The strength of public feeling over this incident, which is apparent on every hand, clearly reveals how burning is the rage and hatred which these savage air attacks on women and children have excited in England. At the same time, it ought to be added that a great measure of pity has been extended to the unfortunate Germans whose charred bodies mingling with the wreckage of the giant aircraft shocked even the triumphant onlookers. It is creditable to English spirit that they were buried with full military honors.

Although this latter proposal resulted in a storm of protest from certain quarters, it was on the other hand clearly recognized that the measure of personal responsibility of those who participated in these raids is slight, and that they cannot be held to strict account for the senseless slaughter.

War News Summary

The Rumanians continue their offensive in eastern Transylvania, and also have occupied the important town of Orsova, on the Danube, above the Iron Gate. Advancing from Csik Szereda, in Transylvania, north of Kronstadt, the Rumanians are driving westward, and Vienna admits the withdrawal of Austrian forces before attacks against Harghita.

In eastern Galicia the Austro-Germans are fighting desperately to hold back the Russians advancing on Halicz, southeast of Lemberg. Petrograd says the Austro-German forces have fallen back to the western bank of the Znița Lipa, while Vienna asserts that the troops of the Central Powers are holding their own in the heavy fighting that is going on. Russian attacks against German positions on the Zlota Lipa, southeast of Brzezany, failed with heavy losses, Berlin reports.

On the Somme front, in France, the violent bombardment continues along almost the entire line. The only infantry engagements have taken place south of the river. The French report a further advance for their troops in the village of Vermandovillers. In the Berny-en-Santerre and Chaunies sectors, where the fighting was particularly vicious, both the Germans and the French record successes for their armies in the repulse of attacks.

There has been no infantry action in the front in Greek Macedonia, but the artillery duels have continued along the Struma and in the region of Lake Doiran.

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By William Bayard Hale.
HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL VON GALLWITZ, Sept. 6, by courier to Copenhagen.—Today I have been on the firing line south of the Somme. The great battle is over for the present, that is to say, the activity is reduced and wide sections of the line are silent, though the roar of the artillery's occasional drumfire and less frequently machine gun work still fill the air. I was able, therefore, to creep nearer the front positions, especially as it was hazy, and I made acquaintance of acres rendered forever memorable by the events of yesterday and the day before.

What I saw within the trenches, it is unlawful to describe. Perhaps the censor will permit a mere reference to the battalion which on a 100-yard front received two thousand shells within the time during which they had the patience to count, and not a man was hurt.

For obtaining real information one of the best opportunities is to talk with prisoners. This afternoon I saw and talked with a party of Frenchmen taken yesterday. Most of them were Frenchmen, with a few Senegal negroes among them. A few hours before there had been 1,300 of them in the sugar shed where I saw them.

Eight hundred passed on to the rear of the line. Of the remainder fifty or sixty were boys of the class of 1916. But all looked well fed and comfortably clothed. They had spent eight days in a resting place and were only returning to a front up.

They were willing to talk, but from a military standpoint the value of the testimony of these prisoners was the evidence they afforded regarding the number of French and British forces engaged. On the southern line of the triangle angle attacking Perrone, that is to say on the line described as "south of the Somme," it is certain that ten French divisions participated in the battle of the last three days.

On the northern line of the triangle it is believed that twenty-five French and British divisions are engaged. This means that a total of 700,000 men attacked the German line. As a matter of fact probably nearly a third of these were held in reserve.

It is safe to say half a million soldiers were gathered within that slice of land which their generals have cut out of the German pie. How many were the numbers of the defenders I am not sufficiently in the confidence of the German Generals to learn.

RUSSIAN GENERAL RETURNS

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9, via London.—General Korniloff, formerly commander of the Forty-Eighth Russian division, who was captured by the Austro-Germans in Galicia in May, 1915, escaped from the prison camp in which he was held in Austria and has arrived at Bucharest, it is announced by the semi-official news agency.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 3:05 a.m.—Emperor William plans to go to Bulgaria to confer the Order Pour le Merite on the Bulgar and German commander who captured the Rumanian fortress of Turtukai, says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent.

Allowance must be made for the difficulties in mobilizing the Rumanian forces and in transporting the Russian troops. The Bulgar success is not minimized, but military experts here consider it only a temporary set-back, which the Rumanians and the Russians will right quickly without modifying the Transylvania campaign.

RUSSIANS TACKLE BULGARS NOW

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Russian troops (massed in force in the Dobrudja) have engaged the Bulgars on the whole front from the Danube to the Black Sea, a distance of seventy miles. They are fighting fiercely to wrest the offensive from the invaders.

The Bulgars, reinforced by Austrians and Turks, have advanced in two columns. One, under von Mackenzen, has taken Turtukai, on the Danube. The other, striking along the Black Sea coast, has captured Dobbric, ten miles from the border, and the ports of Baltjik, Kavarna and Kali Akra, in southernmost Dobrudja.

Before the enemy's advance the Rumanians have fallen back, waiting for the Russians to battle in this territory and concentrating their efforts in Transylvania.

The Czar's troops have arrived in strength now, and a furious struggle has begun. If the Russians are victorious, they will begin the sion of Bulgaria from the north.

Meanwhile the Rumanians are pushing vigorously the thrust in Transylvania. Vienna admits a withdrawal from positions west of the Gyergo line, in the northern part of the province, and Sofia concedes the abandonment of Orsova, on the Danube, near the Iron Gate.

HUNGARY HAS ABANDONED HOPE

Special to The Star by Dr. E. J. Dillon.

ACQUI, Italy, Sept. 9.—Field-Marshal von Hindenberg's appointment as chief of the German General Staff suggests a desperate endeavor to shatter the Russian and Rumanian forces.

The Hungarian Government regards these organizations with fear and trembling. The Hungarian press considers the coming struggle fall into the hands of her enemies, in that quarter decisive for the iso-Germany cannot survive the loss."

lation of the Germans from their eastern allies and for a Russian invasion of the Hungarian plain. They make it clear that the fullest apprehension prevails and that all hope has vanished.

The Hungarian Vilag says:

"Germany can face an economic war only so long as she possesses the Berlin-Bagdad Railway. If Transylvania is lost, and if the Balkans fall into the hands of her enemies, Germany cannot survive the loss."

THROUGH HUN-COLORED GLASSES

THE GREAT FLEET AFTER THE GREAT FIGHT

By ALFRED NOYES

A VISIT TO BATTLE CRUISER VICTORS OF JUTLAND GLORY

*Grey Silent Ships and Blue-Clad Silent Men Who
Take Big Victories as Incidents of the Day's
Work—The Fourth of a Remarkable Series of
Specially Written Articles*

BY ALFRED NOYES

It was the battle-cruiser fleet that engaged and held the enemy during the battle of Jutland, and it was the battle-cruiser fleet that I had an opportunity of seeing, somewhere in the North.

On my way to it I passed the gray Castle of Edinburgh. A red-faced old soldier was still telling a crowd of tourists about the baby, "wrapped in cloth of gold," which was discovered a year or two ago in the wall of Queen Mary's chamber. But there were wounded soldiers quartered in one part of the castle now, and a horny Scottish regiment, with kilt and bonnet, preparing for the front in another part. The most romantic of cities was all a-strir, with history again in the making, and over the gray crosses, commemorating old battles, the "bold bugles, blowing points of war," rang from the ancient heights and echoed all down the Canongate, to die away in the halls of Holyrood. All the colors of a thousand years of war had come back like the life to the face of a tranced sleeper, and added a significance and a glamor to the new forms of power which I was about to see. Never did Britain seem so secure as in this fortress of a thousand memories; and the old gun that boomed the hour of noon from the ramparts seemed mightier than anything that Krupp could conceive.

Then came the most striking contrast I have ever experienced. A smart crew of bluejackets brought a boat up to a quay, and very soon we were butting through gray waters toward a cluster of lean, gray craft, that looked at first as unimpressive as a lot of floating flatirons. Only they seemed to be made of lead, soft lead; and if there be anything more lifeless, more corpse-like, than this fighting color, I have never seen it.

"THE SOURCES OF MAJESTY."

But they grew as we neared them, grew till the great guns of their turrets gave significance to their superstructure. The exquisite lines became organic and separated clearly from the gray chaos of water; then as the first great ship towered above us, massive as a fortress, sensitive as a stag, to every flicker or wink of a signal in all the circle of the horizon, I read her name. The meaning of those six letters under the brooding night of her guns—guns that could hurl a ton of metal for twenty miles—went through me like a trumpet call. It was the Canada.

And one her bluejackets was talking with two flags to a ship only a quarter of a mile away, whose name was Australia. And a little way behind lay the New Zealand. Then I began faintly to understand once

article—if any do—for his friends tell him that the Warspite is at the bottom of the sea, whereas I now tell him that, on leaving the Inflexible, I personally visited the Warspite, and saw her holes being patched, six weeks after the Jutland battle. She was even then ready for action again. It is true that she had been battered heavily, for she had taken on no less than eight German ships. One hole was about the size of a small church window, and she had many dents. But the real damage done was not great, and the spirits of her men were very great indeed. This is the way in which they tossed aside their crowns of heroism. In the hottest part of the fight they had executed an extraordinary manoeuvre. The Warrior was being very badly mauled at the time, and the Warspite came between her and the enemy, taking all the punishment, paying as much back as she could, and slowly revolving like a great cat chasing its tail, all her guns coming into play in turn. The Warrior was saved, and every one on board agreed that this manoeuvre of the Warspite was a new and a remarkable one, deserving of much gratitude. Whereupon a deputation was sent to the Warspite bearing gifts—boxes of cigars and sundry bottles—that would in most cases arouse enthusiasm.

"Take 'em, mates; you saved us," said the grateful emissaries.

"Take 'em back, you blighters!" was the reply, roared through a gale of Homeric laughter. "Take 'em back! We didn't try to save you. We was chasin' our own damned tail. 'Ow could we 'elp it? Our 'elm was jammed."

The next to loom up out of the gray mists were the Lion and the Tiger both ready for sea at any moment, as also were other ships reported by Berlin to be heavily damaged, but showing remarkably few traces, even when the scars were pointed out by experts. Ship after ship we passed on our way to the much-desired cruiser where lunch awaited us, and—incidentally—the best of all cocktails in compliment to an American guest who was with the party. It was, indeed, an excellent cocktail; for, after lunch, as we watched a seaplane soaring overhead and looping the loop like a tumbler pigeon the American guest—a gentleman with a wife and family, too—implored that he might forthwith be taken up into the heavens for the same purpose.

"And what would the Admiralty say to me if anything happened?" asked the captain. "No, sir. Send along some of the hyphenated kind and we'll try it."

REVENGE IS SWEET.

THE SMILE OF VICTORY



An official photograph taken on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the front showing, from left to right:—General Joffre, President Poincaré, His Majesty the King, General Foch and Sir Douglas Haig.

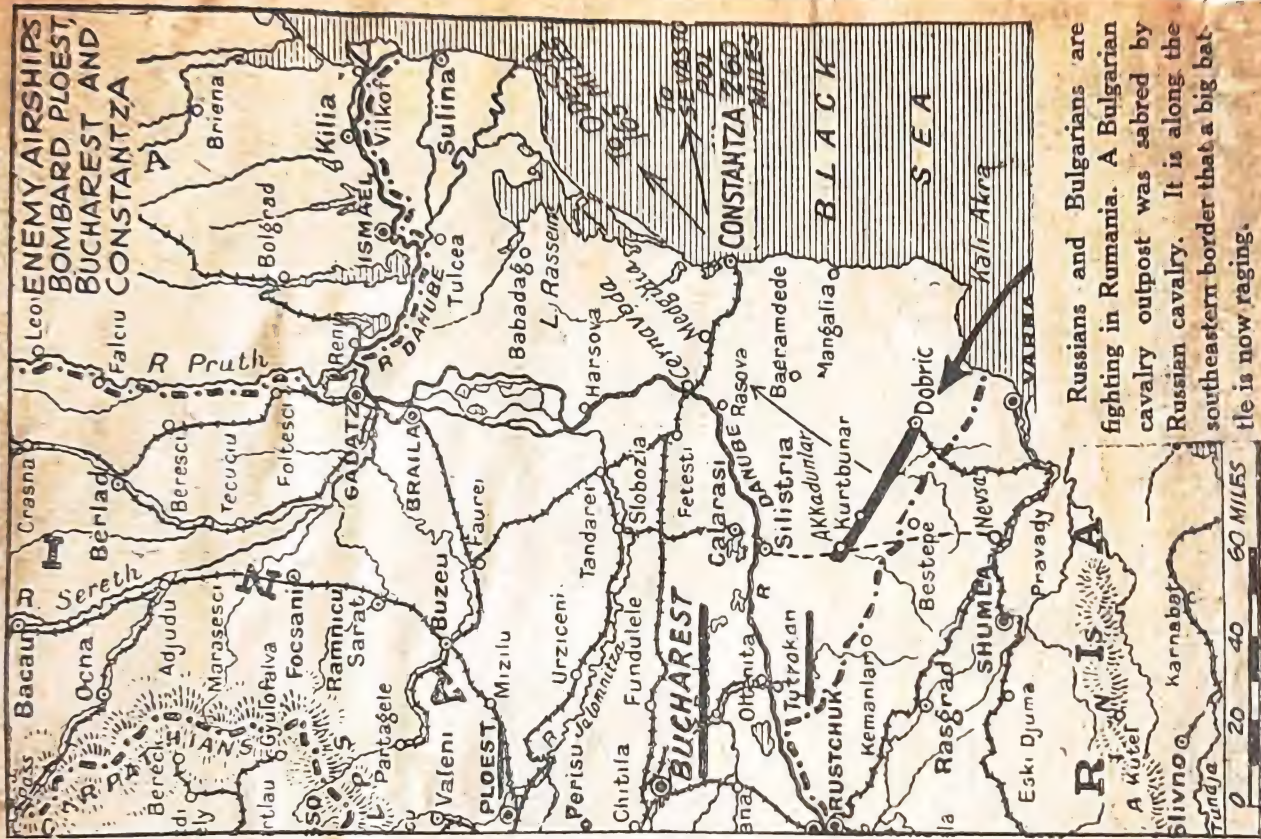
HIGH WOOD TRENCH TAKEN AND INFIGHT BIG LOSSES ON FOE

The Official Communique Announces the Capture of a German Trench at High Wood, Probably the Most Important Point in Front of the British Line, Being the Dominating Point Along the Height of Land—Trench Raids Elsewhere Were Successful—Good News Comes From All Other Parts of the Allied Front

London, Sept. 9 (1 p.m.)—The British captured a German trench in High Wood, on the Somme front, after a sharp fight last night, it was announced officially to-day. German troops made several attacks during the night, but none of them in force. The statement follows:

"Last night there was some sharp hand-to-hand fighting in High Wood, where we captured a German trench, taking two officers and nineteen Bavarians. In this operation heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING IN RUMANIA



Russians and Bulgarians are fighting in Rumania. A Bulgarian cavalry outpost was sabred by Russian cavalry. It is along the southeastern border that a big battle is now raging.

There has been considerable hostile artillery activity against our front north of Pozieres and in the neighborhood of Mouquet Farm. In this sector small hostile infantry attacks were easily repulsed. A detachment of the enemy which attempted to advance from the direction of Courcellette was stopped by our fire.

"Our troops carried out several successful enterprises in the neighborhood of Arras and the Hohenzollern redoubt and north of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy's trenches were entered, some prisoners were taken and other casualties were inflicted."

French Offensive in the Verdun Sector is Withering the German Lines Up

New York, Sept. 9.—A New York World correspondent cables the following from Paris: Although the French Somme battles have been lulled during the past twenty-four hours, the fierce conflagration kindled by the Crown Prince at Verdun continues to blaze fiercely, but the flames are blowing in the opposite direction and beating back the Germans.

Very slowly, but inexorably, General Nivelle edges forward his lines toward Vaux, simultaneously encroaching on the German occupation of the remnants of Chapire wood and enlarging his gains at Fleury. The daily roll of German prisoners in the Verdun sector indicates the relentless French activity. Although captured in smaller batches at Verdun than on the Somme, the taking of prisoners by General Nivelle is more significant, as the Verdun operations comprise a consistent, interminable hammering, whereas the Somme strokes are delivered

locally at intervals, after exhaustive artillery preparations. Nearly 500 Germans were rioted up in the Vaux-Chapire section in twenty-four hours, and 1,000 from south of the Somme. Between Verdmandovillers and Chaulnes the Germans reverted to their old style phalanx formation for assault—the tactics used before the French re-equipped themselves with machine guns—but the machine guns withered the German storming columns, driving the survivors to shelter. The momentary lull in the Somme offensive is not a breathing space, but for the consolidation of the gains and for clearing out the Germans remaining in the underground shelters. The ineffectual counter-attacks against the French, which have failed consistently since the offensive began, and have been unable to win back a single point, are regarded by staff officers as of the most extreme importance as the Germans have occasionally been able temporarily to re-main ground from the British.

Irish Rangers Will Be Inspected In Montreal By Duchess Of Connaught

Review Will Take Place in October, Just Prior to Departure of Royal Party for England—Great Efforts to be Made to Have Battalion Up to Full Strength — Help of Montreal Women Specially Sought

Announcement is made of the fact that Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, will review the 199th Battalion early in October, at Montreal.

It is felt that on such an occasion the Regiment with which Her Royal Highness has associated herself by giving her name and in so doing has conferred an honor on the people of Canada, should be a complete Battalion numerically at that time. The Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish-Canadian Rangers requires, to complete its establishment, 250 men and in order that its desire and the desire of the people of Montreal and throughout the people of Canada, can be accomplished on the day of the Duchess' inspection it will be necessary to recruit this number of men in about thirty days.

To Be Up to Strength.

It is felt that in view of the fact that one of the most outstanding women in the life of the British Empire is immediately associated with this unit, that it would be particularly fitting that the work of bringing the said unit up to its full strength should be undertaken by the women of this country themselves as far as possible and in order to make this arrangement practical, the Battalion has had designed 250 regimental

brooches entitled "I helped to serve." These 250 brooches will be numbered and will be given only to the particular woman who is actually responsible for a recruit who has been able to pass the medical examination and sworn in on the Battalion strength. These brooches will bear the name of the recipient, a list of whom will be made public on the day of the Duchess' inspection and should form a permanent and lasting memento for those particular women who in this particular way have shown their practical patriotism.

Time is the essence of victory and it is essential therefore that every particular woman who can aid in this direction should be reached at the earliest possible moment and if there are any ladies who have not yet received a notification who feel that they can influence the men of a certain organization or through a certain institution in which they are directly or indirectly interested, they are asked to send their names to the Chief Recruiting Officer, 316 St. Catherine street west, or if they so desire they can have a personal interview with the officers in charge, in this regard. A special telephone No. 6999 has been installed for this purpose. It is also suggested that bodies of women should constitute themselves into committees for this purpose and generally endeavor to secure recruits wherever feasible.

Aerial Attack on Riga

Berlin, via London, Sept. 9.—The following statement was issued today by the Admiralty:

"On Sept. 6 our naval aeroplanes dropped bombs on hostile naval forces off Arensburg, on Oesel Island (in the Gulf of Riga). Near Zevila a hostile aeroplane was forced down."

"On the night of Sept. 6 one of our naval aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs, with good results, on the Russian aeroplane station at Runo, on the Gulf of Riga."

"On Sept. 7, a Russian gunboat bombarded the north Courland coast without success. It was pursued and bombed by naval aeroplanes."

"On the same day the Dutch steamer Niobe, with contraband, was brought in by our naval forces in the North Sea."

French Taking Vermandovillers

Paris, Sept. 9.—The French troops have made further progress in the village of Vermandovillers, south of the Somme, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The communication says:

"South of the Somme, isolated engagements enabled us to advance in the village of Vermandovillers, where we captured about 50 prisoners."

"The artillery struggle continues actively on the whole of the Somme front."

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans launched this morning several attacks against the positions we captured in the Vaux Chapitre and Chenois region. The enemy, who had succeeded in setting his foot in one of the trenches, was soon, ejected by a brisk counter-attack in the course of

which we took a hundred prisoners and many machine guns."

Southeast of Thiaumont we advanced with the aid of a grenade attack. In the Thiaumont sector and on the Fort Devaux road there was a violent cannonade. In the Forest Deparry an enemy attack on one of our works there repulsed. Elsewhere on the front there was the customary cannonading."

"Aviation.—During yesterday on the Somme front two enemy aviators were brought down in the Epenancourt region and another compelled to descend after a fight near our lines, was destroyed by artillery fire. Three other enemy machines appeared to be seriously injured, the observer of one being killed by machine gunfire."

"It is confirmed that on the fifth instant Lieut. Guynemer brought down his fifteenth enemy aeroplane in the region of Ablaincourt."

Irishmen Took Guillemont

London, Sept. 9.—The British official communication issued last evening says:

"The main feature of today's operations was an intense artillery bombardment by both sides. The general situation is unchanged."

"The Irish regiments which took part in the capture of Guillemont on Sunday behaved with greatest dash and gallantry, and took no small share in the success gained that day."

"This afternoon we successfully exploded a mine near Railway Wood, south of the Ypres-Roulers railway."

"Yesterday artillery fire was directed by one of our aeroplanes on a hostile machine, which landed behind its own lines. The machine was set on fire and destroyed. Ten of the enemy's aerodromes were bombarded with sand

CANADIAN AVIATOR DEAD.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 9.—Word was received today that Lieutenant Warren K. Campbell, of the Royal Flying Corps, and the former Varsity rugby player, who fell 500 feet with his student out of an aeroplane at Buffalo, on Wednesday, died yesterday at the Erie County Hospital in that city.

German Plotters Held for Treason In South Africa

Cape Town, via London, Sept.

9.—Details of an attempt to foment another rebellion against the British in South Africa were disclosed at the trial yesterday at Bloemfontein of two Nationalists, Van Der Merwe and Schomken, on a charge of high treason. The men are alleged to have approached a number of prominent Boers, including General De Wet, to whom they told a story of large stores of rifles available, and that certain Boer Generals were willing to lead a revolt.

General De Wet, who informed the Government of the movement, testified that he warned the men against attempting another uprising. The hearing was adjourned.

There was many aerial combats and one enemy machine was brought down."

Vienna Admits Retreat

Vienna, via London, Sept. 9.—Austrian troops have been withdrawn from their positions west of Szeged, 50 miles north of Kronstadt. Following is the statement:

"Rumanian front—West of Szeged, our troops have been withdrawn before superior enemy attacks against Hargitta (six miles west of Szeged)."

"Russian front—Heavy fighting continues east of Halicz. All positions still remain in our hands."

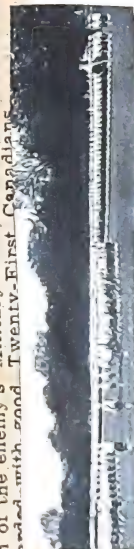
BRITAIN TIGHTENS REGULATIONS.

London, September 9.—The Official Gazette prints an amendment to the order-in-council governing the restrictions imposed upon aliens by which, after October 1, the written sanction and approval of the Board of Trade must be obtained for the admission to the United Kingdom of any alien who works in any other capacity than munitions works.

CANADIAN GETS MILITARY CROSS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, September 9.—The King at Windsor yesterday decorated with the Military Cross Captain George Speer, Twenty-First Canadian



1st.
Battalion

BRITISH CROSSED KIVER STRUMA.

Paris, September 11.—British troops on the front in Greek Macedonia took the offensive last night. They crossed the Struma River, the War Office announced to-day, and attacked the Bulgarians, who are resisting desperately.

The British troops crossed the Struma under fire. Having gained a footing on the eastern bank at a point about 40 miles north-east of Saloniki, they attacked the villages of Nevolyen and Karabjebes.

HUNS MADE 5 ATTACKS ON FRENCH.

Paris, September 11.—Five times last night the Germans attacked positions newly won by the French on the Somme front. The War Office announces they were repulsed each time with heavy losses.

The official report says the Germans employed burning liquid in making their attacks. The fighting occurred south of the Somme, from Berny to the region south of Chaules.

BRITISH AGAIN ENTER HUN TRENCHES.

London, September 11.—Two efforts were made yesterday by the Germans to recapture Ginchy, on the Somme front, from the British, but, it is announced officially, the attacks were beaten off.

The statement follows:—

"The enemy made two more counter-attacks on Ginchy yesterday, which were repulsed. Several small detachments of hostile infantry attempted to attack our line near Mouquet Farm and in the vicinity of Pozieres, but were driven off.

"Between Neuville-St. Vaast and La Basse Canal our troops entered the enemy's trenches at several places, taking some prisoners."

ITALIANS ALSO GAIN MORE GROUND.

Rome, September 11.—Italian troops have captured a strong position in the Leno Valley, on the Trentino front, the War Office announced to-day. Ground was gained also in the Upper Posina Valley. The announcement follows:—

"In the zone between Vallarsa and the head of the Posina Valley yesterday, after artillery preparation was hampered by thick mists, our infantry captured a strong entrenchment at the bottom of the Leno Valley. Between Monte Spil and Monte Corno they completed capture of the trenches still left in the enemy possession after the fighting of September 7. Progress also was made on the ground north of Monte Pasubio and on the northern slopes of Corno del Coston, in the Upper Posina Valley. On the remainder of the front there were only artillery actions.

"Our batteries destroyed military depots near St. Ilance, north of Rovereto. The enemy ineffectively shelled Caprile, in Cordevole Valley, and Cortina d'Ampezzo.

An Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Sondrio without inflicting any damage."

Allies Start Big General Offensive Macedonian Front

British Attack Along the Struma; Serbians Already are Advancing Against Bulgarians who Crossed the Greek Frontier—French also are Forcing Fight from Vardar to Lake Doiran—Russians and Italians Make Further Advances.

London, Sept. 11.—The conclusion is drawn from the official French report in regard to operations in Macedonia that an offensive campaign has been inaugurated. In addition to the British attack along the Struma the Serbians already are advancing against the Bulgarians who some time ago crossed the Greek frontier near Lake Ostrovo and made a quick advance southward. Since that time the Bulgarians have retired considerably under pressure. The French also are forcing the fight, attacking from the Vardar to Lake Doiran.

ATHENS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Athens, September 11.—Athens is virtually under martial law. Patrols of infantry and cavalry parade the streets and the Entente legations are under strong guards. Fifteen hundred marines have been added to the garrison here on account of the uncertainty in regard to the attitude of the troops. The excitement caused by army disaffections at Saloniki, however, is dying out.

Petrograd, September 11.—(Via London)—A victory for the Russians over Turkish troops in Persia is reported in to-day's War Office statement. In the region of Sakkiz and the town of Bana has been occupied by Russian forces following a battle in which the Turks were defeated. Russian troops are now pursuing their beaten foe, adds the statement.

SITUATION IS UNCHANGED.

Petrograd, via London, September 11.—There have been no important developments in the situation along the Russian front from Riga to Roumania, according to to-day's official statement, which says:—

"Western front: The situation is unchanged."

TEXT OF FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

Paris, Sept. 11.—To-day's official report is as follows:

"South of the Somme during the night the Germans delivered a series of attacks against several points on our new front. From Berny to the region south of Chaulnes five attacks were made by the enemy. Several of them were accompanied by discharges of liquid fire. Everywhere the attacking troops were forced back into their trenches by our artillery and machine gun fire, which inflicted serious losses on them."

"The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

"Last night ten of our aeroplanes dropped sixty bombs of heavy calibre on important military factories south of Bruses. The bombardment was carried out from a height between 400 and 500 metres and was very effective. On the same night 104 bombs were dropped on ammunition depots and other military establishments north of Somme-Py. Violent explosions were heard. Finally one of our air squadrons attacked the barracks and aerodrome at Saarberg (in Lorraine). Twenty well-armed bombs of heavy calibre inflicted serious damage."

CANADIANS IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT WITH THE GERMANS

(Special Staff Correspondence)

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—It is understood that the Canadian troops which were recently removed from the Ypres salient were in action on Friday on the Somme front. It was in the nature of a preliminary encounter and the casualties were not serious.

No details have been received, but it is understood that there was a sharp hand-to-hand fight with the Germans, in which the Canadians conducted themselves with their customary valour, and had the better of the engagement.

SECOND CANADIAN CHAPLAIN WOUNDED WITHIN A WEEK

Major G. W. Wood, of the
Montreal Highlanders, on
the Casualty List

SUSTAINED BROKEN ARM

Succeeded Rev. Bruce Taylor
When the Latter Re-
turned Home to
Montreal

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident
Staff Correspondent,
London, September 11.—Major G. W.
Wood, who succeeded Rev. Bruce
Taylor, of Montreal, as chaplain of
the Forty-Second Highlanders, has
been wounded. He is the second Can-
adian chaplain within a week to ap-
pear in the casualty list, Rev. Father
O'Gorman, of Ottawa, being the other.



The Other Side of the Question.

UNCLE SAM: "Here, this mail seizure is onerous and vexatious and must stop!"
JOHN BULL: "The attempt to pass contraband through your mails is 'onerous' and 'vexatious' and must stop also, Samuel."

THE LETTERS OF LIONEL II.

Haig's Crawling Terrors.

Another Wells Prophecy Comes True—A Well-kept
Secret—Oak Leaves for Modest Prince.

All hail to thee, Mr. H. G. Wells! Thou art a prophet and thou shalt have honour in thine own country! Ten years ago this gifted writer of fiction and most worthy successor to Jules Verne, dreamt of a monstrous engine of war, steel-clad and invulnerable, moving tortoise-like across trenches, through forests, and over houses, and dealing terror and death, and destruction in its course. He turned that dream into a short story, and now our engineers have turned the story into a reality—a reality which has already helped our brave troops to the biggest victory they have yet tasted, and which may indeed prove to be one of the deciding factors of the war. The secret has been splendidly kept. Thousands of workmen have for months been hammering those monsters into shape at some nameless Midland centre, and others have been transporting them overseas, and yet not a whisper of the great news was permitted to escape. It is no wonder that the Germans laughed when they first saw the crawling, fire-spitting apparition, and less wonder that the Bombs scuttled off like frightened rabbits.

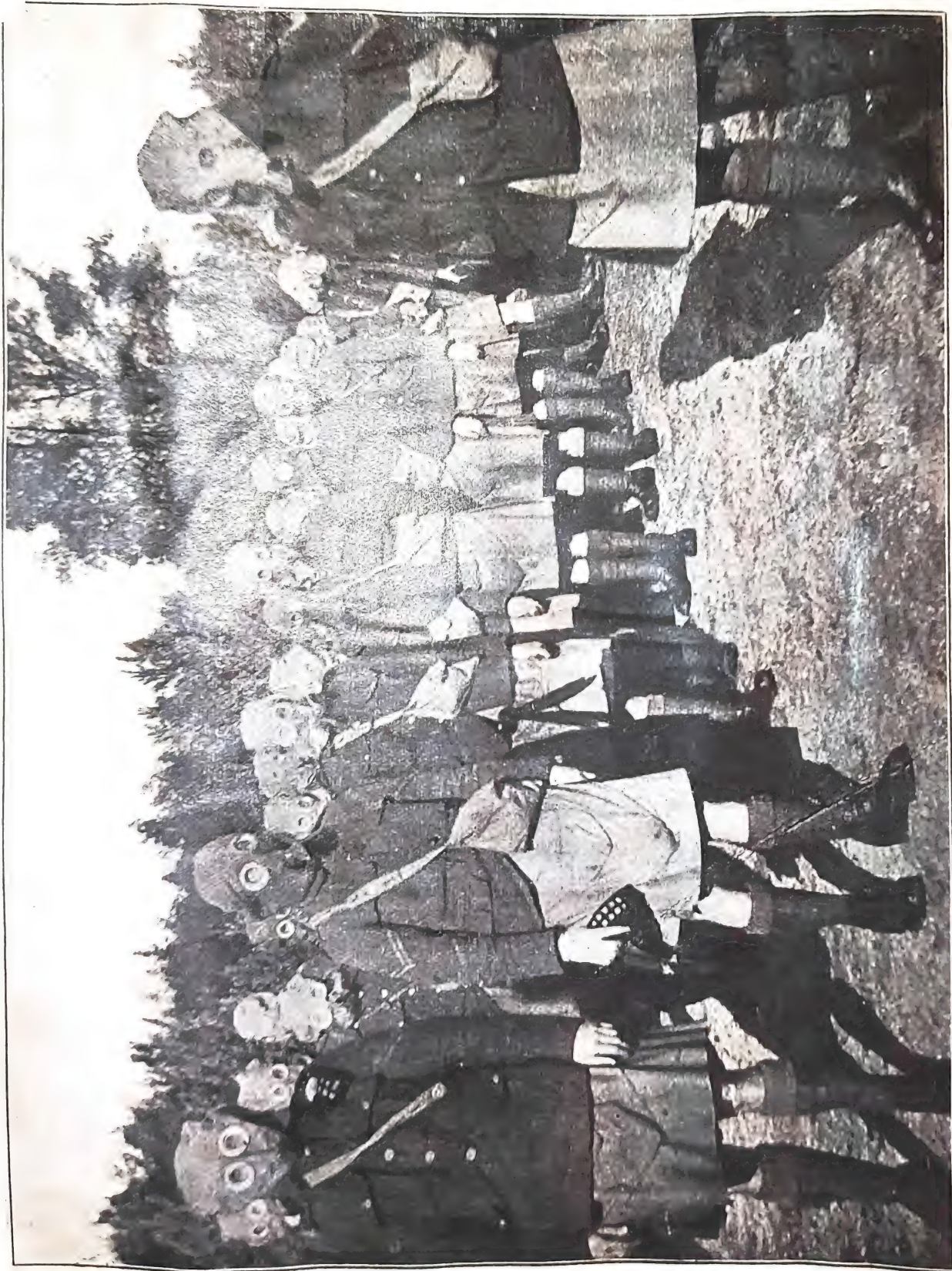
WHAT THE "TANK" DOES.



----- INDICATES PRESENT POSITIONS OF OPPOSING ARMIES



Part 2
Ref 12-1
Er



A GAS MASK PARADE AT THE FRONT.—Men of a Highland Regiment prepared for a gas attack "Somewhere in France."

UNE PARADE AVEC MASQUES CONTRE LE GAZ AU FRONT.—
Soldats d'un régiment écossais prêts à une attaque au gaz "quel-
que part en France."



Canon Scott (left) and Lieutenant McCuaig of Montreal on eve of departure from Salisbury.

CAPT. ROYAL EWING PROMOTED MAJOR

Dates Back to June—How He
Won the Military
Cross

BRAVE WORK UNDER FIRE

Duke of Devonshire Cancels
Inspection Parade to Spare
Men Exposure to Storm—
Artillery Needs Men

Word was received in the city yesterday that Capt. Royal Lindsay Hamilton Ewing, M.C., Acting 2nd in Command of the 42nd Highlanders, under Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, has been promoted Major, the promotion to date back to the 23rd of June last. It is thus apparent that Capt. Ewing earned his majority some time before he won the Military Cross, which was awarded him about two months ago.

At the same time as the announcement of Capt. Ewing's promotion came the first official account of the repeated acts of gallantry under fire by which he won the Military Cross.

These, as reported, with customary brevity, in the London Canadian Gazette, were: "He made repeated journeys to the front and support lines under very heavy fire, to secure the

mediate execution of orders. Later initiated means of clearing the matted and of bringing forward rations. He displayed great courage and initiative throughout."

Major Royal Ewing is another example of the work that is being done nowadays by business men who have opened money-making to make war the Empire their business. When war started he was in the real estate and insurance business with his father, Mr. A. Stewart Ewing. They once arranged one should work and the other fight. Royal Ewing won the Military Cross, and joined the McGill C.T.C. for training, taking a course in artillery, when he won his commission as captain. He joined the 42nd Highlanders with that rank, and went forward with the regiment, doing splendid service at the front. He was slightly wounded early last June, but refused to leave the firing line. Latest notices show that he is still on duty as 2nd in Command of the 42nd, now with full rank as major.

CAPT. ROYAL EWING AGAIN WOUNDED

Officer With Montreal Highland Unit Was First
Wounded in June

LT. ARCHBALD WOUNDED

Lt. Allan Routledge Died of
Wounds—Pte. E. J. Waterston
Lost Brother in
Action in May

A private cable received at the Bank of Montreal yesterday stated that Capt. Royal Ewing had been wounded for the second time. The cable added that Capt. Ewing was only slightly wounded, and that his stay in the hospital would probably be short. Capt. Ewing, who is serving with the battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, was first wounded during the heavy fighting around Ypres last June. He recovered from this wound and returned to the front, having in the meantime been promoted from lieutenant to captain. It is expected that he will return to duty at the front within a short time.

ADVANCE ACCOMPLISHED BY KING PETER'S ARMY AND ALLIES IN SERBIA



The campaign against Monastir began several months ago, when the Serbian army recaptured Kaskara and Florina, defeated the Bulgarians at Lake Ostrovo, stormed Kaimakalan peak and advanced to the Cerna River, while the French and Russians were driving north to the west of the Serbian line. The Serbians forced the river defences at the Cerna bend and flanked the entire Bulgar line of fortifications based on Kenali. Advancing up the Cerna Valley they won several battles and forced the Prussians to abandon the city. The Entente troops are pursuing the Bulgar and German forces northward toward Prilip. The broken line shows the old positions of the Allies, while the heavy black line outlines their advance and their present fighting front.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE BALKANS



Rivers and railroads play an important part in the struggle in the East. The Allies can take advantage of the Strumitza Valley and the Vardar line in a move against Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, while the Prussians in Wallachia have gained control of the railway centre of Craiova for a drive against Bucharest, capital of Roumania.

village of Bouchavesnes, between Combles and Peronne, Captured by French in Continuing Drive — Italians Join Allied Offensive in Greece and are Fighting near Butkovodzuma

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The Bulgarian statement today claims the repulse of all Allied attacks in the Balkans and also announces that Allied warships have appeared along the Aegean coast and in the harbor of Kavalla, where they were attacked by Bulgarian hydroplanes.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 12:35 p.m.—“The general situation is unchanged,” says today’s official statement in regard to the Franco-Belgian front.

“There is nothing of importance to report.”

ITALIANS JOIN BALKAN DRIVE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Italian troops have joined in the general Allied offensive in Greece and are fighting near Butkovodzuma, it was officially announced today.

Despite heavy Bulgarian resistance, the Serbians are continuing their advance toward Kaitmatchalad.

South of Ostrovo lake, the French made an important advance.

Allied artillery is bombarding enemy positions on both sides of the Vardar.

French and Serbian troops have taken the offensive on the western end of the Macedonian front. They have captured the town of Sorovitz, near Florina.

Continuing their great drive on the front of Combles and Peronne, the French last night captured the whole of the village of Bouchavesnes, midway between Combles and Peronne, despite the Germans’ most desperate resistance, it was officially announced today.

ITALIAN STATEMENTS.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Sept. 13.—The official statement issued by the War Office today says:

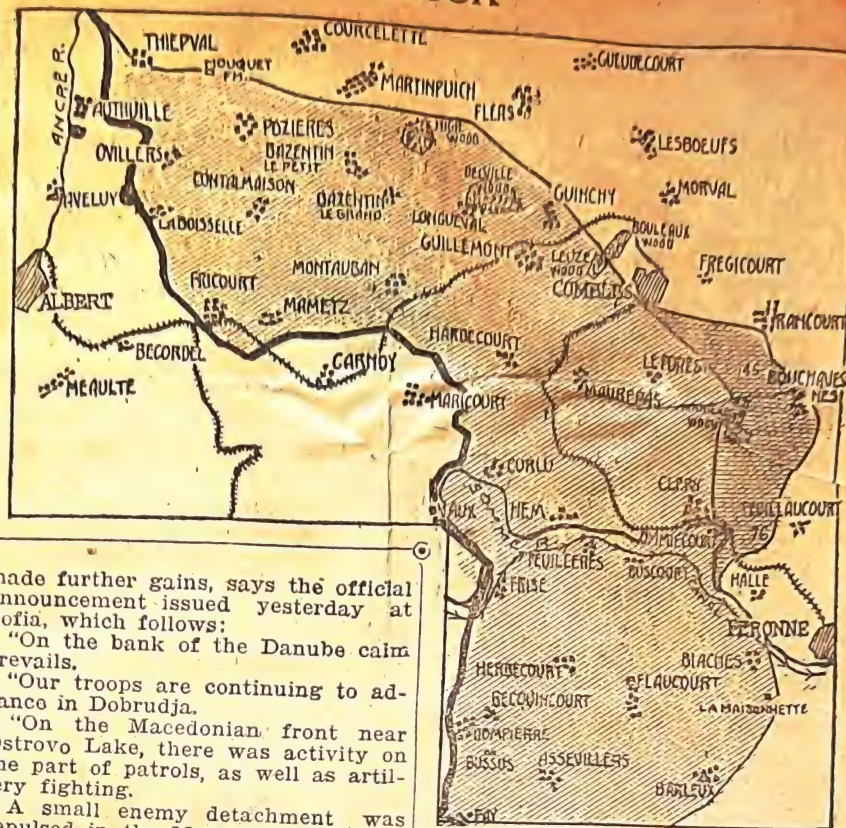
“Salonica front — On Monday and Tuesday, in the district west of Butkovo Lake, our columns had skirmishes with Bulgarian detachments which were driven in beyond the Demir-Hissar-Dolran railway line.”

Italian troops in the Dolomite Alps on the far northerly line of the Austro-Italian front have captured a position commanding Travenanzes pass and cutting Austria’s communications between the Travenanzes valley and the Lagazzer region, the War Office announces today.

The official statement follows:

“Minor offensive actions continue in the Arsa and Upper Posina valleys. On Monday evening we re-

WHERE FRENCH ARE HURLING INVADER BACK



made further gains, says the official announcement issued yesterday at Sofia, which follows:

“On the bank of the Danube calm prevails.

“Our troops are continuing to advance in Dobrudja.

“On the Macedonian front near Ostrovo Lake, there was activity on the part of patrols, as well as artillery fighting.

A small enemy detachment was repulsed in the Moglenica valley.

“In the valley of the Vardar and near Doiran the artillery fighting was spirited.

“Two Italian companies with machine guns and one squadron of cavalry advanced in the direction of Butkova (near the Struma river) and Dzuma. We made a counter attack and dispersed them.

“Thirty Italians were captured. This was our first encounter with Italian troops.

“In an encounter in the Struma Valley, near Nevoynen and Kardzhi on September 10, the enemy killed seven officers and about 100 men. We captured many rifles and a quantity of ammunition thrown away by the enemy, who fled in panic. We took prisoner two Scotch officers and more than 100 British soldiers.

“A hostile fleet is cruising off the Aegean coast. Our hydroplanes made a successful attack on enemy warships in the harbor of Kavala.”

FEW RUMANIANS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 13, 6:33 p.m.—The Bulgarian troops which took the Danube fortress of Silistria, in Rumania, capture of which was announced by the German War Office on Sunday, apparently did not take prisoner any considerable number of Rumanians. The official Bulgarian statement of September 11, which was received here today, says the Rumanians retired “on both sides of the Danube, pursued by our cavalry.”

Although this translation of the Bulgarian statement, if taken literally, indicates that the Bulgarians have forced a passage of the Danube, it is improbable that the Bulgarian War Office meant to convey this meaning. The Bulgarian report of the following day makes no mention of any such operation.

The statement follows: “Along the Danube there was artillery firing at Tekla, Vindin, Lomoriechovo and Ivichton.

“In Dobrudja our offensive continues. Yesterday

Continuing their mighty drive, the French have bent back the German line and occupied the village Bouchavesne.

LATEST TURKISH REPORTS

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14, via London.—Turkish forces have checked the Russian offensive in the Ognott sector of Turkish Armenia, according to a War Office statement dated September 12.

“The Russians have suffered heavy losses in fruitless attacks, declares the report which says: “Caucasus front: On the right wing we repulsed an enemy attack in the Ognott sector. Two enemy attacks on September 10, prepared for ar-

tillery fire, were repulsed by our counter-attacks. “Enemy troops endeavoring to approach our positions in various groups were scattered by gunfire and suffered extraordinary losses. The number of officers and men captured on September 9 in the Kighi sector is still increasing.

“On the left wing, during skirmishes which resulted in our favor, we captured prisoners, arms and equipment.

“Galician front: In close quarters encounters on September 7 we captured three officers and more than 400 Russian soldiers.”

BATTL. SPORTS
MCGILL AUXILIARY

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The official announcement follows:

"North of the Somme during the night we repulsed several German attempts at the southern extremity of Hill 76. According to late reports, the violent and fruitless counter-attacks delivered by the Germans yesterday in this region were carried out by a division hastily brought from the Verdun front. "South of the Somme the enemy

made several unsuccessful attempts against various points on our new front. To the west of Chaulnes during one of these attacks an enemy detachment about a company strong was caught under our fire and almost completely destroyed. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) two German attacks against our new positions in Vaux-Chapitre wood were repulsed easily. "The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

RING OF FIRE ROUND PERONNE

Special Star Cable by United Press. PARIS, Sept. 14.—French artillery has drawn a ring of fire three-quarters of the way around Peronne, which is almost entirely cut off from communication with the rest of the German front.

Despatches from the Somme battlefield today said the great eastward push of General Foch's men in the last forty-eight hours has placed all roads from Peronne within range of French guns.

On three sides the French have surrounded the city with incessant streams of shell fire. Supplies can

be brought into the city only under cover of night along the roads entering from the east.

The Germans counter-attacked desperately yesterday afternoon in vain attempts to throw back the French from their new positions northwest of Peronne.

At no single point in the recent fighting have the German losses been so severe as in yesterday's counter-attacks southeast of Bouchavesnes. A German detachment that temporarily entered French positions was driven out and caught under the fire of both French and German guns in attempting to retreat.

BETTER COMBINATION REQUIRED

By Canadian Press. LONDON, Sept. 14.—Colonel Replington, the military expert of the Times, commenting upon the Russian General Kuropatkin's recent statement that it is necessary that the Allies combine their men and guns to better advantage than hitherto, says it deserves careful consideration.

"If on completion of our own orders," he writes, "we turn over to Russian use our plans for the manufacture of heavy guns and shells, except such as are required for the needs of our own army, we can enable Russia in 1917 and 1918 to deploy such large and efficient armies that they will dominate the whole situation."

"We can do so only if we have reached the limit of expansion of our

own armies. These alternatives suggest a number of considerations, but the combination Kuropatkin seeks should not be beyond settlement by statesmanship."

LULL IN GALICIA NOW.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14, via Leningrad, 2:45 p.m. — "On the western (Russian and Galician) front the situation is unchanged," says today's announcement from the War Office.

"On the Caucasian front, in the region of Kighi, hostile Kurds are showing increased activity. Near Hamadan, in the valley of the river Falplanchal, our detachments as a result of engagements, captured camels and cattle from the enemy."

BRITISH MAKE GAINS NORTH OF GINCHY AND TIGHTEN COMBLES GRIP

Successful Raid Near Souchez Also Reported — French Repulse German Attacks on Both Sides of Somme and at Verdun — Lull Reported From Galicia.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The British last night made further progress north of Ginchy, thus co-operating with the French in the movement to encircle Combles, the principal point of support of the German lines between Peronne and Bapaume.

"The general situation is unchanged," says the statement.

"South of the Ancre there were the usual artillery bombardment on both sides, hostile artillery being particularly active in the neighborhood of the Pozieres windmill and south of Thiepval. "Some further progress has been made by us north of Ginchy.

In the neighborhood of Souchez we carried out a successful raid last night, taking some prisoners."

GERMANS MOVE VERDUN TROOPS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Germans have shifted their troops from Verdun to the Somme front in an effort to check General Foch's forces closing in upon Peronne.

The War Office announced today that yesterday's ineffective counter-attack against the southern extremity of Hill 76, northwest of Peronne, was led by a fresh German division hastily transferred from Verdun. The Germans made several more attacks at the same point last night, but were completely repulsed.

South of the Somme the Germans attacked at several different points but were repulsed. West of Chaulnes one German company was caught under French fire and practically annihilated.

On the northeastern front of Verdun, the French easily repulsed several attacks against new French positions on the Vaux-Chapitre front.

RUMANIANS REPULSING THE TEUTON

German-Bulgar Army on
Dobrudja Line is
Driven Back

SERBS CONTINUE
THEIR ADVANCE

Activity Along Struma and
Doiran Fronts is
Reported

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 3:40 p.m. —
"There has been considerable ac-
tivity on both our Struma and our
Doiran fronts," says the official re-
port of today in regard to the Mace-
donian campaign.

"Our patrols have been active on
the east bank of the Struma."

BIG HUN OFFENSIVE PLAN.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Sept. 14.—A great Balkan
offensive by the Teutonic powers is
being planned at the conference now
going on at the Kaiser's headquar-
ters, according to reports reaching
here.

The tentative plans call for Ger-
many sending 200,000 and Austria
100,000 men to the Balkans, it is
stated.

RUMANIANS DEFEAT ATTACKS.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14, via Lon-
don 2:25 p.m.—Rumanian troops have
repulsed a series of attacks by the
Germans and Bulgarians in Dobrudja,
the War Office announced today.

TODAY'S WAR NEWS

British make advance near Ginchy and bring off successful raid
near Souchez.

French repulse all German attacks north and south of Somme river,
and at Verdun.

Rumanians stop Bulgar German attacks along Dobrudja front.
Serbs continue their advance against Bulgars in Balkans, taking
trenches near Vetrinik and north of Lake Ostrovo. South of the
lake battle is turning in Allies' favor.

At Athens M. Zaimis refuses to reconsider resignation and M.
Demitracopoulos has been invited to form a Cabinet.

Rome hears Teutons have planned great Balkan offensive, to which
Germany will send 200,000 fresh troops and Austria 100,000.

CANADIAN PLAN OF TRAINING DISABLED URGED IN ENGLAND

*Training Centres for Men Permanently Incapaci-
tated, Similar to Those for Men Temporarily
Disabled, are Suggested*

Special Star Cable From Our Own
Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,

17 Cockspur street, London, Sept. 14.

—Canada is preparing plans for vo-
cational, industrial and agricultural
training of soldiers incapacitated by
wounds or illness, and the British
War Office has established a number
of so-called Command Depots for the
re-education of disabled men who
may be fitted again for soldiering.

The system was introduced by Ma-
jor R. Tait Mackenzie, a Canadian by
birth, but professor of physical train-
ing at the University of Pennsylvania,
who is now in the Royal Army
Medical Corps.

It is now being urged upon the
British Army Council that somewhat
similar training centres should
forthwith be established for men in-

capable of further soldiering, and
discharged, owing to the loss of
limbs or sight, or otherwise.

INVESTIGATING FOR CANADA.

James Robertson, who has just re-
turned from France, where he has
been carefully investigating the
French methods for the re-education
of disabled soldiers, is now pursuing
similar inquiries here with a view
to immediate report to the Canadian
authorities.

The Times today strongly urges
that far more extensive use be made
of the period of convalescence to
teach disabled soldiers useful civil
employment, saying military disci-
pline should be maintained until edu-
cational treatment has accomplished
all that is possible in restoring earn-
ing capacity. WINDERMERE.

CAPT. JACK WOODS DEAD

Ottawa Officer With Cold-
streams Died of Wounds

Ottawa, September 17.—A cable
from the War Office received by the
family announces the death from
wounds of Captain Jack Woods, eldest
son of Col. J. W. Woods, of the Gov-
ernor-General's Foot Guards of Ot-
tawa. Captain Woods was a Royal
Military College graduate and joined
a battalion of the Coldstreams as a
sub-lieutenant after the outbreak of
the war, being promoted on the field.

FOUND IN RIDEAU CANAL

TWENTY-EIGHT AMERICANS ON TORPEDOED STEAMER

New York, Sept. 18.—A tor-
pedo sank the British ship Kel-
vinia, carrying twenty-eight
Americans, according to G. W.
Dillard, of Richmond, Va., one
of the Americans, who arrived
here today on the Cunard liner
Tuscania.

Despatches from England left
in doubt as to whether the Kel-
vinia bound from Newport
News, Va., to Glasgow, was tor-
pedoed or sunk by a mine on
September 2.

DUTY WITH PROFIT



Now then, all together!

UNCANNY MONSTER TERRORIZES HUNS

New Type of Armored Car
Was Factor in Yesterday's Victory

London, September 15.—The reference in the official communication issued by the War Office yesterday afternoon to a new type of armored car, is the first official mention of a development which has been much whispered about recently in army circles. Those who have seen the new vehicles refer to them as "tanks," while the soldiers who have been handling them have given them the nickname of "Willies."

The object which the designers sought to obtain was to render a heavily-armored motorcar capable of being operated in the shell-torn and roadless wilderness of trenches, where it is evident a vehicle mounted on ordinary wheels could not be used.

Although no details of the car's construction have been published, the Times says:

"Our inventors have not hesitated boldly to tread unbeaten paths. We may imagine the feelings of German infantry in shell-battered trenches when in the uncertain light of dawn they saw advancing upon them an array of unearthly monsters cased in steel, spitting fire and crawling laboriously but ceaselessly over trenches, barbed wire and shell craters."

ADVANCE ALONG A SIX-MILE FRONT NORTH-WEST OF COMBLES ANNOUNCED

Gen. Haig's Troops Strike Powerful Blow Against Germans and Attack is Continuing With British Advancing—French Co-operate Gaining Ground South of Rancourt

Cy Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 3:40 p.m.—According to advices from a Swiss source, the Austrians have suffered another sanguinary defeat west of Kapul Mountain in the Carpathians, says a Wireless despatch from Rome today.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 5:15 p.m.—The British in their offensive along the Somme have broken the German third line of defence and have taken the village of Fleers, two miles north of Ginchy, according to reports received by Reuter's Telegram Company today.

British forces are also reported to have gained the outskirts of Martinpuich, a mile and a half east of Poizieres, the reports add.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—British troops resumed their great offensive this morning with a powerful blow against the German lines north of the Somme. Gen. Haig announced this afternoon that the British advanced from 2,000 to 3,000 yards on the six-mile front from Bouleau wood, northwest of Combles, to a point north of the Albert-Bapaume road.

The advance is continuing, and many prisoners already have been taken.

The text of the statement follows:

"Last night, enemy trenches southeast of Thiepval on a front of about 1,000 yards, including the strongly defended locality known as 'Wunder Werk,' were captured by our troops.

"This morning we attacked the enemy on a front extending from Bouleaux wood to north of the Albert-Bapaume road, a distance of about six miles. Considerable successes already have been obtained.

"Our troops have advanced 2,000 to 3,000 yards at various places and the attack is progressing satisfactorily.

"A large number of prisoners has been taken.

"In this attack we employed for the first time a new type of heavy armored car which proved to be of considerable utility.

"Much aerial fighting has taken place. Four hostile machines were brought down in flames and at least four others were driven down damaged. One hostile kite balloon was brought down last night and one this morning.

"Our aeroplanes co-operated with the advance of our infantry, from a low altitude firing on the enemy on the ground.

Bombs were successfully dropped on three headquarters of the enemy. The railway station at Bapaume was also successfully bombed, much railway stock being damaged, and one train destroyed."

FRENCH ADVANCE NEAR COMBLES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—French troops

last night captured a series of German trenches south of Rancourt by a spirited attack, advancing their lines to the edge of the village, two miles east, southeast of Combles, it was officially announced this afternoon. All German counter-attacks both north and south of the Somme were repulsed.

The official statement follows: "North of the Somme at the close of yesterday evening our troops, in an attack carried out with dash, took by assault a group of German trenches south of Rancourt and prisoners."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne a surprise attack was delivered against the enemy's trenches in the region of Autrechies, enabling us to inflict losses on the Germans and take some prisoners."

LULL CONTINUES ON EAST FRONT

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, via London, Sept. 15.—Unchanged conditions along the front in Russia and Galicia are reported in today's War Office statement.

Cold weather is setting in in parts of Turkish Armenia, where isolated engagements with Kurdish forces have occurred, says the statement, which follows:

"Western front: The situation is unchanged.

"Caucasus front: Increased activity by hostile Kurds in the region southwest of Kigi continues. In the direction of Bitlis our advanced guards drove the Kurds out of Tchukhur and Norshen (fifteen miles north of Bitlis), and pressed them back to Tchavkiz.

"Frosts are being experienced in position in the Priamur and Gurmichkan sectors, and more than seventy centimetres of snow has fallen in some places."

VERDUN VETERANS FAIL ON SOMME

Special Star Cable by Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Twenty thousand Verdun veterans—a full division—were hurriedly despatched from the German Crown Prince's army to that of Bavarian Heir-Apparent, made their debut on the Somme battlefield on Wednesday night, and since their arrival have launched a series of violent counter-blows against the Franco-British centre between Peronne and Comblies.

The Paris War Office, in announcing the participation of the Verdun troops in the fighting northwest of the hard-pressed German fortress base of Peronne, asserts that their attacks were utterly fruitless.

The Franco-British noose around Comblies was further contracted in the course of yesterday's fighting. The French, closing in on the town from the southeast, captured by storm the strategically-important Prietze Farm. The British, pushing ahead from the northwest, made further progress north of Ghinchy.

The French stood the brunt of smashing Teuton counter-attacks between Peronne and Comblies, particularly around the village of Bouchavesnes, taken yesterday. The Paris night communique says: "We maintained our gains in their en-

tirety." At Verdun the French repulsed attacks west of the Meuse.

The capture of Peronne by French troops, a blow that will ultimately force the Germans to abandon the great Noyon salient that they have maintained since the battle of the Marne two years ago, was forecasted by despatches received here from Amsterdam today.

These state that the civilian inhabitants of the district had been ordered by the Germans to leave immediately. Refugees, numbering 2,000, have already reached the Belgian town of Given.

WOUNDED SAVED FROM FIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Two hundred wounded soldiers were safely removed on stretchers last night after heroic work when fire broke out in the West Park military hospital near Amphill, Bedfordshire.

MAJOR McLAUGHLIN DEAD.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.—Robert J. Cross, Dunkirk, N.Y., this afternoon received word of the death from wounds on Monday of his nephew, Major Arthur E. McLaughlin, of the 8th Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

BULGARS STILL IN RETREAT

The Serbians captured twenty-five cannon and a large number of prisoners. The Bulgarians are still in retreat and fighting is continuing. The exact number of prisoners and the amount of booty taken has not been reported to the Allied base at Salonika.

The Serbs won their greatest victory northwest of Lake Ostrovo, where Serbian successes were reported yesterday. After smashing Bulgarian trenches in the hilly region, the Serbs evidently poured through the breach in the Bulgarian line in force and threw back the defenders in disorderly retreat toward the Greek frontier.

The British success was effected west of the Vardar, near the centre of the Entente front, where they captured important positions. The lines held by the French were to the east of the Vardar.

The Anglo-French gains in the Vardar valley were made in the face of the most determined Bulgarian resistance.

CRUSHING BLOW IS DEALT BULGARIAN ARMY BY THE SERBS AT LAKE OSTROVO

Bulgars Falling Back on Florina, Hotly Pursued by Serbians—British and French Also Deal Enemy Vital Blows — Important Positions Taken

Special Cable by United Press.

SALONIKA, Sept. 15.—Bulgarian troops are falling back on the Greek town of Florina, hotly pursued by the Serbians, who have captured the principal heights of Malanidje. The Serbs have captured twenty-five guns.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Bulgarian troops have been driven out of their positions at Malkenidze by the Serbians, it was officially admitted this afternoon. East of the Vardar the English took advantage of German trenches.

BULGARS DRIVEN BACK TWELVE MILES

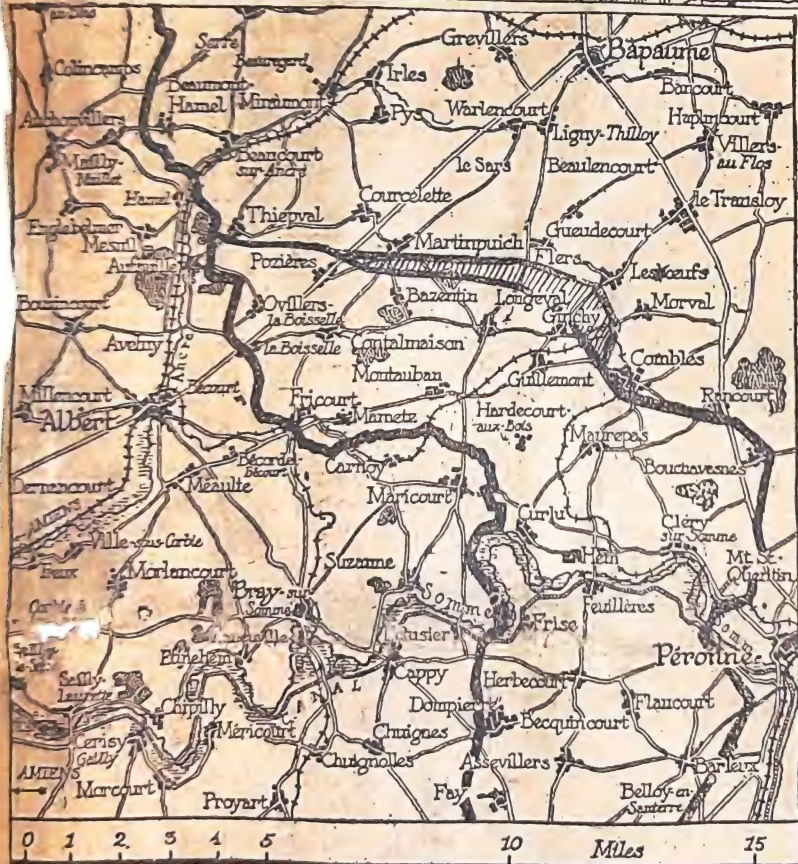
Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Allied troops have scored the greatest victories against the Germans and Bulgarians since the Balkan offensive began, it was officially announced today.

The Serbs drove the Bulgarians back twelve miles in hasty retreat on the Allied left wing, capturing Garnitchevo by a brilliant bayonet charge, and the major part of the crest of Markanidje. Serbian cavalry pursued the retreating Bulgarians and captured the village of Okesuvu.

British troops have captured Matchoukevo and two heights north of the village. On the right bank of the Vardar, the French captured Bulgarian trenches to a depth of half a mile on a front of 1,500 yards (nearly a mile.)

GREAT ALLIED ADVANCE



The upper map shows the great Serbian drive against the Bulgarians in the Balkans, which has forced them back twelve miles.

The lower map shows the extent of the latest British offensive, which has gained twelve square miles, and which is still proceeding.

BULGARS REGROUPING FORCES

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Sept. 15.—Field-Marshal von Mackensen, in supreme command of the Teutonic operations in the Balkans, has arrived on the German-Bulgar front to direct the defence against the new onslaughts of the Allies.

A Salonika despatch today reported that the German-Bulgar commanders are hastily regrouping their forces in Macedonia. Large bodies of troops are being concentrated in the Vardar valley to meet an expected Anglo-French offensive.

The fighting on the whole of the Allies' left wing is growing more violent every day. Since early Tuesday the Serbs have been attacking the Bulgarian right wing, day and night, and have driven the Bulgars from several dominating hills.

The capture of a salient held by the Bulgars in the Vardar Valley south-west of Dolran, is the most important victory won by the British on this sector of the front since the present offensive began.

Greece's intervention in the war is still being delayed by diplomatic negotiations at Athens. Despatches from the Greek capital today said that King Constantine has summoned a conference of all political leaders in a new effort to find a Prime Minister who will guide Greece into war and at the same time unite opposing factions in Greece.

Earlier despatches said M. Dimitracopoulos has finally refused to accept the Premiership. His program, it was said, was not satisfactory to the Allied Ministers.

AIRMAN CROSSES BULGARIA

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PARIS, Sept. 15.—A French war plane, one of four air raiders that bombarded the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, flew clear across Bulgaria from the Allied lines in Greece, landing in Bucharest, capital of Rumania, it was officially announced today.

FRENCHMEN ATTACK SOFIA.
By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 11:31 a.m.—Five bombs have been dropped on Sofia by two French aviators, Noel and Lesieur, according to a despatch to Reuters, from Bucharest. The two airmen flew from Salonika to Bucharest, passing Sofia on their way.

The voyage lasted five hours. The distance traversed was about 400 miles.

ANOTHER ITALIAN AIR RAID.

By Canadian Press.
ROME, Sept. 14, via Paris, Sept. 15, 1:15 a.m.—Eleven Italian sea-planes, accompanied by several French aeroplanes, bombed batteries and sheds at Fuzenzo, thirty miles southwest of Trieste with good effect, according to an official statement issued today. The statement says the aircraft all returned intact to their bases.

ONE OF THE BIG GUNS DEFENDING VERDUN



The picture shows a battery of 155 long, which has been playing an important part in the defence of the great French fortress of Verdun. The battery is located in a woods near the city and is protected from observation.

12,000,000 SHELLS FIRED

Terrific Bombardment Preceding Latest British Drive

(Special Cable to 'The Gazette'.)

London, Sept. 21.—During the bombardment that preceded the British advance on the Somme Friday, the British guns must have thrown at least 12,000,000 shells on the German lines and positions, says Malcolm Ross, war correspondent with the New Zealand forces.

Canada's Army Has Lost 42,009 Men In Action To Date

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—The total Canadian casualties among the overseas forces up to yesterday as reported to the Militia Department are 42,009. The details are as follows: Killed in action, 6,650; died of wounds, 2,505; died of sickness, 447; presumed dead, 927; wounded, 30,428; missing, 1,052. It is remarkable that so few, in contrast with former wars, have died of sickness.

GRENADIER GUARDS HAVE BEEN IN ACTION

But Not in Big Offensive When
the Canadians Captured
Courcelette

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident
Staff Correspondent.

London, September 19.—From officers of the Grenadier Guards in the hospital here, it appears that the battalion is doing good work, and that much has been done in the way of rebuilding and consolidating the trenches, but so far the battalion has not been engaged heavily. There has been only routine strafing. It was while afternoon strafing by the enemy was on that Lieut. J. M. Humphrey was hit while looking after a platoon. His injury is a fractured left arm.

Lieut. F. H. Mingie, in the same battalion, is the first officer casualty of his battalion. He was hit by a machine gun bullet in the legs. Surgeons have now located and removed the bullet which evaded discovery for some time.

A largely-attended church parade was conducted at Bramshott camp Sunday by Monseigneur Burke, who celebrated mass, and preached a striking sermon. Mgr. Burke has approved the plans for a permanent Catholic chapel hut in the camp.

Lieut. Edgar Harold McVicker, R.A.M.C., reported killed, was a graduate of Toronto University. He was transferred from the Canadian service shortly after his arrival at the end of last year.

LIMIT LIABILITY

MONTREAL BANK CLERK WAS BURIED UNDER TON OF MUD

Private J. M. Daly Tells of His
Experiences During Great
Drive

(Western Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 21.—To be buried under a ton or two of trench mud after being hit in several parts of body with jagged pieces of shell, was the experience of Private J. M. Daly, who was a member of the Montreal staff of the Merchants Bank until enlistment a year ago.

the great

... happened during
British move forward where there were
no deep dugouts or scientifically made
trenches in which to hide oneself
away and with a disadvantage still
greater of the enemy being on the de-
fensive contesting every foot of
ground. The Australians had already
pushed a big dent into the German
front line and the Canadians were hur-
riedly sent to relieve them for a spell.
The order was "rush," and the Cana-
dians in full rigout—great-coat and
knapsack, rifle, knife, waterbottle—
and here begins Daly's story:

"We ditched our topcoats and knap-
sacks because we knew what that
'rush' order meant; our knapsacks
are always bumping into things and
besides, in mine anyway, there was
only bully beef," a smile coming over
his face as much as the big hole in his
right cheek would allow. "Our heavy
coats, too, were out of the question,
but the water bottle is always the last
to go."

Successful Dash Across Open.

"The battalion got across the open
first rate, and though it was broad
daylight they never lost a man, and
came up into the make-shift trenches
of the Anzacs with high explosive
shells dropping on every hand. But
the battalion took no notice; it would
not have made any difference if they
had." Then the particular shell came
which buried the bank clerk. His first
feeling was as if he was drowning;
his second was a fearful pain in the
chest and shoulder, and intense pres-
sure from the weight of the earth and
a new kind of darkness with a singing
in his ears. At length there awoke
the spirit of self preservation. He
found the earth covering him was
shaly and could force his left arm
through; then he clawed diligently un-
til the light broke, and wriggled till
able to poke his head through.

Shook Head Like a Swimmer.

"I came out shaking my head like a
swimmer after a big dive. I shall not
soon forget the faces of the other
chaps when I appeared; they were
more frightened than myself."

Other Canadians who have arrived
here wounded declare if the advance
continues as begun our troops will soon
be in a twelve-mile stretch of open
ground with no end of possibilities
against the enemy with some exciting
movements ahead.

THINK

MANY CANADIANS ARE PROMOTED

Commissions are Given to
Several Canadians—Canadian
Killed With Imperial Forces

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, September 20.—Captain A.
H. Charles, local forces, gazetted bri-
gade major to headquarters units.
Lieut. R. J. Elliott, thirty-ninth, is ga-
zетted military flying officer. Captain
Robert Murdle, D.S.O., is gazetted
major.

Canadian commissions are granted
to Sergt. Hick, Mounted Rifles; Corp.
Rogers, Borden Guns; Staff Sergt.
Mayhew, Sergt. O. R. Dale, Sergt-Major
R. S. Young, Sergt. O. B. Stanton,
Quartermaster-Sergeant Showler, Staff
Sergeant Ross, Sergt-Major Carrol,
Engineers.

Captain H. E. Paul is appointed Com-
mandant of the new Canadian hospital
at Etchinghill, near Shorncliffe. Lieut.
Pepler, Toronto, is granted four months
sick leave.

Captain Gilbert Nobbs, London regi-
ment, killed was formerly of Toronto.
Lieut. W. Morgan, Inniskillings, killed
was transferred from the Strathconas
last month.

Edwin Hodgkinson, aged 33, a visitor
at Bridlington, was handed to the mili-
tary as an absentee. Although he plea-
ded that he came from Canada to see
his mother he admitted it was unlikely
that he would have returned to Canada.

CLEMENCEAU SAYS WAR WILL BE LONG

Says Kaiser Will Wage De-
fensive Fight Now

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Kaiser and Von
Hindenburg may be expected hence-
forth to fight defensively, and we must
not forget that they will do this on our
territory. Therefore we cannot expect
the German defensive to be of short
duration.

The Kaiser and Von Hindenburg
cannot conquer, but we must be pre-
pared to face the fact that they can
prolong the resistance indefinitely,
thanks to the passive obedience of the
German people and their powerful mili-
tary organization. The above is from
Georges Clemenceau.

Four German field guns were captured south of the Ancre last night and two local counter-attacks by the Germans failed. Though the Germans resisted desperately, the Teutonic commanders made no attempt to organize a great counter-attack.

The British carried out many successful night raids, entering enemy trenches at several places.

GERMANS FIGHT DESPERATELY

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Sept. 16. — Fighting desperately to save themselves from retreat on a six-mile front, the Germans are throwing battalion after battalion into action against the storming British columns north of the Somme in an effort to check Gen. Haig's advance.

The battle begun yesterday morning, grew more furious toward night. By the glare of illuminating bombs men fought like demons with bayonets and grenades in the shell-torn country between the roads leading down Bapaume.

When the last press despatch was received from British headquarters, Gen. Haig's men were rolling down the slopes leading to Bapaume, but German resistance was growing more stubborn as the British advanced out of the area wrecked by their artillery.

At that hour the villages of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Fleers were firmly in British hands; British troops had swept through Fourreaux wood and were fighting in the eastern fringes of Bouleaux wood, and the fall of Combles appeared imminent.

German prisoners were said to total 3,000. The German losses are said to be frightful, especially in the Bouleaux wood fighting, where the German resistance was most desperate.

RUSSIANS REPULSE THE TURKS

PETROGRAD, Sept. 16, via London.—Turkish troops in the Caucasus have again taken the offensive, but have been repulsed by the Russians, it is announced officially. There is no change in the situation on the Russian and Galician fronts. The statement follows:

"Western front: There were no events of importance.
"Caucasian front: The Turks, having taken the offensive west of Kalkiti, have been repelled by our fire. In the region of Sharafkhan, west of Mush, they were driven out of their trenches and fled to Kozmagladuk pass."

VIENNA, via London, Sept. 16, 4:30 a.m.—Successful operations by Austrian seaplanes at points on the Isonzo front are reported in an official statement issued by the War Office. The statement says:

"One of our seaplane squadrons on Thursday night attacked batteries and military objects at Vallone. Bombs of a total weight of one and a half tons were dropped and numerous hits obtained, causing extensive fires. Despite heavy shelling from anti-aircraft guns all of our machines returned safely."

BRITISH HAVE ADVANCED FURTHER NORTH OF WOOD OF FOUREAU, HAIG SAYS

French Repulse Hun Counter-Attacks on Both Sides of Somme—Italians Press New Offensive From Gorizia to Sea Along Isonzo — Austrians Lose 10,000 in Two Days

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Sept. 16.—Italian troops are now on the offensive on the whole Isonzo front from Gorizia to the sea, and the Austrian line has been broken at several places. Austrian losses in two days of fighting are said to exceed 10,000.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 16, noon.—German counter-attacks were made on the French lines both north and south of the Somme last night. They were unsuccessful, the War Office announced today.

The assaults were delivered to the east of Clerly on the north bank of the river and east of Berny, to the south of the stream, below Peronne.

During yesterday's fighting, today's bulletin states, the French took 400 prisoners. In a single trench the bodies of eighty-six dead Germans were picked up.

BRITISH ARE STILL ADVANCING

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The British centre has been thrust forward to a point 500 yards north of Fourreaux wood in the violent battle raging north of the Somme, Gen. Haig reported to the War Office today.

The whole of the villages of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Fleers are firmly in British hands. Five hundred more prisoners have been captured, making a total of 2,800 Germans officially reported captured in the first twenty-four hours of the renewed Somme offensive.

HIGHLANDERS' DRAFT PARADES TO ST. MATTHEW'S

Many Recruiting Rallies Arranged For Next Week to Fill Unit

The 1st Reinforcing Company of the 5th Royal Highlanders is making fair progress. Meetings were held this week on Fletcher's Field and Westmount Park, and it was intended to hold a meeting at Point St. Charles on the Grand Trunk football grounds last night, but the wet weather interfered and this meeting has been put off until next Wednesday, Sept. 20th.

On Monday night there will be a meeting at Verdun, at Waterworks Park, if fine, and in the City Hall if wet, at which the Mayor, Mr. Charles Manning, will preside, and Major Stanley R. Coristine, of the 42nd Battalion, who is back from the front wounded, will be the chief speaker. The officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders are lending a hand in recruiting work by opening up a recruiting depot at 468 St. Catherine street west.

Last Sunday the Reinforcing Company attended their first church parade and went to St. Paul's Church, where the service was conducted by Major the Rev. R. Bruce-Taylor, chaplain of the Fifth Royal Highlanders. Tomorrow the company will parade to St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles.

Capt. Geo. McDonald Has Been Wounded

Staff Captain George Cross McDonald, of 881 Lorne Crescent, has been severely wounded in action, so a private message received here to-day says. He is in No. 8 Red Cross Hospital at La Toquet, suffering from severe gunshot wounds in neck and leg.

Captain McDonald went overseas with one of the Universities Companies a year ago. He was a chartered accountant before the war. Lieutenant George Currie, of his company, recently won the Military Cross for bravery.

Peronne Threatened Also In Latest Move On Somme Front

French Drive Their Wedge Deeper And Comble Is Now In a Salient Which Will Practically Force The Garrison To Evacuate Position Or Be Captured---Peronne Is Now Threatened From a New Angle In New Offensive Which Is a Most Important One

Athens, Sept. 13 (via London, 1.25 p.m.) — French and Serbian troops have taken the offensive on the western end of the Macedonian front. They have captured the town of Sorovitz, near Florina.

French Take Another Village Near Combles

Paris, Sept. 13 (Noon)—The French have captured the village of Bouchavesnes, on the Somme front. The official announcement of to-day says that the village, which is in the region of Combles, was taken from the Germans last evening.

The French also took by assault a wood 600 yards east of the road from Peronne to Bethune. In the Verdun front the French made progress in the northern part of the Vaux-Chapitre wood.

Nothing Of Importance On British Front

London, Sept. 13 (12.35 p.m.)—"The general situation is unchanged," says to-day's official statement in regard to the Franco-Belgian frontier. "There is nothing of importance to report."

To-day's News Includes Many Important Gains

Instead of resting on the ground won in yesterday's great attack north of the Somme the French continued their thrust last night, capturing the village of Bouchavesnes, and a wooded area nearby.

Bouchavesnes lies to the east of the Bapaume-Peronne road, cut in yesterday's drive, and its capture with adjacent territory apparently clinches French possession of this main highway to Peronne from the north.

BALKAN FRONT AS IT IS TODAY



Map indicates the situation in the Balkan war area today. The arrows show the direction and 3 represent the Rumanian drives into Austria-Hungary. No. 4 shows where the Germans a force the Dobrudja frontier; No. 5 the Russo-Rumanian counter-attacks. Nos. 6 and 7 reveal the south; and Nos. 8 and 9 the British offensive.

SHELL DROPPED IN MIDST OF A COMPANY

Killed Fifteen Officers and Men
And Wounded Many
Others

FIRE FROM FIFTEEN
MILES DISTANT

Montreal Man Writes to His
Mother Telling Her How it
Struck Them

Mrs. Lilly, who resides at 78 Rozel street, Point St. Charles, has received word from Ottawa that her son, Private Gordon Robert Lilly, was wounded in both knees and is now in No. 8 Field Ambulance. Private Lilly went overseas with the 73rd Battalion and is in C. Company.

In a letter which Mrs. Lilly received on September 7th, Private Lilly stated that the 73rd Battalion landed in France on August 19th, and that his company were out on a march, when a shell, which came from about fifteen miles away, landed in their midst, and killed fourteen soldiers, including Lieutenant Robertson, Lieutenant Turnbull, an officer from Vancouver, and wounded a number of others. Private Lilly being amongst the latter.

Private Lilly is 21 years old, and is very well known in Point St. Charles, having been born there. Before Private Lilly enlisted he was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Pte. Thomas Arnott Wounded.

Mrs. Arnott, of 28a Knox street, Point St. Charles, has been notified that her son, Private Thomas Arnott, has been wounded in the back and is now in the Second Southern Hospital, Bristol, England. Private Arnott is 21 years old and was born in England. He went overseas with the 87th Battalion, and was wounded in the back when he was in the trench when wounded. Previous to his enlistment Private Arnott was employed with James M. Ald & Co., bakers.

Private Henry Arnott, a brother, who is in the 42nd Battalion, was wounded in the early part of last June. Nine cousins are also wearing the King's uniform.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY

HUNS SAY BRITAIN MAY LAND TROOPS ON BELGIAN COAST

Move Would Enable Her to At-
tack Germans in Belgium
in the Rear

(By Canadian Press.)

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Great Britain again is taking up serious consideration of the old plan of a landing somewhere on the North Sea coast which would enable her to attack the Germans in Belgium from the rear, according to information coming through The Hague.

Just how much, if any truth there is in this is not known here, official circles deny any knowledge of such contemplation on the part of Great Britain. The same channels allege that there is a growing party in Great Britain holding that in such a move is the only chance of forcing the Germans out of Belgium, but that Holland is in no mood to be trifled with, and is grimly determined as ever to defend her neutrality against whatever side might attempt to violate it. They contend also that as the war goes on the people of Holland more than ever desire to keep out.

American business men coming from Holland declare that a strong anti-American feeling is developing there in financial and business circles because America has not vigorously taken the lead of neutrals in defence of their rights.

LAING — On September 18, died of wounds at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, Lieut. Murdoch Laing, aged 22 years, only son of James N. Laing, 125 Cedar avenue.

LITTON — At her late residence, 110

RUSSIAN AEROS BOMBED GERMANS

Sent Rain of Explosives on
Seaplane Sheds on Gulf
of Riga

London, September 14.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says that four giant Russian aeroplanes of the Murometz type bombarded a German seaplane station on Lake Angern, in the Gulf of Riga, where 17 seaplanes of various sizes and models were discerned. The Russians dropped seventy-three bombs, with resultant fire and smoke which soon concealed the seaplane sheds.

"Eight German machines attacked the Russian machines, but were soon put to flight with machine guns. During the bombing and air fight, not less than eight German machines were destroyed or put out of action. The Russian aeroplanes returned safely, notwithstanding that they were shelled by anti-aircraft guns."

"On a previous occasion," the correspondent says, "one Murometz machine with a crew of five routed seven German seaplanes which attacked it."

LORD BROOKE WOUNDED

Brigade Commander in Fourth
Canadian Division

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, September 15.—The Militia Department has no information as to the wounding of General Lord Brooke, other than the brief announcement contained in the noon casualty list. Some doubt is expressed as to whether the wounding of Lord Brooke can be taken as an indication that the Fourth Canadian Division in which he was a Brigade Commander has been in action. Lord Brooke was recently appointed representative of the Canadian Ministry of Militia at the front and apparently it was while acting in this capacity that he was wounded.

Lord Brooke is the eldest son of the 7th Earl of Warwick and was appointed to the command of the Fourth Infantry Brigade of the Canadian expeditionary force. He commanded the manoeuvres in Canada in 1914 and was aide-de-camp to the commander in command of the British army in France in 1914 and 1915.

MILITARY CROSSES AND D.S.O. AWARDS

Canadian Aviator Is Among Those Honored for Great Gal- lantry and Successful Work

London, September 22—The follow-
ing awards are gazetted:—Distin-
guished Service Order—Capt. Charles
Edward Kilmer, Canadian infantry.
He led with great skill, a success-
ful daylight attack on enemy trenches
and though severely wounded, he was
the last man to withdraw after all
the party, including wounded, had
got clear. Lieut. Henry Cope Evans,
Royal Flying Corps, formerly a ser-
geant with Alberta Dragoons, for
conspicuous gallantry and skill on
many occasions in attacking hostile
aircraft frequently against large odds.
He brought down in one fortnight
four enemy machines, returning on
one occasion with his machine badly
damaged.

Military Cross—Lieut. Arthur
Spencer Allen, Canadian infantry, for
conspicuous gallantry on several oc-
casions, notably when he organized
and led parties against an enemy
post, dispersing them with bombs. He
also volunteered to cut gaps in the
enemy's wire previous to the raid.
Lieut. James Clifford Andrews,
infantry. During raids on the enemy's
trenches he captured a prisoner and
removed him from the trench under
heavy fire. When the officer in
charge fell wounded he took com-
mand and displayed coolness during
withdrawal.

Lt. Guy Sedden Clarkson, infantry,
for leading a raiding party over en-
emy's trenches. He inflicted heavy
casualties and withdrew with prison-
ers and some valuable identifications.
His party suffered only one slight
casualty. Lt. Harry Robertson Dil-
lon, artillery. He rescued a wounded
officer close to the enemy wire, and
also controlled the fire of his battery
at an exposed point within forty-five
yards of the enemy's trenches, stand-
ing up to an exposed machine gun
fire. Lt. Sydney Baker Harris, in-
fantry. During a raid on the enemy's
trenches he killed two of the enemy
with his revolver and three bombs.
After being wounded he continued,
encouraging his men to throw bombs,
and finally helped to carry a wounded
sergeant under heavy fire. Lt. Thomas
Lewis Owen Williams, infantry. When
leading a raid on the enemy's trenches
his party succeeded in entering the
trenches and bringing back a prisoner
and valuable information. He was se-
verely wounded and has since lost both
legs.

that they are under our
repulse, indeed, repre-
sent them, China Depart-
ment & all repre-
sents in China. These
that signify the
Derby.

FRENCH ADVANCE THREE MILES ON ALLIES' LEFT WING AGAINST BULGARS

Ground Gained Southwest of Monastir, Near Frontier—Serbs Drive Enemy Back at Bayo- net Point—Violent Attacks Repulsed—Ru- manians Stop Invasion Along Dobrudja Line.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 12:26 p.m.—“Except for the usual artillery activity, there have been no developments on the Struma and Doiran fronts,” says today's official announcement in regard to the Macedonian campaign.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 21. — French forces operating on the Allied left wing in the Balkans have advanced nearly three miles toward Hill 1,550, taking fifty prisoners, it was officially announced today.

The French gain was made southwest of Monastir near the frontier. The Bulgarians are delivering the most vicious counter-attacks against the advancing Serbs, who continue to hurl them back.

The text of this communication follows:

“From the river Struma to the river Vardar there has been intermittent artillery fighting. To the east of the Cerna river a violent counter-attack delivered by the Bulgarians upon the crest of the Kaimakalan range, a position held by Serbian forces, was repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

“In the region of the Broda river Bulgarian forces have renewed their activity against Boresnica. After several fruitless assaults they finally were successful in securing a footing in this village but the Serbians came back with an offensive movement in which the bayonet was used, and again drove the Bulgarians out.

“On our left wing, in spite of a heavy fog our troops have progressed as far as the immediate vicinity of Hill 1,550, about five kilometres (three miles) to the northwest of Pisoderi. In this vicinity we took about fifty prisoners.”

RUMANIANS REPULSE TEUTONS.

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 21, via London, 3:36 p. m.—The battle in Dobrudja, between the Danube and the Black Sea, continues with intensity along the whole line. Official announcement today that the Russians and Rumanians have repulsed the Germans and Bulgarians in all their attacks, inflicting severe losses on them.

Rumanian troops which have been retreating in Transylvania have halted their retirement south of Petroseny, the statement says.

Following is the announcement:

“On our northwestern front there were small skirmishes in the Strain valley. Our troops have halted their retirement south of Petroseny, where they are fortifying themselves.

“In Dobrudja the struggle continues with obstinacy. Russo-Rumanian troops repulsed in sanguinary manner on the whole front all attacks of the enemy and made several counter-attacks.

“Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Constanza, where no one was injured, and on Piatra Neamt, where a child was injured.”

BULGARS ADMIT ADVANCE HALTED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SOFIA, Sept. 21.—The Russo-Rumanian forces are maintaining their strongly fortified positions in the Dobrudja in the face of heavy Bulgarian attacks, it was officially admitted today. The battle is increasing in violence.

In Macedonia, the battle around Florina is developing.

The official statement follows: "Rumanian front: On the Danube, our artillery successfully bombarded the Turnsevin station.

"The battle on the line of Maradul, Nemik, Arabadaj, Kokardja, Cobadin, and Tuzia continued yesterday with the greatest stubbornness on both sides. The enemy maintained himself in his strongly fortified position.

"On the Black Sea coast there was calm.

"Macedonian front: The battles around Florina are developing favorably for us. In strong counter-attacks in which our cavalry participated the enemy was repulsed with great losses. The plateau is covered with enemy dead. We captured one officer and eleven men of a Russian brigade and 100 men of the 175th French regiment with two machine guns.

"A strong enemy attack against Kalmakalan failed with great losses.

"In the Moglenica valley the situation is unchanged. There was artillery activity on both sides.

"Minor infantry engagements occurred both east and west of the Vardar, also artillery firing.

"On the Struma front there was feeble artillery activity."

VON MACKENSEN IS CHECKED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Field-Marshal von Mackensen's advance through the Rumanian province of Dobrudja, where his combined German, Bulgarian and Turkish forces have been striking for the railroad from Constantza to interior Rumania, has been checked, according to accounts from both sides of the struggle.

Bucharest yesterday announced a check for von Mackensen's armies on the line of defence taken up by the Rumanians and Russians, who have been heavily reinforced. Today a statement by the Sofia War Office under yesterday's date concedes the stubbornness of their resistance, and reports the Entente armies still holding their strongly fortified positions. Reports regarding the fighting in the Florina district in northwestern Macedonia are conflicting. Accounts from Entente sources have asserted the Bulgarians were falling back on Serbian territory and preparing for the defense of Monastir. Sofia, however, announces a turn in the fighting favorable to the Bulgarian forces, declaring that counter-attacks repulsed in the repulse of the Serbian allied troops with heavy losses.

Further east, in the mountainous country along the Serbian border, the engagement is a heavy one all along the line, the struggle in the Kalmakalan district being particularly stubborn.

On the far eastern end of the line the Allies are making progress, but are apparently attempting no serious forward thrust in either the Vardar or the Struma regions.

The defeat of the Germans in their desperate counter-attacks along the Somme front, reported last night by Paris, had been followed by comparative quiet in this region, judging from today's official report, which says the Germans did not renew their attacks during the night. The bad weather reported the last few days is continuing and apparently the Anglo-French forces are waiting its cessation and any attempts that may be made to wrest their newly-won ground from them before renewing their efforts to advance.

After a lapse of some days, activity has been resumed by the French in the Verdun region, attacks on the east bank of the Meuse gaining them two trenches south of the Triaumont work and some ground east of Fort Vaux and in the Chateau-

MONTREAL AGAIN LEADS DOMINION IN RECRUITING

OTTAWA, Sept. 19. — Montreal again heads the list for overseas recruiting in the fortnight ended Sept. 15. Number 4 Military Division, in that city and district, enlisted 705 men. British Columbia takes second place, with 543, and Toronto third, with 460.

In the fortnight, with No. 5 Division, Quebec, to hear from, 3,175 men were enrolled. The anticipated enrolment from that division is about 125.

By districts recruiting figures in the last two weeks are as follows: No. 1, London, 367; No. 2, Toronto, 469; No. 3, Kingston-Ottawa, 278; No. 4, Montreal, 705; No. 6, Maritime Provinces, 238; No. 10, Manitoba-Saskatchewan, 229; No. 11, British Columbia, 543; No. 13, Alberta, 346.

The total enlistment since the beginning of the war, with one small division to hear from, is 364,688.

ITALIANS AND BULGARIANS ENGAGED IN A VIOLENT BATTLE IN MACEDONIA

Meanwhile Serbians Drive Back Bulgarian Attempt to Cut Their Lines—Teutons Make no Effort to Counter-Attack French Troops at Florina.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—An Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that information received there indicates that the Bulgars are beginning the evacuation of Monastir. It is said that the Bulgarian archives are being hastily transported to Uskub.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 12:45 p.m.—"On Sunday night our pickets east of Orjak bridge were attacked by the enemy, who was repulsed," says today's official report of the campaign on the Macedonian front.

"The enemy camp at Prosenik was bombed on Sunday by our aircraft, apparently with successful results. There were no developments on the Doiran front."

GLORIOUS SHARE TAKEN BY DOMINION TROOPS IN LATEST GREAT ADVANCE

They Captured Famous Danube Redoubt and
Won Special Praise from Gen. Sir Douglas
Haig Himself—Also Took the Mouquet Farm
—Stirring Story.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)
THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street,
London, Sept. 18.—“In again, out again, in again, the Canadian
brigades have been, and are still, putting up the fight of their
lives.

To their credit lies the capture of Mouquet Farm and the
strong redoubt the enemy had constructed and which they thought
impregnable, called in Gen. Haig's despatch “the Danube Re-
doubt.”

A small share goes to them also for the carrying of Courc-
lette.

We have lost heavily, but nothing in comparison to the Ger-
mans, and the losses are really reasonable when the importance
of the gains is considered.

The largest estimate of casualties which Canadian staff of-
ficers on leave have ventured is under the total of June last.

There is to be written on the credit side the most glorious
history the Canadians have yet achieved in Armageddon, but there
are again no Canadian correspondents to chronicle events. We
still sit kicking our heels in London.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A most violent battle is going on between
the Italians and Bulgarians east of the Beles Mountains in Mac-
donia, said an official statement issued here today.

On the Vetrenik sector, Serbian artillery repulsed two Bulgar-
ian counter-attacks.

The Bulgarians and Germans have not attempted a counter-
action against the French troops which captured Florina. There is
no change on the Struma front.

SERBS AGAIN ON NATIVE SOIL.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Allied troops
have crossed the Serbian frontier at
two places and are advancing against
the Bulgarian base at Monastir. Ser-
bian soldiers are fighting on their
native soil for the first time since
their retreat through Albania last
winter.

They have captured a series of
heights from the Bulgars at Kamak-
halan and have crossed the Serbo-
Greek border north of Lake Ostrovo.
French and Russian troops are en-
gaged with the Bulgars near Kenali
on Serbian territory.

Practically all the territory con-
quered by the Bulgarian right wing

in the recent invasion of Greece has
already been recaptured by the
Serbs, French and Russians.

The most savage fighting has oc-
curred wherever Serbs and Bulgar-
ians came in contact. Eager for
revenge, the Serbs are flanking them-
selves at the Bulgarian lines with
knives and bayonets. Desperate
hand-to-hand fighting was reported
north-west of Lake Ostrovo.

The Bulgars have made almost no
strong stand since their first stron-
g defensive positions were wrecked by
French and Serbian artillery. The
have moved steadily northward
retreat, excepting at Florina, where
they offered stubborn resistance but
were again defeated by French and
Russian forces.

GREEK VOLUNTEERS WITH ALLIES.

General Cordonnier, the French
commander, established headquarters
in Florina and ordered the pur-
suit of the Bulgars continued, said
an Athens despatch today. Fighting
with the Allies near Florina were a
number of Greek volunteers, whose
bravery was especially mentioned in
despatches from Athens.

In Dobrudja, the Russo-Rumanian

retreat has completely halted on a
strongly fortified line south of the
Constanza railway, and an impor-
tant battle on this line appears im-
minent.

The Russians have the advantage
of a narrow front, protected on the
flanks by the Danube and the Black
Sea, and there is little doubt here
that they will be able to repel Tur-
kish attacks.

AUSTRIANS BOMBARD MESTRE.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville,
Sept. 19.—A naval plane squadron
successfully dropped eight heavy bombs
on the station and buildings.

on the railroad station at Mestre on
the night of September 18, said an
official Austrian statement issued to-
day. Numerous hits were observed
on the station and buildings.

"Some of the enemy came out of their front trenches with a rush. They were brave men and we found later that they were picked specially for the desperate adventure which they hoped would drive us back and protect Thieval.

"When we reached the trench we caught hundreds in the act of putting on equipment and we managed to bomb a few and demoralize them, but then we had to go on and leave them for our supports.

"It was just after this that we caught the first sight of our land dreadnoughts.

"We got into difficult ground behind the Germans' second line and were losing men from enfilading machine gun fire, which came, we knew, from a ruined factory.

"Some of our men had started to work round it when runners came up and warned us not to oppose or impede the track of the new machines.

"It was just dawn. Both the moon and the first rays of the sun were giving an uncertain light when three ghostly lumbering things came by us. They seemed to know exactly what to do and charged straight at the pile of bricks which represented the factory.

"Our men cheered them like blazes. Two of them rolled over to one side of the position and started firing with shells when out came about fifty Huns running for all they were worth and yelling 'we surrender!'"

A PRINCESS PAT'S STORY.

"We let them run as long as they held up their hands, and went on into their position, where we found five machine guns and plenty of ammunition which came in handy. They had been so upset at the appearance of these prehistoric monsters that they didn't attempt to destroy the guns.

"We fought from this position all day long. Then, about seven at night, came the welcome news that Courcellette was taken and we were relieved."

Of the hundreds of thrilling stories which can be told, one is that of a Princess Pat officer who found himself in front of Mouquet Farm, which the Huns faced great stock.

My informant says:

"Two companies and a certain battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles rushed out of the trench and charged. Before we knew whether they had all been killed or had gained some advantageous spot, two other companies were sent over to follow. They rushed over the un-

even ground which was swept by the machine guns that had escaped the murderous fire of our artillery, poured on the German front line, and caught up with the others sheltering in a series of shell-holes connected by ditches two to three feet deep, evidently some advanced work that the Germans had been doing the previous night.

"It was a relief when the signal came back that the first party was safe. Four times the men attempted to rush the German parapet about seventy yards away, but withering fire threw them back until, desperately fighting with bomb and bayonet, they gained a foothold in two bays.

"Then the main forces went over and even beyond the Mouquet Farm. There was a long tunnel arrangement that had been constructed a century ago of which we knew for the owner of the place was a refugee at Albert and had described it to us.

"We waited for the Huns to retreat through this and caught batches of sixes and sevens. Most of them surrendered. **ROLAND HILL.**

AREA WON BY THE CANADIANS

Take the triangle from Pozieres which made fame for the Australians, one side along the Bapaume Road on a level with Courcellette, then from Courcellette to four or five hundred yards on the left of Mouquet Farm for the front of both area and triangle, then back to Pozieres through the battered German trenches, all of which were gained at the price of Canadian blood, and you have the area which is the Dominion's share in this greatest battle of the war.

Still further to our left are the ghastly, grinning, defiant files of bricks of Thiepval which the Germans regard as masterpieces of redoubts.

We have passed it by, and today I have been talking with an officer who scanned it from now British Mouquet, where our machine guns search it from the rear.

He summed up its strength as follows:

"We have it besieged, and it is crammed with picked troops. It is a hornet's nest of machine guns, but no one will get out of it alive unless as prisoners. We have blocked elaborate passages which the Germans thought to use in their retreat."

It is the human wedge which represents Halifax to Victoria that has done it. There are a dozen battalions which have won special fame and others will be mentioned, but "Dolly" Swift's Quebec men have had the special honor of being personally congratulated by Gen. Haig.

PRaised BY GENERAL HAIG.

"You have done splendidly, gloriously. You have taken the objective you started for and have enabled a great operation to be carried out successfully," was the Commander-in-Chief's tribute to the sadly thinned-out battalion of chalk-begrimed, battered, weary, happy men that were marching out to a well-earned rest.

The Scottish from Montreal and Toronto, too, were sent special messages of praise from General Headquarters.

I wish I could mention the battalions and brigades which took part in that great series of charges which was followed by the capture of Courcellette. It will rank greater in Canadian history than the famous counter-attack on the wood when the guns were won back at Ypres. Some of the men who took part then were in this also.

A Montreal Major, who has returned on leave this morning, tells me a graphic story.

"An Ontario battalion had been warned to expect a strong attack," he said. "That night active British airmen had seen concentrations of troops and all preparations before the light failed.

"Our advanced patrols, stronger than usual, soon met the Wurttembergers and held them at bay until our first line of attack was over what was dignified by the name of a parapet and overwhelmed the German patrols."

T. GARLAND TO COMMAND IT

Signallers Selected to Go
Overseas Soon. Many Ot-
tawans in the List.

Lieut. Arthur H. Garland will go overseas in command of the draft from the Signal Train. He is the son of Mr. John L. of this city. The other office Lieut. R. G. Lewis, also of There will be 67 men in the d will be reinforcements to t sional Signallers now in Fra. Ottawa men in the draft will Sappers Burton, Gunby, Gr Carpenter, Linford, Mann, McClelland, Rockburn, S and Wolff.

The depot has now 299 of and new men will be broug make up for the draft that The present indications a he depot will have a strong eom this winter, unless the ert overseas at an earlier o s expected. There are H: Gordon Meeking of the Torc essionals, S. G. and O. W. Toronto, Fisher and Breen of nd Archie Fleming of Ott d. H. A. men.

roduction

SCENE OF ALLIES' LATEST GREAT ADVANCE ON THE SOMME.



British forces on the Somme in a vigorous advance north of the river swept away all the Prussian third line trenches, making progress of more than a mile on the front between Thiepval and Combles, capturing the villages of Flers, Martinpuich and Courcellette, High Wood and Bouleaux Wood. The Canadians played a prominent part in the operations around Courcellette. French troops, co-operating, took nearly half a mile of Prussian trenches north of Le Priez Farm, narrowing the pocket around Combles.

DIAGRAM CLEADED

LIEUT. R. A. GAULT.
 Lieut. R. Anderson Gault, who was twenty years of age, was the eldest son of Leslie H. Gault, late president of Gault Bros., and who is at present residing in England. Lieut. Gault was born in Montreal and studied at Lower Canada College, where he joined the cadet corps. Later he went to England and studied at Harrow, joining the Officers' Training Corps of that famous school, and gaining his commission in the British Grenadier Guards, going to the front last April.

CAPT. A. W. AGNEW.

Capt. August W. Agnew, of Victoria, is reported as having been the only real.

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THE WESTERN BROTHERS



Some Vigorous Sweeping.

LEUT. DOUGLAS COWANS



He has come back from the front, where he saw service with the 60th Battalion, and joined Kitchener's Own.

DOUGLAS COWANS SIGNING ON WITH KITCHENER'S OWN

Popular Officer Has Seen
Warfare With 60th
Battalion

Kitchener's Own men consider themselves fortunate in having another officer who has had experience at the front. He is Lieut. Douglas Cowans. Previous to enlisting he was attached to the Montreal office of Jenks, Gwynne & Company, stock brokers of New York, and he is a brother of Percy and Russell Cowans of the stock brokers firm of McDougall & Cowans. Lieut. Cowans who was a member of the Victoria Rifles of Canada joined the 60th Battalion immediately upon Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne having received his authorization. He went overseas with the 60th and has served for the last seven months with this unit in France, going through the recent battle of Ypres. He was attached to A Company, which was under the command of the late Capt. A. T. Shaughnessy. Lieut. Cowans will be of great assistance in the training of the men in Kitchener's Own, as in addition to his experience at the front, he holds a first class certificate from the school of musketry of Hythe, England.

A LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To The Editor, Weekly Tatler, Montreal:
Dear Sir,—Will you please accept or convey to the proper quarters the sincere thanks of the warrant-officers and sergeants of our Bn. for the persistent regularity in which we receive copies of your paper addressed to the Sergeants Mess.

And will you please consider that this tardy acknowledgment is "not" due to lack of appreciation but to the circumstances in which one finds one's self on active service.

Believe me,

Thankfully yours,

P. W. MACFARLANE,
W. O. and B. S. M.,
42nd Battalion, R.H.C.

Somewhere in France.

Sept. 30, 1916.

KILLED IN ACTION AFTER WINNING CROSS



SERGT.-MAJOR CASEY.

Battalion Sergt.-Major Charles Frederick Casey was killed in battle last Friday. He won his promotion on the field and was awarded the Military Cross two months ago for "coolness and devotion." During several bombardments he set a fine example. The young officer, who was 36 years of age, was one of the most famous lacrosse and football players in Western Canada, Manitoba knowing him as a great athlete. He was head of the Trades and Labor Council at Regina for several terms and a hard working official. "Charley," as he was known, was a born leader and his friends were not surprised when through his courage he won the coveted Military Cross. He leaves a wife and three children, and is a brother-in-law of Mr. John J. Lomax, other brothers are in service.

HIGHLAND GARB LOOKS GOOD TO IRISHMAN'S EYE

Major Smyth Addresses Meeting
To Further Cause of Fifth
Royals

Carrying out their series of band concerts and recruiting meetings, the First Reinforcing Company of the 5th Royal Highlanders held their second meeting on Fletchers' Field last night, Major the Rev. James Smyth, was the principal speaker and was introduced to the audience by Lieut. James Young of the Reinforcing Company who spoke of the three splendid battalions the 5th Royal Highlanders have sent to the front, of the work they have done and are doing and of the necessity of filling the gaps.

Major Smyth said: "I am not in the Highland garb because they only take good looking men for the Highlanders and I can say that because I unfortunately am an Irishman, therefore a very modest man. Now I have not offered myself to the Highlanders, but I greatly admire the dress of the Highlanders and always have, I do not think there is any uniform in the British Army which is more striking or more picturesque.

"It is difficult for us to realize what

war these old comrades have been through. It is difficult for us to realize what

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THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.C.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL CAUSE

Britain's New Armored Car Awful Weapon

New War Engine is the Invention of Lieut.-Col. Swinton, Famous As The First British "Eye-Witness," And Of Major Stern, And Is Said To Have Climbed Walls, Smashed Through Dense Forests, Crossed Trenches And Manoeuvred Over Shellcraters In Practice Tests--- Famous Writer, Hall Caine, Declares a Sufficient Number Of Them Would End The War, And Perhaps All Wars

London, Sept. 18.—Credit for the "travelling land forts," which has been used during the past few days on the British front, belongs to two men, Lieut.-Colonel E.V.D. Swinton, of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff. Lieut.-Col. Swinton will be remembered as one of the official "eye-witnesses," who wrote the account of the early days at Ypres. Major Stern, the other inventor, is a business man who has been for some time in the employ of the Government.

The Daily Mail describes the monsters as follows: "These long, low dust-colored tortoises have no resemblance to motor cars. They are, in fact, steel land ships of immense power and wonderful capacity."

"In practise they have climbed walls, pushed through dense woods, crossed trenches and manoeuvred in and out of craters. One of the most remarkable facts about them is the secrecy with which the making of their thousands of parts was veiled in the Midland town of their birth. The army likes them, but it is not placing too much reliance on what is for the present only an experiment."

Terrible Weapon—Hall Caine

(By Hall Caine.)

London, Sept. 18.—Will war itself, which hitherto has resisted the efforts of twenty millions of men on all fronts to bring it to an end, and which has withstood all the physical forces of incalculable masses of munitions as well as the economic strain of unparalleled national debts and the mighty pressure of the normal sense of the world be terminated at last by its own terrors?

"For weeks I have been hearing whispers of a new arm which would shortly be launched on the battlefields which would drive everything before it. News of it was a secret not to be revealed until the day it came into action. Nobody was to know where or how it was made, yet what it was

over beds of rivers and walk over houses as over ant hills.

In the inferno of its interior the men who worked it, nearly nude, would be safe from almost any force known to military science, except that of the unconquerable monster they controlled. Such was the story which was told during the past weeks to those who could be trusted to keep the secret until the day came to reveal it. The secret has now been revealed in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch, and we may perhaps look for still greater, more momentous results.

If what is said of the new armored car be true, it may prove to be the mightiest argument for a speedy termination of the war that has yet been heard of in this blood-stained continent.

I am told the power of this new juggernaut is such that if rolled up Broadway and was directed at the Flatiron building, it would bring it down and roll out at the other end.

KILLED IN ACTION



JOHN RUSSELL CROOK.

Not the picture of a hero, but of a boy who at 15½ years of age recognised his duty and enlisted in the 42nd Battalion, Black Watch. He was 11 months in the trenches without a single day's holiday, yet in all his letters to his parents there was never one word of complaint. He was the eldest son of Mr. G. R. Crook, architect, St. Lambert. Born 12 August, 1899. Killed in action 19 August, 1918.

BRITISH ADVANCE AGAIN PUSHING LINES FORWARD FROM GUEDECOURT NORTH

Drive of Allies in Great Battle Which Has Been Raging Unceasingly Since Monday Continues—Hot Fighting on Eastern Fronts—Significance of Latest Gains.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

London, Sept. 28.—The British drove on last night in the great Somme battle which has raged unceasingly since Monday morning, and advanced their lines between Marlinguich and Guedecourt, Gen. Haig reported this evening.

The new British thrust drew General Haig's lines close to the village of Eaucourt L'Abbaye, east of which 2,000 yards of enemy trenches were captured in yesterday's fighting. The capture of this position, within sight of the outskirts of Bapaume, is believed imminent.

French correspondents today estimated the German losses in this week's Somme fighting at nearly 50,000.

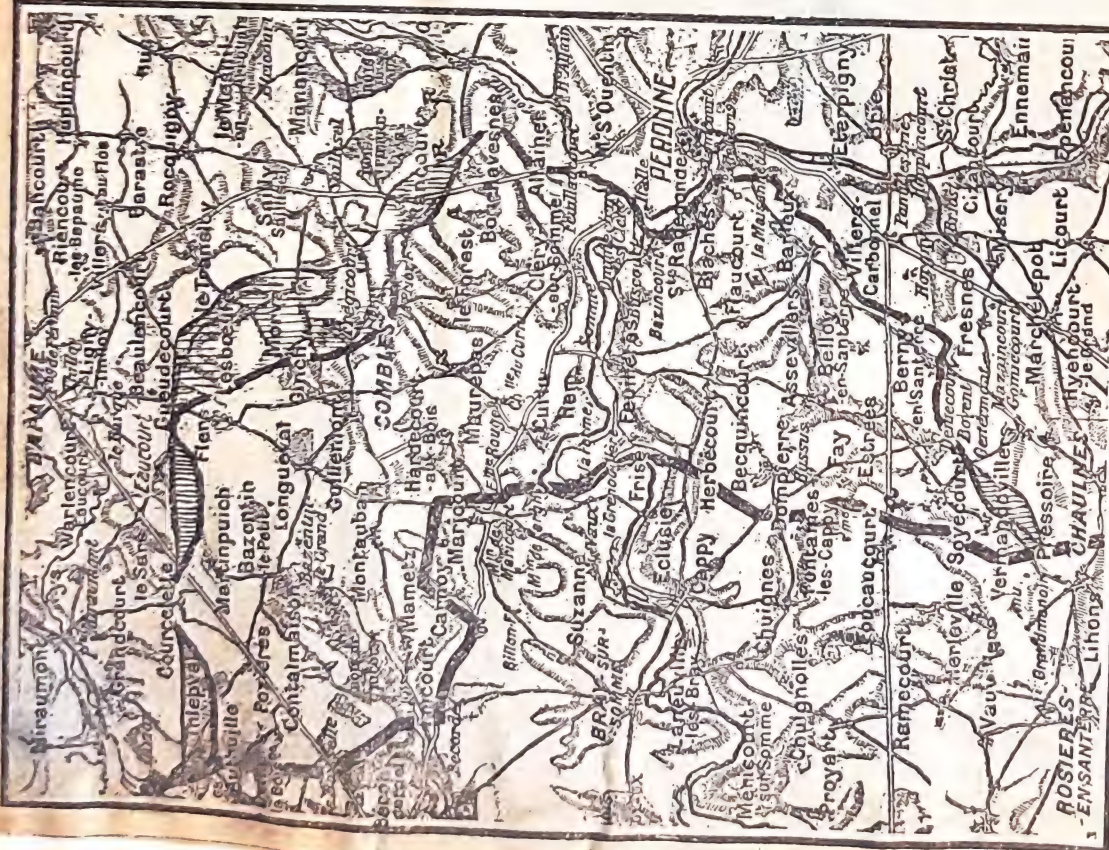
BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the statement says:

"During the night our line was advanced at various points between Marlinguich and Guedecourt, and posts were established to the west and southwest of Eaucourt L'Abbaye and within 800 yards of that village.

"On the left of our front our position was consolidated on the ridge northeast of Thiepval. A battalion of enemy infantry with transport was caught on the march by our artillery and successfully shelled.

"The fighting in the past few days has been singularly economical. Our losses were small, not only relatively to the importance of our gains, but absolutely. Our total casualties were not more than twice the number of enemy prisoners taken. One division which had a specially difficult task allotted to it took as many prisoners as it suffered casualties."



The above map indicates the extent of the advance made by the British and French armies on the Somme since Monday.

ALLIES PUSH FORWARD ON SOMME FRONT WITH PRONOUNCED SUCCESS

British Gain Strong Position Southwest of Le Sars, and French Make Headway in Their Steady Advance on Peronne—Gen. Joffre Congratulates British Troops.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 29, via London, 3.55 p.m.—General von Mandel, Deputy Minister for War, has been dismissed from the War Ministry, according to an official statement given out by the German Government today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Without a moment's lull in the five day battle north of the Somme, the British advanced from the direction of Courcellette early this morning and captured a strongly defended farm southwest of Le Sars, General Heig reported today.

The official statement follows:

"The night was quiet on the greater part of our front. The positions we have won north of Thiepval were heavily shelled. Our bombing parties were active in the neighborhood of the Schwaben redoubt and the Hessian trench, parts of which are still held by the enemy.

"A strongly defended farm 500 yards southwest of Le Sars was captured by our troops early this morning.

"North of Ytres (two miles south of Bertincourt) and southeast of Bapaume our aeroplanes observed a huge explosion, as if a large ammunition dump had blown up. The smoke ascended 9,000 feet.

NEUTRAL WHO GAVE HIS LIFE FOR
FRANCE



Kiffin Yates Rockwell, American aviator, who was killed before learning that he had been made a second lieutenant in recognition of his exploits. During his service he averaged more than a battle a day in the air.



1ST Reinforcing
Company R.H.C.
Revelway
H.R.H. Dux of Conought
1916

ZEPPELINS KILLED 29 IN BRITAIN

Many Houses Wrecked
In The Midland
District

SEVEN ZEPPELINS
MADE THE ATTACK

No Attempt Was Made
to Approach
London

London, September 26.—Twenty-nine persons were killed in last night's Zeppelin raid, it was announced officially to-day.

The Zeppelin raid of last night, the second within the last week, was made by several airships between 10.30 o'clock and midnight. They crossed over the east and northeast coasts and dropped bombs in the northern counties. The official account of the raid issued last night said that probably six Zeppelins took part in the attack.

The announcement follows:—
"Seven airships raided England last night, and in the early hours of this morning. The districts attacked were the south coast, the east coast, the northeast coast and the north Midlands. The principal attack was aimed against the industrial centres in the last mentioned area.

"Up to the present time no damage to factories or works of military importance has been reported. It is regretted, however, that a number of small houses and cottages were wrecked or damaged at some places, and 29 deaths have been reported.

"No attempt was made to approach London. The raiders were engaged by our anti-aircraft defenses, and were successfully driven off from several large industrial centres."

THE LONESOME WOODEN STATUE



Hindenburg faces an army with ammunition now, and no more nails are driven in his statue.

SERBIANS PLAY GALLANT PART.

"Further south, in the district of the river Broda, an enemy attack was completely defeated."

"On our left wing the artillery struggle is proceeding actively, without any infantry actions."

"Our aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Monastir, where an explosion was observed."

"From the Struma to the Vardar there were no events of importance. On Kaimakalan height the Bulgarians renewed their attacks in the course of the night of Sept. 23."

"Four times the Serbians hurled back the attacking troops into the trenches from which they started, inflicting heavy losses on them."

JOFFRE PRAISES BRITISH TROOPS.

cesses have been achieved, but who have fallen before the completion of our task, and I ask you to convey in my name, and in the name of the whole French army, to those who stand ready for the battles to come, greeting: comradeship and confidence."

Gen. Haig, in replying, said:

"Our brave dead, whose blood has been shed together with yours on the soil of your great country, will prove a bond to unite our two peoples long after the combined action of our armies has carried the common cause for which they have fought to its ultimate triumph."

"The unremitting efforts of our forces north and south of the Somme, added to the glorious deeds of your armies, unaided, before Verdun, have already begun to break down the enemy's power of resistance, while the energy of our troops and their confidence in each other increase from day to day."

"Every fresh success that attends our arms brings us nearer the final victory to which, like you, I look forward with absolute confidence."

NEW ALLIED DRIVES SUCCEED.

something more than a quarter of a mile southwest of Le Sars, on the Pozieres-Papaume road, northeast of Courcellette.

Le Sars is about 31-2 miles from Bapaume, toward which the British in this sector are determinedly pressing. The captured territory comprised a strongly defended farm.

On the Macedonian front, the Bulgarians have resumed their efforts to drive the Serbians from their Kaimakalan position, near the Serbian border in the region north of Lake Osrovo, but according to Paris this latest attempt, during which four attacks were made, failed.

By Canadian Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE,

Sept. 29, 12:15 p.m., via London, 2:17 p.m.—General Joffre, commander-in-

chief of the French army has sent message of congratulation to General Sir Douglas Haig, commander-

in-chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, on the recent British successes, in which the French General says:

"Following on the continuous progress made by your armies since the beginning of the Somme offensive, these fresh successes are a sure guarantee of final victory over the common enemy, whose physical and moral forces are already severely shaken."

After saying that the combined offensive has bound still closer the ties of the two armies, and that "our adversary will find therein a proof of our firm determination to combine our efforts until the end to insure the complete triumph of our cause," General Joffre concludes:

"I bow before those of your soldiers by whose bravery these suc-

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29. — New drives made by the French last night and the British this morning, resulted in the capture of additional ground on the Somme front by the Allies.

The French gain, as reported in the afternoon Paris bulletin, was effected between Fregicourt and Morval, in the direction of Sally, on the Peronne-Bapaume road, north of Fregicourt, where the wedge being driven into the German lines between Bapaume and Peronne is almost at its sharpest point.

The new ground won by the British is reported by London, lies

CAPT. ROYAL EWING.

A private cable to the Bank of Montreal states that Capt. Royal Ewing has been slightly wounded and will soon be able to leave hospital. This is the second time he has been wounded. He was first wounded during the battle of Ypres a year ago, and after his return to the trenches was promoted from lieutenant to his captaincy. He is serving with Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie's battalion.

LIEUT. F. F. ACHARD.

LT. A. ROUTLEDGE IS AMONG THOSE ON WOUNDED LIST

Particulars of Montreal Soldiers Suffering for Empire

Among the wounded soldiers is Lieut. Allan Routledge. Although officially listed as a resident of Georgeville, Que., he had been for some time before war broke out, living in Montreal, and was on the staff of the head office of the Bank of Montreal. He joined the colors to go to the front with the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and has been twice mentioned in despatches for his heroic work. Letters received by his re-

GERMAN STRONGHOLD IS CAPTURED BY ASSAULT. ALLIES SWEEPING AHEAD

French at Same Time Advance and Seize Fregicourt—Allied Attacks Robs Germans of Key-point of Somme Battlefront—Importance of Victory.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26. — British troops have entered the town of Combles, overcoming enemy resistance, General Haig reported today.

Fighting was still going on in some places in the streets of Combles when General Haig's report was filed.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 26, 12:15 p.m.—Continuing their offensive north of the Somme, the French last night captured all the village of Fregicourt and penetrated the Combles cemetery.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Sept. 26, 12:15 p.m.—On the Somme front yesterday there were forty-seven aerial engagements. The War Office announced today that five German aeroplanes were brought down and others were badly damaged.

The announcement follows:

"During the day of September 25, French scout aeroplanes delivered a total of forty-seven combats on the Somme front. Five enemy aeroplanes were destroyed and brought down; three others were seriously damaged and compelled to make landings while a fifth machine, subjected to machine gun fire at close range, was destroyed and fell.

"It was not possible for us to follow the fall of this machine to the earth. Under cover of these engagements, Sub-Lieut. Heurtaux brought down his eighth enemy machine in the direction of Villers, and Adjutant Prime got his twelfth enemy aeroplane at a point to the north of Liermont.

"In the Woivre district, Adjutant Lenoir attacked an aeroplane of the enemy seating three men, and after a very hard fight brought his machine down near Fromezey, to the northwest of Etain. This makes the eleventh enemy aeroplane brought to earth, up to the present time, by this aviator.

STORMING ATTACK WINS FREGICOURT

PARIS, Sept. 26.—French troops captured the village of Fregicourt, a little more than a mile east northeast of Combles, last night, closing still further the Anglo-French noose about the German garrison of Combles.

The War Office also announced today that French advance guards penetrated the Combles cemetery, while others reached the northern edge of Combles. Southwest of Combles, a German trench was captured. The capture of Fregicourt was accomplished with scarcely any lull in the great battle that began yesterday when British and French advanced simultaneously on a twelve-mile front.

French detachments had reached the outskirts of Fregicourt while other forces were occupying Ran-court and driving the Germans from positions further south.

A storming attack last night swept the Germans out of Fregicourt. In the fighting southwest of Combles a German company was captured.

Southeast of Combles, the French spent last night consolidating positions won in yesterday's attack. Ger-

"French bombing squadrons have conducted the following operations: During the night of September 24-25 a total of 200 shells of 120 millimetres were thrown down in the vicinity of Villingen, on certain factories at Sarre-Louis, and on the road station at Metz-Sablons twenty-two more missiles were thrown down at Rombach and on the railroad between Metz and Thionville.

"During the evening of September twenty-five of our aeroplanes, armed with small pieces of artillery, fired eighty-two shells near the forest of St. Vaast. During the afternoon of the 25th a total of thirty projectiles were thrown down upon enemy bivouacs in the vicinity of Montfaucou and Nantillois, and twelve more upon military localities near Azannes.

"During the night of September 25, French aviators dropped 10 shells upon the railroad station and certain enemy barracks at Gulscaer, and also upon the railroad station at Noyon and fifty-two more shells upon the aviation fields at Chervill and the railroad station at Han Fins and Voyennes.

"During the afternoon of the 25th an aeroplane of the enemy threw two bombs, which fell upon the sandunes to the north-east of Calai. No damage resulted."

STORMING ATTACK WINS FREGICOURT

man attacks between the Bethun road and the Somme were repulsed and 800 prisoners taken.

The Teutons made a violent attack on the northeastern front of Verdun at 9 o'clock last night on the sector between Thiaumont and Fleury.

The assault was stopped short by French curtain fire, the Germans losing heavily.

In forty-seven air duels on the Somme front yesterday nine German flyers were brought down.

(See also Pages 9 and 19.)

C. P. R. PRESIDENT HOME FROM TRIP

Baron Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned from a long western tour at 12:40 today, accompanied by Sir Herbert Holt. The tour included a comprehensive inspection of the entire railroad system as far as the Pacific Coast.

Accompanying the president on his western inspection were Sir Edmond Osler, Sir Herbert Holt, R. B. Angus, E. W. Beatty and W. D. Matthews.

Five

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Sept. 26.—The loss of villages on the line of Guedecourt and Bouchavesnes to the Allied forces under one of the most terrific attacks of the whole Somme offensive was officially admitted this afternoon.

OFFICIAL BRITISH REPORT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Gen. Halg reported today that more than 1,500 prisoners, taken in the last twenty-four hours, have already been counted, and a large amount of war material has been captured. The announcement follows:

"Yesterday's operations were entirely successful. The preparation and execution of the attack by the artillery and infantry and the co-operation between them were in all respects admirable.

"More than 1,500 prisoners already have passed through the collecting stations, and more are arriving. Much war material has been captured, but the amount cannot yet be estimated.

"Further progress has been made during the night and this morning, strong redoubt which had held out between Les Boenfs and Guedecourt has been captured and the garrison made prisoners.

"Our troops entered Combles from the west and are overcoming the enemy's resistance. There the enemy's losses were very severe."

GERMANS ADMIT DEFEAT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (Delayed)—Special despatches from the Somme front under yesterday's date, describe the artillery duel as of unusual violence, even for this sector. The British hurled a remarkable volume of shells against the German lines.

The weather on the whole western front is now clear, favoring the work of the aviators. There have been an unusual number of aerial engagements resulting as a consequence, in a corresponding increase in casualties.

The text of the German official report today says:

"Western theatre: army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: Anglo-French infantry yesterday, which was the fourth day of the artillery bombardment, launched a uni-

form attack between the Ancre brook and the River Somme. Fighting, which commenced at noon, continued during the night with the same fury.

"Between the Ancre and Eaucourt l'Abbaye, the hostile thrust was stifled by our fire or broke down bloodily before our lines.

"Successes were obtained by the enemy to the east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye, and the conquest of the villages on the line of Guedecourt-Bouchavesnes must be recognized.

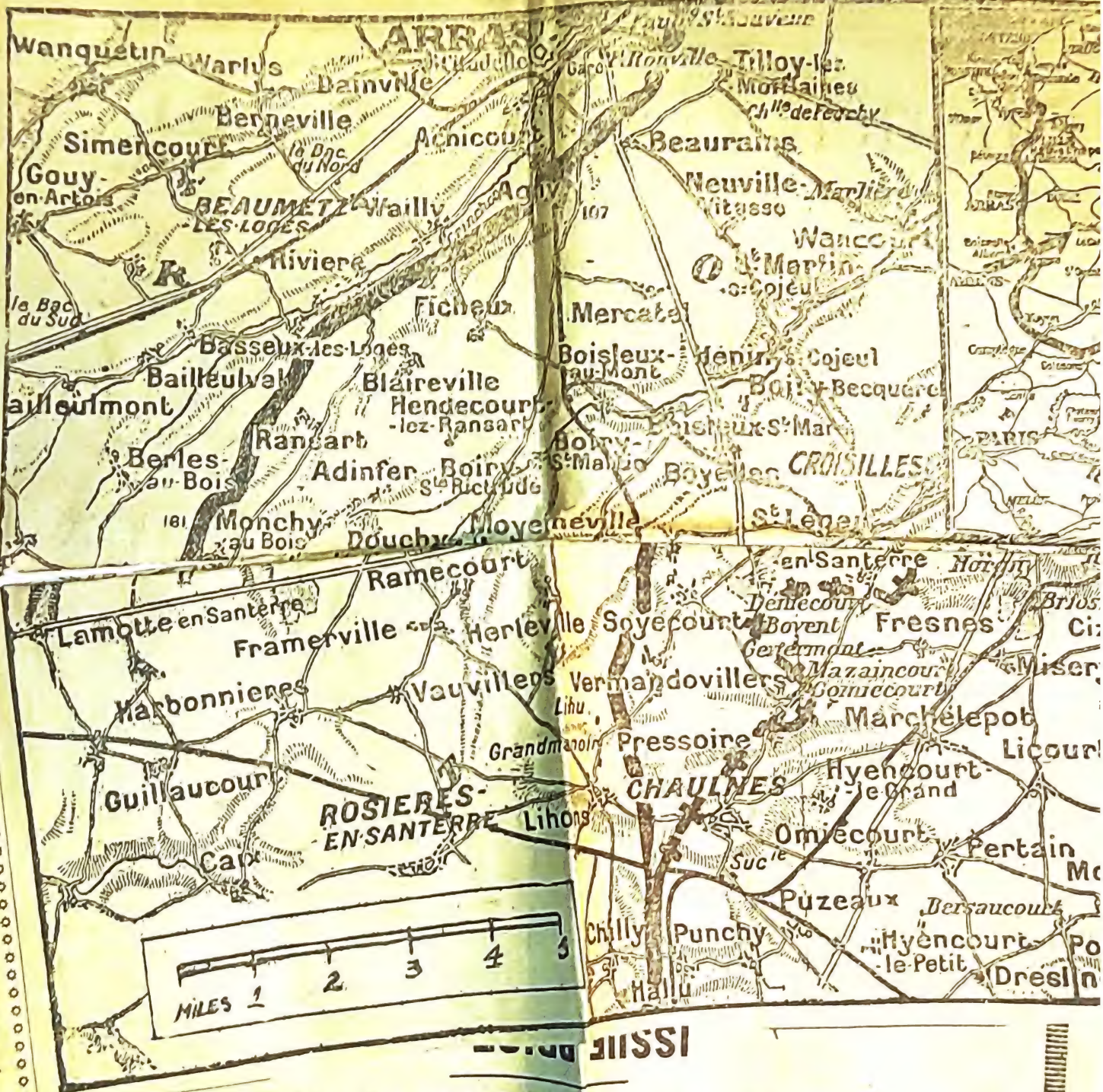
"But before all we must think of our heroic troops, who faced the united Anglo-French principal forces and the massed employment of material of the whole world's war industry prepared during the many months.

"Near Bouchavesnes and further southward as far as the Somme, French charges repeated many times failed under the heaviest sacrifices."

FRENCH AVIATORS SUCCESSFUL

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT ALLIED DRIVE



DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT
 OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,
 REGINA, ALBANY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.
 PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

THE "TANK"



Composite picture of the wonderful new British walking-machine-gun-fort, made from the various cable news despatches describing the monster.

WILL GERMANY SHORTEN HER LINE?



Will it be Shortened to Clear the Mud of Present Defeat only to let the Allied Storm finish the job at leisure?

A. G. RACE

BRITISH AND FRENCH TAKE NEW POSITIONS ALONG SOMME FRONT

Gen. Haig Reports Between 3,000 and 4,000 Prisoners Taken by His Troops Alone—Brilliant Attack Gives Gen. Foch's Men Salient at Vermandovillers.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In two days of the great battle on the Somme front the British alone have captured between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, General Haig reported this afternoon.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The British have gained ground on both sides of Courcellette village after being repulsed with heavy losses in their early attacks, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Other British attacks further east and Anglo-French attacks at Les Bouefs and southward from Morval to Bouchavesnes were repulsed.

The War Office admitted the loss of Thiepval to the British.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 26, 2.30 p.m.—The British again advanced on the Somme front last night, the War Office announced today. The greatest success was won in the direction of Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

The statement follows:

"Our troops made progress during the night, particularly in the direction of Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

"Successful raids were carried out by us opposite Beaumont and Hamel and in the neighborhood of Loos.

"Three hostile aeroplanes were destroyed in air fighting on Monday, and six others were driven down, damaged."

FRENCH MAKE FURTHER GAINS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Rolled back by the tremendous Allied blow yesterday, the Germans made no attempt to recapture positions taken by the French north of the Somme last night, it was officially announced today. The French spent the night organizing their new positions.

South of the Somme a brilliant attack enabled the French to carry a strongly defended wood, forming a salient east of Vermandovillers.

Announcement follows:

MANY CANADIAN OFFICERS REACH ARMY HOSPITALS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The following are at Chatham: Lieut. R. J. Davidson, shot in the back and arm; Lieut. Shum, shot in the back; Lieut. H. D. Warren, shot in the left hand; Lieut. J. C. Cullen, shot in the arm. The following are in hospital in France: Lieut. N. A. Taylor, slight wound in the heel; Lieut. Pote, multiple wounds; Lieut. R. A. Ramsay, multiple wounds; Major Flowers, shot in the left shoulder; Lieut. J. M. Donaldson, multiple wounds in the left shoulder; J. Fee, severe wound in the arm; Major Fillatrault, severe shrapnel wound in the right shoulder; Lieut. R. K. Findlayson, severely wounded and dangerously ill; Capt. Hahn, shot in the lower body, serious; Lieut. R. I. Harris, shot in the knee, slight; Lieut. W. Irvine, shot in the left thigh, severe; Lieut. A. W. Kerr, shot in the brain, dangerous; Capt. Languedoc, shot in the right eye and back, dangerous; Capt. G. C. Macdonald, shot in the neck and leg, severe; Lieut. T. H. Mackinlay, wounds, unspecified; Lieut. A. P. MacMillan, shot in the chest; Lieut. Mitchener, shot in the chest; Capt. Norsworthy, shot in both legs, slight; Lieut. A. Routledge, shot in the back, serious; Lieut. F. S. Simpson, shot in the right arm, slight; Capt. A. G. E. Smith, shot in the right arm and leg; Lieut. Co. Sutherland, shot in the back, severe; Capt. T. M. Walker, shot in the groin; Lieut. Wetmore, shot in the head; Lieut. Wurtele, shot in the shoulder; Lieut. B. F. Beresford, shot in the hip and chest; Capt. J. Edwards, shot in the thigh; Lieut. Eve, concussion, serious.

BRITISH THRUST BULGARS BACK.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 2:35 p.m.—Bulgarian counter-attacks on the British forces which crossed the river Struma, on the Macedonian front, were repulsed yesterday, the War Office announced today.

Following is the statement:

"Yesterday the Bulgarians counter-attacked with three battalions against our new positions on the east bank of the Struma. The attack was broken by our fire. One of our battalions then charged with the bayonet and completely routed the enemy, taking forty prisoners.

"The Royal Flying Corps carried out successful bombing attacks on troops in a transport in Prosenik and on a railroad train travelling from there to Seres."

SERBS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Continuing their advance northeast of Florina, the Serbs yesterday captured first line trenches on the heights of Stakog Grab, it was officially announced today.

The Bulgars twice counter-attacked against the positions won by the British on the east bank of the Struma, but were repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

The statement follows:

"On the left bank of the Struma

two fresh Bulgarian counter-attacks against the positions captured by the British on September 30, were repulsed with sanguinary losses for the enemy.

"In the region of the Cerna, the Serbians continued to advance on the western slopes and the main crest of Kaimakalan. Serbian infantry yesterday carried first line enemy trenches.

"On the left there was the usual cannonading, Bad weather continues."

SERIOUS MENACE TO MACKENSEN.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Rumania's stroke against the Central powers in throwing a force across the Danube into Bulgaria is the outstanding feature in the current war news. Should this army prove to be of formidable size, it will constitute a serious menace to Field-Marshal von Mackensen's left flank and might easily force his retirement from the present front, south of the Constantza-Tchernavoda railway. He already is being subjected to heavy pressure along this line by the Russians and Rumanians, presumably in connection with the flanking operation.

The latest statement from Sofia mentions the invading force as consisting of "several battalions," conveyed across the river in boats between Rustchuk and Turtukai.

"Measures have been taken to attack this force," the official Bulgarian declares.

In Macedonia, where as elsewhere in the eastern warfare theatre, the Allies are pressing offensive movements presumably to prevent reinforcements, from being sent by the

GERMANS EVACUATING RUMANIAN PORTS THEY CAPTURED ON DANUBE

Von Mackensen Afraid Army Which Crossed River and Invaded Bulgaria May Outflank Him—Serbs Continue Victorious Advance—British Drive Bulgars Back.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Field-Marshal von Mackensen, who commands the forces of the Central Allies operating against the Rumanians and Russians in the Province of Dobrudja, has ordered the evacuation of the Danube fortress of Silistria and Turtukai recently captured by the Teuton, Bulgarian and Turkish forces, says a dispatch from Rome to the Wireless Press.

The reason given for the withdrawal of von Mackensen's forces is that the German commander is in danger of being enveloped by the Russian and Rumanian troops which have crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR RUSTCHUK.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Bulgarian forces have attacked the Rumanian army that crossed the Danube and invaded Bulgaria on Sunday, and a violent battle is raging east of the fortress of Rustchuk.

An Amsterdam despatch reported this afternoon that the Rumanians forced a crossing with little opposition and threw up strong entrenchments before they were attacked.

Rumanian monitors first silenced Bulgarian shore batteries and under cover of their fire the invading force was landed.

ALLIES ARE DRIVING BULGARS AND TEUTONS BACK FROM MACEDONIA

Successes for Rumanians, Serbs, British and French Reported — Bucharest Denies Sofia Story About Annihilation of Invading Rumanian Army—Russians Advance on Dniester

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5, via London, 2.40 p.m.—Progress for the Russians in their attacks on Austro-German forces from Volhynia south to the Dniester in Galicia is reported by the War Office today. Hostile positions at various points have been captured, the statement declares.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5, 2.10 p.m.—British troops yesterday morning captured the entire town of Yenikeui, a village in Greek Macedonia which lies two miles to the east of the Struma River, says the British official statement issued today.

Scottish and Irish battalions especially distinguished themselves in the fighting for this position, the statement adds, and the Bulgarians are reported to have suffered heavy losses.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5, via London, 2.48 p.m.—Suddenly reversing their offensive in Turkish Armenia, west of Trebizond, the Russians, with the co-operation of the fleet, have inflicted a severe defeat upon the Turks, moving forward along a wide front, the War Office announced today. A fortified position in the river Karaburnu region has been captured and great losses inflicted upon the Turks.

RUMANIAN INVASION PROCEEDS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Rumanian force which invaded Bulgaria Sunday is believed to be moving southward against the important Rustchuk-Varna railway.

The size of the army that crossed the Danube is not known here, but English military critics today declared they believed it was composed of at least 20,000 men.

They pointed out that a smaller force would be pinned against the bank of the river by the Bulgars and would meet the same fate as the Rumanian garrison that attempted to

retreat across the river from Tutra-

At the same hour that Rumanians invaded Bulgaria, the Russo-Rumanians in Dobrudja launched a series of heavy attacks, apparently to prevent the Teutons from shifting forces from that region. The battle is going on with the Russo-Rumanians exerting heavy pressure against the enemy flanks.

Interest in this new phase of the fighting in the Balkans has shifted temporarily from the Somme offensive and also from the Russian front, where severe fighting is reported. Along the Somme, rain weather again hindered operation yesterday.

BULGARIANS ADMIT RETREAT.

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, Oct. 2, via London, Oct. 3.

A retreat by the Bulgarians under heavy Serbian artillery fire is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office referring to the Macedonian front. The statement says:

"Macedonian front: In the Lake region there was considerable artillery activity without infantry action at Hill 1944, south of Kaimakalan. As a consequence of violent artillery fire on the summit, and in order to avoid unnecessary loss, our troops were ordered to withdraw to their main position in the Moglenica valley. There was violent reciprocal artillery fire west and east of the Vardar.

"Weak artillery fire took place at the foot of the Belaschitzka mountain. A patrol engagement resulted in our favor near the Porof station.

"On the Struma front enemy battalions which advanced under the protection of a hurricane of fire suc-

ceeded in occupying the villages of Karadjakoi, Jenikoi and Nevolien.

"By counter-attacks we drove the enemy from the two last named villages to their former positions. Fighting near Karadjakoi continues.

"On the Aegean coast the enemy fleet bombarded without result the height north of Oragno.

"In the Dobrudja two Russian divisions attempted twice to advance on the Bechaoul-Amzatzia-Topralsari line, but they were compelled to retreat under the fire of our artillery and infantry.

"There was quiet on the Black Sea coast."

The number of Rumanians who have invaded Bulgaria is placed at several battalions by the Bulgarian War Office. A statement announcing the passage of the Danube by the invaders says:

"On the Danube, near Lianoo, between Rustchuk and Turtukai, the enemy conveyed to our banks in boats several battalions. Measures have been taken to attack the force."

BRITISH VICTORY IN STRUMA

Special Star Cables by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—British troops are driving back the Bulgars in severe fighting on the Struma front, it was officially announced today.

The town of Nevolen was occupied by the British without loss, after a brief artillery attack.

The announcement follows:

the Struma front yesterday and on the preceding night the enemy on activity. Our troops have now consolidated all the ground gained.

The total number of prisoners captured in the recent operations now amounts to three officers and 339 men.

"This morning our artillery commenced a bombardment of Nevolen, but after a short time the enemy was seen evacuating the town, and it was occupied by us without loss."

The capture of Nevolen was announced here at about the same time an official report was received from General Sarrail, commanding the Balkan operations, that the Bulgars were retreating under British attack. A delayed Bulgarian official statement had announced the repulse of British attacks at Nevolen.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, Oct. 6.—While the Entente forces holding the centre of the Macedonian front remain inert, both flanks, continue vigorously on the aggressive.

Today's reports indicate a weakening of the Bulgarian resistance to the British pressure on the eastern end of the line, beyond the Struma. Here the Bulgarians have evacuated the town of Nevolen, which has been occupied by the British, and are on the retreat.

The British forces have withstood numerous Bulgarian counter-attacks and the consolidation of all the ground gained is now reported. Attacks by the British on the Somme front have gained them ground along the Pozieres-Bapaume road, according to London's official statement. A further inroad was

made into the German lines north-east of Eaucourt L'Abbaye.

Only artillery activity on the French section of the Somme front is reported in today's War Office bulletin from Paris.

British raiders have been active in both the Lille and the Lens region. Whether these raids on the German line have more than local significance is not apparent. In operations in the Loos and Armentieres districts, included within this area of activity, gas was discharged from the British trenches.

The German Crown Prince has resumed active hostilities at Verdun, Paris announces. His guns have opened up a heavy fire on the Cote Du Poivre, or Pepper Hill, north of the fortress, while elsewhere in the Verdun region the artillery is notably busy.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

RUSSIANS PRESS THEIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE HUNS ALONG DOBRUDJA

Rumanian Crossing of Danube Was Successful Raid Accomplished Without Loss of a Man, Rome Hears—British Drive Bulgars Back on Struma and Take Town.

By Canadian Press.

PERTOGRAD, Oct. 6, via London, 1.40 p.m.—"Russian troops are continuing their offensive against the German and Bulgarian forces in Dobrudja," says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Office, "and took some 300 prisoners yesterday."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The recent crossing of the Danube by Rumanian forces constituted a successful raid, according to a wireless despatch from Rome today.

The Rumanians, says this version of the affair, destroyed Bulgarian depots containing large quantities of army provisions and recrossed the Danube without losing a man.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 6, Noon.—The Bulgarians on the Struma in Greek Macedonia are retreating before the British, the War Office announced today.

The text of the statement reads:

"Army of the east: On the Struma the enemy retreated before the British forces.

"In the Cerna region there was violent fighting along the entire Mesjidli-Kenali-Gradesnitsa front (south of Monastir, in Serbia.)

"Our aircraft report great activity on the enemy's railway lines."

BRITISH WITHSTAND ALL HUNS' COUNTER-ATTACKS AND IMPROVE POSITIONS

French Also Make Gains at Rancourt With Hand Grenade Onslaught — Russian and Balkan Fronts Report Little Doing—Greek Flying Corps Joins Allies.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Sept. 30.—The entire Greek flying corps has joined the Allied fleet.

By Canadian Press.

Petrograd, Sept. 30, via London, 2.01 p.m.—“There were no events of importance on the western or Caucasian fronts,” says today’s communication from the War Office.

Special Star Cable.

ATHENS, Sept. 30.—Great popular demonstrations were held yesterday at Mitylene and Chios, at which the population of the islands signified their adherence to the national defence movement. Another Greek torpedo boat today went over to the Allied fleet, this being the fourth vessel of the Greek fleet to secede.

BRITISH SHOW GREAT GRIT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—British troops improved their positions at Stuff redoubt, north of Thiepval and beat off German counter-attacks at the Hessian trench last night, Gen. Haig reported this afternoon.

The official account of these operations follows:

“During the night the enemy shelled heavily our battlefront south of the Ancre.

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, via London, Oct. 1.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office here today:

“Macedonia: Between Prespa Lake and the Vardar the situation is unchanged. At some points there was vigorous artillery activity. East of the Vardar there is quiet, and the situation at the foot of the Belaschitzka mountains is unchanged. Enemy artillery unsuccessfully shelled the station at Porob, but was soon silenced by our guns.

“Struma front: Attempts of an enemy battalion, under cover of artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire, to advance from Orjak bridge-head toward Nevolyen village, failed before our fire.

“Rumanian front: There is quiet along the Danube. The enemy landing operations near Rahovo village were completely repulsed. There is not a single Rumanian soldier on our side of the river.

“In the Dobrudja all efforts of the enemy to advance toward our positions on the Karabodza-Sofular-Amzatlia-Pervele line were frustrated by our counter-attack. Several enemy night attacks also failed. On the remainder of the front there was vigorous artillery activity.

“Black Sea coast: Our seaplanes attacked an enemy war vessel off Mangalia and forced it to beat a hasty retreat. There was quiet on the Aegean coast.”

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6, via London.—The Russian offensive in Turkish Armenia, in the district west and south-west of Trebizond, is being successfully pushed, the War Office announced today.

The Turks are being forced back in the direction of the Karshut river, which runs through Ardasa about forty miles south-west of Trebizond, into the Black Sea, near

Trevoli, fifty miles west from Trebizond.

The official statement reads: “Caucasus front: In the coastal front our troops continue toward the river Karshut-Darasi and have captured a number of prisoners.”

GERMANS ADMIT RETREAT.

Special Star Cable by United Press. BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Bulgarian troops have evacuated several villages on the east bank of the River Struma where the British have begun an offensive, the War Office announced this afternoon.

In Transylvania, Field Marshal Falkenhayn has won a new victory over the Rumanians, driving the enemy centre back across the Homorod and Alr rivers and storming Since it is declared.

Former Canadian Journalist Has

a Khaki Wedding

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE 17 Cockspar Street, London, Oct. 6.—The wedding took place yesterday of Pte. C. L. MacDonald, son of C. MacDonald, of the 48th, to Alice Macbel Drake, at All Saints, Oxford. Lord North was present. Pte. MacDonald was formerly a newspaper man in Toronto, Calgary and Lethbridge. He has obtained a commission.

The Canadian Military Postal Service has grown in proportion as new divisions are arriving from Canada. It is now entirely under Dominion control from a centre housed in the General Post Office, London.

Formerly distribution at the front was done by the Imperial Engineers of the Post Office section.

ROLAND HILL



OUR FALLEN BRAVE. — Pte. Archibald Ferguson, of the 73rd Battalion (Royal Highlanders), formerly Montreal soccer star, who was recently killed in action in France.

GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG PROUD OF CANADIANS

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, September 21.—General Sir Sam Hughes has received a letter from Sir Douglas Haig, of which the following is an extract:

"I desire to express sincere appreciation of the generous terms in which you refer to the achievements of the army in France. It must be a source of pride and gratification to you to know that the gallant officers and men who came from Canada to fight for the King and common cause of our Empire invariably do their duty in a way which reflects the greatest possible credit on themselves and their Dominion.

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL

HINDENBURG EFFORT WAS A BIG FAILURE

New German Chief Personally Directed Attack on French Lines at Bouchavesnes

Paris, September 21.—Ninety thousand men directed personally by Field Marshal von Hindenburg took part in yesterday's attacks on the new trench positions in the region of Bouchavesnes, on the Somme, according to La Liberté's special correspondent in the field. Many additional trains also had been sent up for the event. Results of the battle were disastrous for the attacking forces, the correspondent, division being decimated by the infantry and machine gun fighting was extraordinarily the centre of the region around Bouchavesnes and Comblès, about 10 km. as well as at Ran-Préz Farm two Prussian were nearly destroyed, correspondent and a similar offered at Ranecourt by a regiment which, ad-

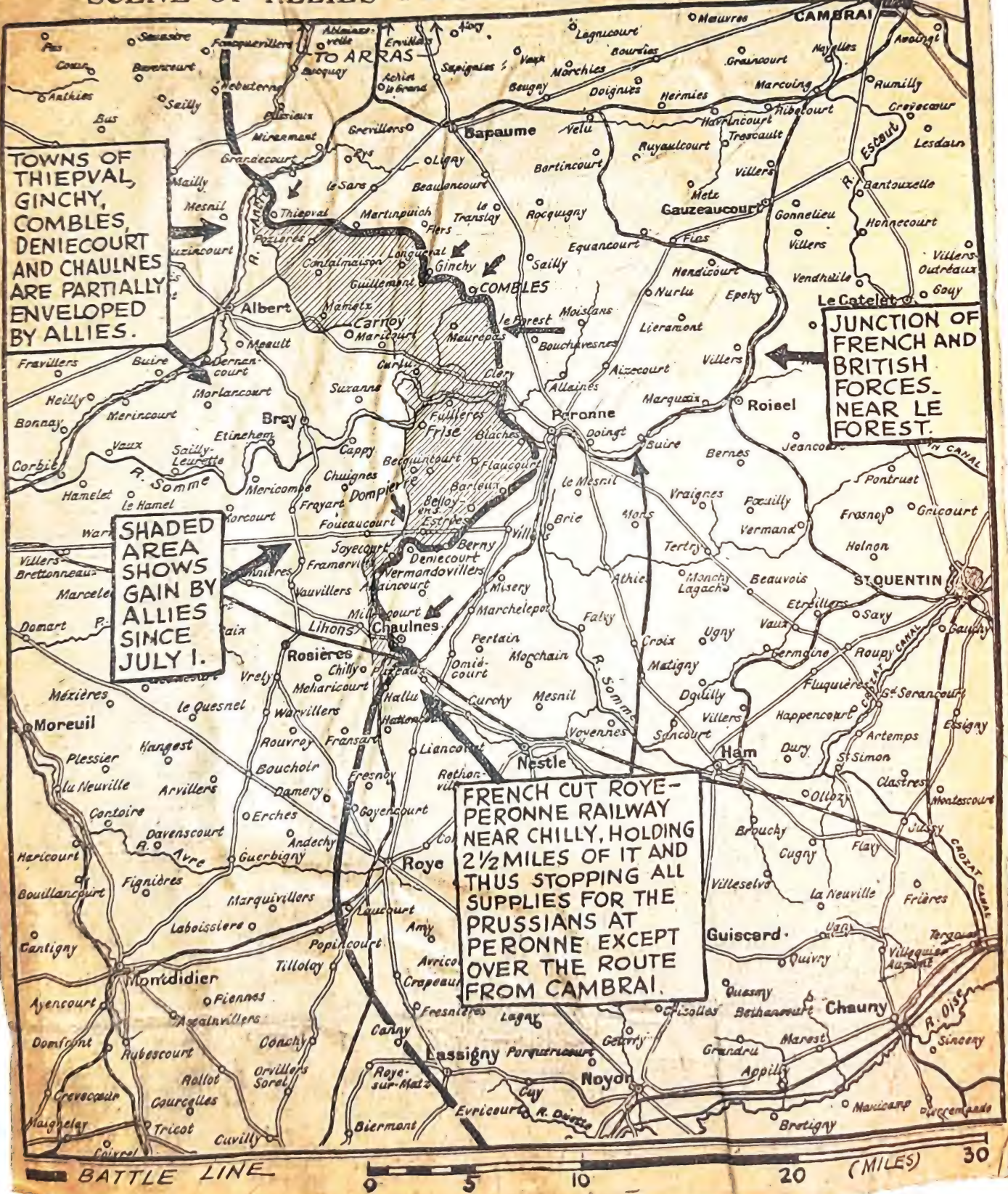
LIEUT. MATHEWSON'S WOUNDS NOT SERIOUS.

Mr. S. J. Mathewson, of 112 St. Famille street, whose son, Lieutenant James A. Mathewson, is reported wounded in today's casualty list, received a private telegram yesterday from No. 14 Hospital, Boulogne, to the effect that his son is only slightly wounded and hopes to be back on duty shortly.

the 'stunt'

Sept. 13th 1916.

SCENE OF ALLIES' PROGRESS ON SOMME FRONT



LETON IS BEING DRIVEN
OUT OF FRANCE



The shaded portion of the map shows the gains made by the Allies in the big offensive on the Somme front.

EVENING NEWS, MONTREAL, TUESDAY

Canada's Share in the War

(FROM UNITED EMPIRE.)

The adoption of the principle of compulsory service in Great Britain has naturally led to some searching of hearts in the Dominions. It may be said at once that, so far as expeditionary forces are concerned, it is impossible for any general rule to apply. It is true that, on paper, the contributions of the various Dominions may appear unequal. Canada, out of a population of 7,000,000, has given some 500,000—7 per cent.; Australia, with the 189,200 men dispatched up to May 6 and the 62,000 still in training, or roughly 250,000, sends 5 per cent. of her population. New Zealand has passed a Compulsory Service Bill, which makes all able-bodied men of military age liable for service abroad. South Africa's contribution, including her campaigns on African soil as well as the troops sent to Europe, is a little under 4 per cent. We do not know what proportion Great Britain's fighting men will ultimately bear to the population, but it must be well over 10 per cent. Probably the only other country under the British flag which has done as much is Rhodesia, whose small white population of 30,000 has sent upwards of 4,000 men. In these newer countries, however, one has to bear in mind the high proportion of males of military age to the total population. The Crown Colonies have responded magnificently also, and there is no basis for comparison save an honorable emulation. Obviously, countries with large native populations cannot be denuded of their white males with impunity, and the value of a man is greater in sparsely populated regions—the sacrifices involved vary in degree too much for comparison.

MONTREALER WOUNDED

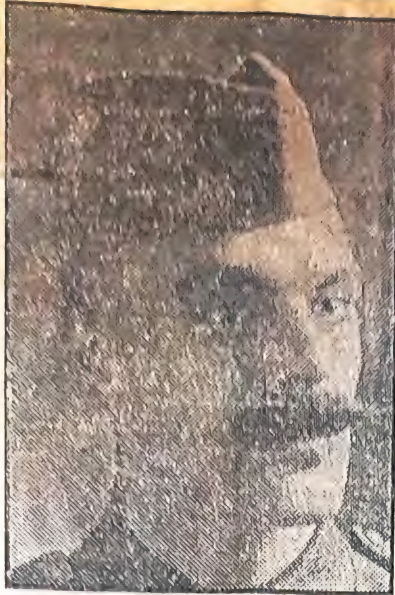


PTE. T. J. STEVENSON,
175 Ryde street

montreal officers on casualty lists from 15th Sept - 15 Oct 1916



Lieut.-Col. Victor Buchanan, D.S.O.
(killed in action), Montreal.



Lieut. G. T. L. Shum (wounded), 387
St. Emelie street.



LIEUT. JAMES A. MATHEWSON,
Son of Mr. Samuel J. Mathewson, 11.



DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut. A. Routledge.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. Edward C. Evans (wounded),
325 Peel Street.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Capt. W. Arthur Grafftey (wounded),
616 Sydenham avenue, Wilmount.



Capt. R. L. H. Ewing (wounded).



Capt. S. C. Norsworthy, brother of
the late Major Norsworthy.



Lieut. James A. Mathewson (wounded).

WOUNDED.



Lieut. A. Kerry.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



LIEUT. R. L. A. STRATHY,
Only son of the late Col. J. Alex. Strathy.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



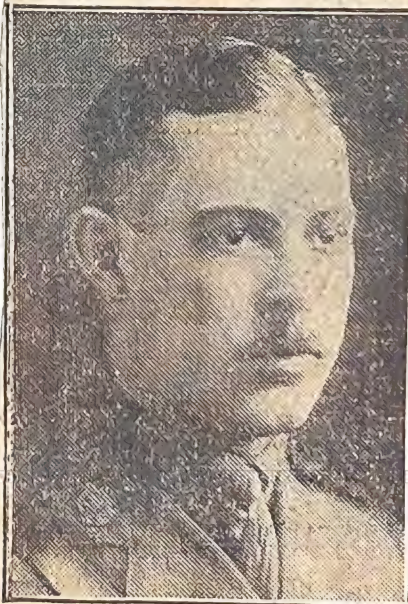
CAPT. B. G. LANGUEDOC,
whose next of kin resides at the Grosvenor Apartments

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



CAPT. J. CAHAN,
Whose next of kin resides at 29 Cote Des Neiges Road.

KILLED IN ACTION



LIEUT. ARCHER EKERS,
Son of ex-Mayor Ekers, 265 Bishop Street.



Lieut. A. J. Cunningham (wounded),
455 Elm Avenue.



DIED OF WOUNDS



Lieut. A. P. Beaudry (killed in action), 35 Sherbrooke street west.



Major A. L. H. Renaud (killed action), 95 Durocher street.



LIEUT. MURDOCK LAING,
Son of Mr. James N. Laing, 125 Cedar Avenue.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



CAPT. G. C. McDONALD,



Lieut. Dougall Cushing (missing), 55 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount.



Lieut. H. E. Scott (killed in action), 4214 Western avenue, Westmount.



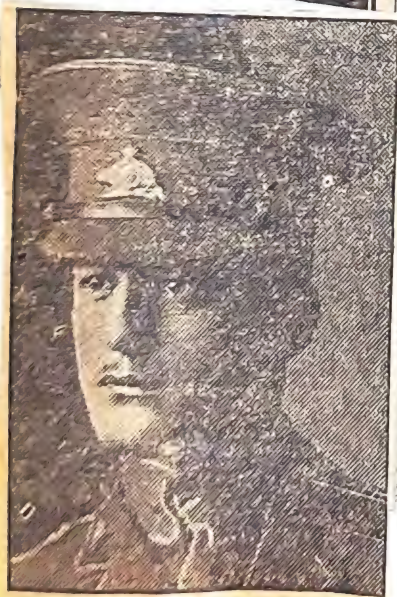
Capt. Jack Cahan (wounded), 29 Cote des Neiges road.



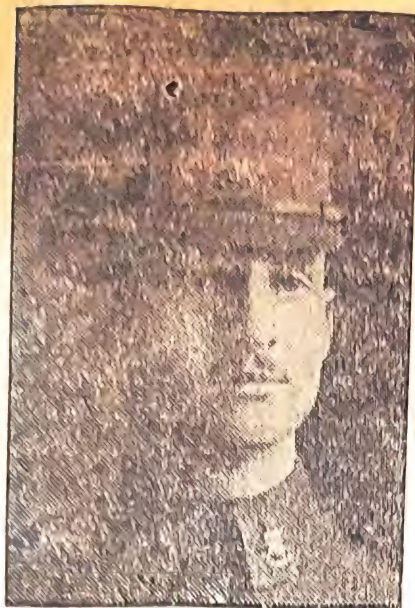
Lieut. Melvin O. Johnson, wounded,
161 Mt. Royal avenue west.



Capt. G. B. Languedoc (wounded),
851 Tupper street.



Capt. E. M. Bauset (killed in action))
71 Luke street.



Lieut. A. S. Tyndale (wounded).
Mount Stephen avenue, Westmount.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



LIEUT. RICHARD I. HARRIS,



in Major A. Nutter (wounded), 65
Drummond street.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



LIEUT. JOHN H. FINDLAY,
Son of Mr. John Findlay, of Montross
wounded.



Flight-Lieut. J. D. Scott (killed in
action), 149 Grey avenue, Notre
Dame de Grace.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.



NEW AIR FIGHTER AND SCENE OF RUINS ON SOMME FRONT



This enormous and latest French bi-plane has two motors of 220 horse power and can accommodate five persons. The lower picture shows a scene in a Somme village just after its capture from the Germans.

THE BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE

It was on the tenth of March, Sir,
In the year 1915,
To drive the Huns from Flanders
Our troops were very keen.
We started with Artillery
600 guns and more,
And then our brave old Infantry
Went forward with a roar.

So here's to the good old Gloucester
And the brave old Fusiliers
Our gallant Territorials
And the dashing Guards they feared.
Side by side they fought and fell
Each man beside his pal,
Fighting for King and Country
In the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

So here's to the good old Leicesters
And the brave old Black Watch, too,
The R. A. with its splendid guns
And the gallant Seaforth, too,
Side by side they fought and fell
Each man beside his pal,
Fighting for King and Country
In the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

And now the day is over,
We fought both well and true,
And showed those German tyrants
What British pluck could do.
Trench after trench we took, Sir,
Till we reached the Base de Bay,
And the number of our prisoners show
We had won the Glorious Day.

The first thing that occurred, Sir,
Was the fall of Neuve Chapelle
Which our troops took from the Ger-
mans
With one tremendous yell,
Right through the village marched our
boys
Like a whirlwind in a plight
With bayonets fixed, I tell you, Sir,
It was a glorious sight.

So here's to Bonnie Scotland
And brave old Ireland, too,
Old England with her Splendid Boys
And the gallant Canadians, too.
Side by side they fought and fell
Each man beside his pal,
Fighting for King and Country
In the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

Private T. A. Cuthbert,
73rd R. H. C.

TWO MILLIONS A MONTH

Being Paid by the Gov't in
Separation Allowances

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, September 28.—The Militia Department is now paying out two million dollars monthly in separation allowances. This heavy expenditure is due to the fact that a very large proportion of the Canadians at the front have left dependents in Canada. The payments from the Patriotic Fund account for another million a month, while the pension expenditure has reached a million and a half monthly before the recent heavy additions to the casualty list. These new casualties and the new scale of pensions determined upon last session will increase materially the expenditure under this head.

CANADIAN MINISTER AND HIS RESIGNATION.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH OFFICERS.

Telegrams from Ottawa announce the resignation of General Sir Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, who, in a recent address at Toronto, criticised British officers.

According to another Ottawa telegram it is generally understood that the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes as the Minister of Militia was requested as the result of friction with the military authorities, particularly in regard to the supply of rifles to the Canadians. Sir Sam Hughes insisted upon the Canadians retaining the Ross rifle, while the higher authorities regarded that weapon as unsuitable, and rearmd all the Canadian troops accordingly.

Sir Sam Hughes, in the course of the address to the Empire Club at Toronto, referred to above, said—advisedly and on his own responsibility—that the equipment, transport, and armaments of the Canadian troops were scrapped by British officers who did not know their business, to be replaced by other material not as good. He further declared that Canadian soldiers were allowed to go under the knife of first-year medical men, while men from the Dominion were not utilised.

The "British Medical Journal," dealing with Sir Sam Hughes's statement concerning the hospital treatment of Canadian soldiers, says—

"Sir Sam Hughes's statement does not give a true picture of what has been happening; in fact, it gives an utterly false picture. The services of experienced surgeons from the Dominion have been utilised and are being utilised, and have been given a 'freely to soldiers' from other parts of the Empire as to Canadians."

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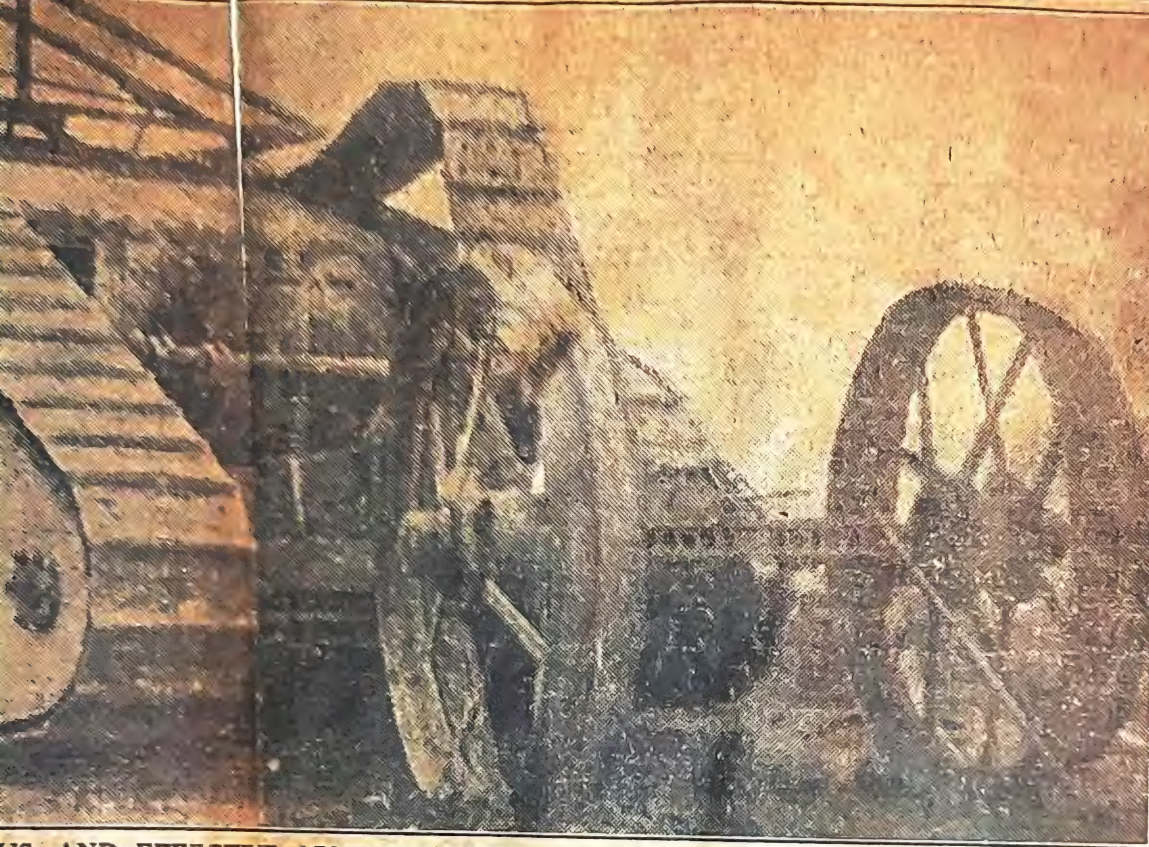
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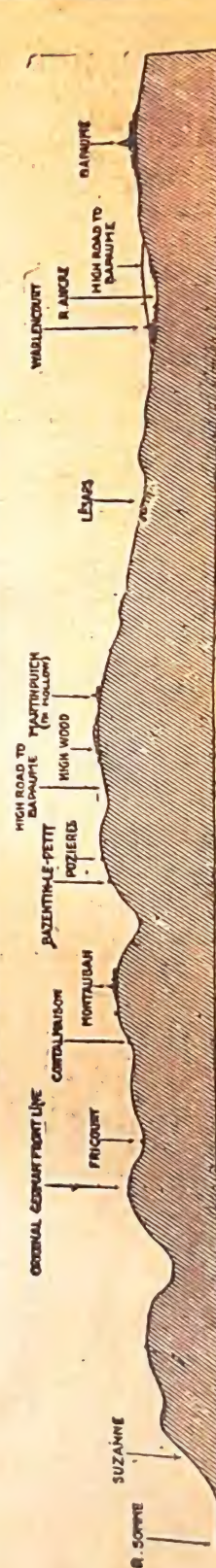
THE GREAT BRITISH LAND WARSHIP



US AND EFFECTIVE ARMORED TANK.

have supplied The Montreal Herald with the copyright photograph reproduced above. They offered the photograph of these monsters, which is evidently, for the moment at least, hors-de-combat. No invention of the war has aroused photographers that it is absolutely authentic, has the distinction of being the first paper in Canada to show it to leaps chasms and mows down hundreds as it is guided on its way.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE SOMME COUNTRY



This contour map shows the topographical character of the region of the British advance on the Somme. It was prepared by the British Government. The army of General Haig has traversed the whole region mapped and has just continued its successes by defeating the Germans along the Ancre River.

BRITISH MAKE APPRECIABLE GAIN ON SOMME

Another Smash on German Line
Brings Them Nearer to
Bapaume

THOUSAND YARDS OF TRENCHES CAPTURED

French Troops Also Advanced
Northeast of
Morval

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, Oct. 24.—Another British smash at the German line in the Somme region of France, which netted them more than a thousand yards of trenches east of Gueudecourt and Les-boeufs and carried their front a step nearer the Bapaume-Peronne road, is the most notable incident of the fighting on any of the fronts. A gain, described by Paris as "appreciable," is also recorded for the French northeast of Morval, which lies just to the south of the region where the British and Germans were in contact.

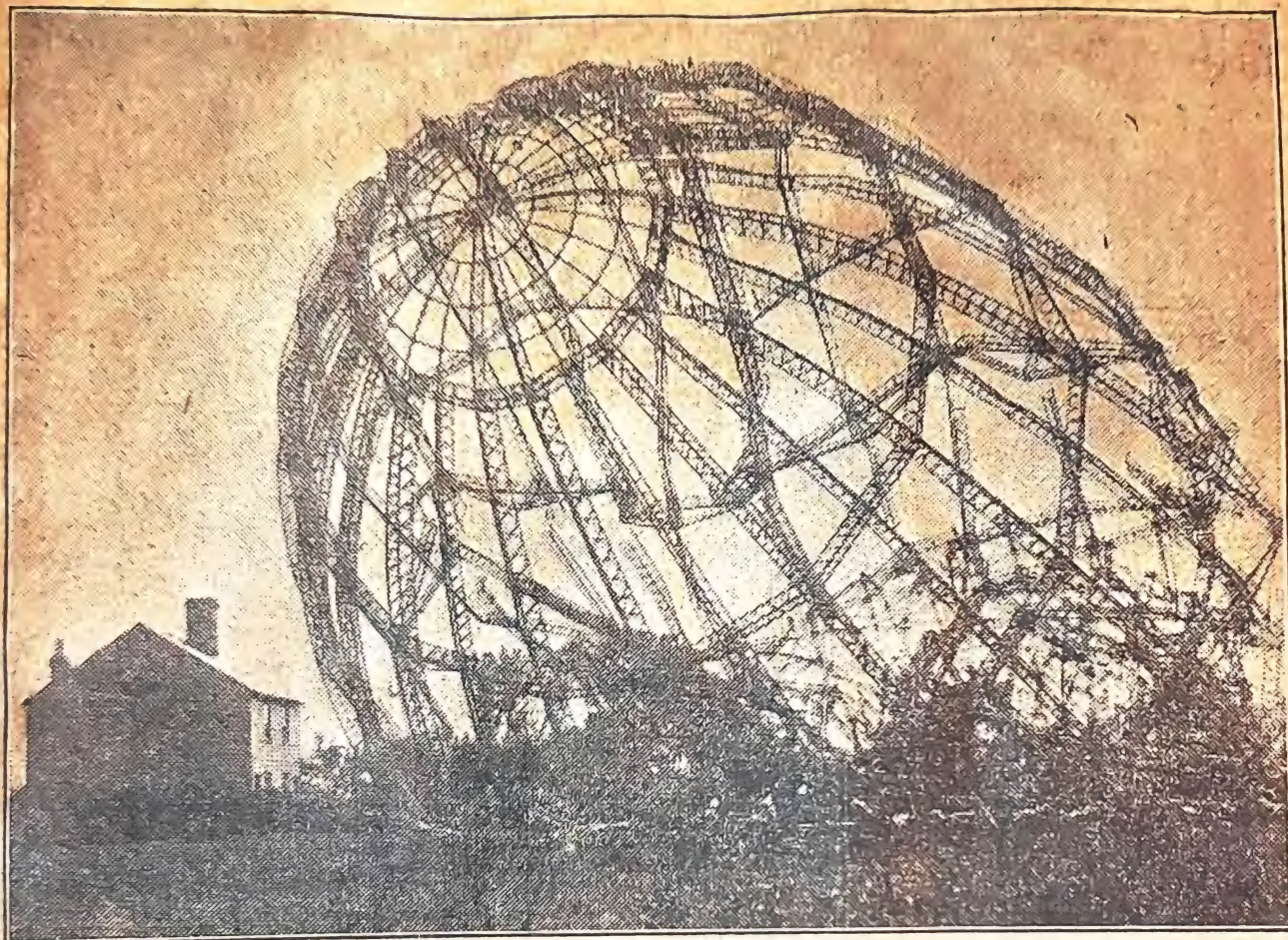
Berlin, touching upon the fighting against the British and French Sunday between LeSars and Rancourt, says the attacks of the entente allies were sanguinarily repulsed, but it is admitted in the German official communication that the Germans withdrew Sunday night from the north of Chaulnes, south of the Somme, to a position lying east of the northern part of the Chaulnes wood.

:: Wrecked Zeppelin At Cuffley, England ::



The picture shown above is the first photograph shown in Canada of the Zeppelin wrecked just outside London by Lieutenant Leet. E. Robinson, in the latest German Zeppelin raid upon the Metropolis. The encounter between the great Zeppelin and the aeroplanes took place at Cuffley, a place about twelve miles from London. Lt. Leet. Robinson in his aircraft boldly assailed the invader with machinegun and fire-bombs and sent it crashing to the earth, leaving behind it a tail of comet-like smoke and flame. It hit the earth, a mass of ribbons and tangled wreckage. The crew of the airship were buried with full military honors. Lt. Robinson received the V.C. for his daring exploit.—Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

AN AMAZING ILLUSTRATION OF THE SIZE OF A ZEPPELIN



This Zeppelin was driven down near the town of Mangeld in Essex in the raid of September 24. The Zeppelin framework completely dwarfs the cottage of Mrs. Lewis, just alongside the wreck.

Killed In Action Soon After He Returned To Line



LCE. CORP. J. H. ARNOTT.

Lance-Corporal John Henry Arnott, died of wounds, resided with his parents at 28a Knox street, Point St. Charles, before he enlisted. He was only eighteen years of age when he joined a Highland Battalion in 1915. On June 7th last year he was wounded, and after three months in hospital he returned to the firing line. He was just back with his regiment a month when he received the wounds which have caused his death.

Before enlistment, Lance-Corporal Arnott worked as a machinist in the Grand Trunk shops at Turcot for about a year, having started there as soon as he arrived in the city from Liverpool.

The brother of the dead soldier, Private T. Arnott, enlisted in the Grenadier Guards, and crossed with them to the other side this spring. He was wounded with shrapnel in the back on September 7th, and is now in hospital at Bristol.

Officer Commanding 245th Canadian Grenadier Guards



LIEUT.-COL. C. C. BALLANTYNE.

When the 245th Canadian Grenadier Guards go overseas at their head will be Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne, another citizen soldier who has abandoned his ordinary life to fight across the ocean. Lieut.-Col. Ballantyne is one of the best known business men of the city. He is president and managing director of the Sherwin-Williams Company and for five years he was a member of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners. In his younger days he was a private in a city regiment.

Machine Gunner Dies Of Wounds, Brother Injured



LCE. CORP. G. C. MACKENZIE.

The official news that Lance Corporal George Campbell MacKenzie had "died from wounds," received by his mother and sister at their home, 42 Rushbrooke street, Point St. Charles, on Saturday, has come as a heavy blow. The husband and father died before the family came to Canada from Aberdeen, Scotland, between four and five years ago, and the other brother of the dead soldier, Ralph, is in hospital in London, with shrapnel wounds in his arms and legs.

Lance-Corporal MacKenzie, who was twenty-five years of age, enlisted with a Highland regiment and was in the Machine Gun Section. He was at the front for about a year before he received the wounds which have caused his death. Before enlistment he was for four years in the employ of the Montreal Trust Company, as assistant accountant, and was well known in the city and suburbs. Before coming to Canada he took an active part in athletics, and captured several prizes for running.

His brother, Ralph, joined the 73rd, and was wounded on August 25th.

LEADERS OF THE DESTINY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE



Mr. Lloyd George in conference with Premier Aristide Briand of France. Both holding almost similar positions of trust in their respective countries, the great physical likeness of the two men is remarkable. It is said that the great leaders also have many characteristics in common and furthermore, they are the best of friends personally. England looks up to Mr. Lloyd George, so France expects great things from Mr. Briand. It was only a few days ago that Briand announced to the people of France that the war would result in a United France bringing the provinces into closer co-operation. "When peace has been declared," the Premier said, "we shall have won a victory over ourselves as we shall have won it over the Germans. No more divisions or local tyrannies; no more hatred church steeples. There will be only one France."

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M'GILL HOSPITAL WINS HIGH PRAISE AT BATTLEFRONT

Sir Wm. Peterson, K.C.M.G., in delivering the annual "Founder's Day" address in the Royal Victoria College yesterday afternoon, dealt particularly with the work of the McGill General Hospital at the front. He stated that three of the highest authorities with whom he had conversed had referred to the McGill Hospital as "the best unit in France," while Sir Douglas Haig had sent a special message of praise to the corps for the splendid manner in which it had borne the burden of strenuous work at the commencement of the British offensive in the Somme region.

"Our Founder," said Sir William, "would have been greatly surprised if he could have foreseen what was to happen in the world one hundred years after his death. When he died in 1813 Britain was still at war with Napoleon; to-day she is fighting for France, on French soil, and in the foremost ranks are hundreds of those who bear our founder's name—the men of Old McGill. The McGill yell is at all times an appealing cry; but to hear it, as I have heard it on French soil, gives one the idea of a far-reaching influence of a wisely directed bequest to education. Truly James McGill builded better than he knew. The McGill men who are working in France and Flanders may rest assured that if he could be with us to-day, while we are plausibly celebrating his memory, he would have wished both us and them to continue throwing every ounce of our strength into the struggle."

All That Is Left Of A Machine Gun Section



This is the machinegun section of a Montreal Highland unit after the third battle of Ypres—all that is left of them. Since the picture was taken "Somewhere in France," Lance-Corporal G. C. MacKenzie, the middle man in the front row has died of wounds.

42 24(9)

GERMANS KNOW THERE IS NO LET-UP

Crown Prince of Bavaria Looks for Allied Offensive of Great Persistence

Berlin, Thursday, September 28, via London, September 29.—(Delayed.)—The latest fighting on the Somme evidently has not shaken the confidence of the German military leaders in their ability to prevent a breach in their line. The Berliner Tageblatt's special war correspondent interviewed Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commander of the German forces on the Somme, Tuesday, and the Crown Prince's utterances expressed complete confidence in the situation for the present and the future.

The Crown Prince is quoted as having said that since the offensive began the Entente Allies had gained some ground, but there could be no thought of this decisively changing the situation.

"It is impossible to predict how things will go hereafter," said Prince Rupprecht. "But one thing is certain, namely, that we have everything so thoroughly prepared that we are able to contemplate the situation, with equanimity, whatever comes. The offensive will certainly not reach an early end."

"We can reckon upon an offensive of great persistence and with heavy attacks, accompanied by an enormous expenditure of ammunition. But we have taken precautions. Our artillery has been reinforced, and likewise our aeroplane corps and our fliers have had fine successes in the past few days, although they have had hard fighting against increased numbers. Our artillery derives advantages from the successful work of the aeroplanes, after having formerly been much exposed to observation by hostile aviators."

"Our troops have been striking with the utmost strength, and the enemy has found the nut too hard to crack. It is my distinct opinion that the enemy is trying to force a decision at this spot and during this year, and he has not yet succeeded. He will have to put up with a winter campaign and continue his fighting next year."

THE INVENTOR OF THE "TANK"



Col. Swinton, latest British device for overcoming dreadnought. Col Swinton made a name at the beginning of the war as the official British "Eye-Witness."

Airships Attack Germans

London, Sept. 23, (12:50 p.m.)—British naval aeroplanes have successfully bombed German aerodromes at several points in Belgium, the Admiralty announced to-day. Especially notable results were secured by this and previous bombardments of the aerodrome at St. Denis Westrom, says the announcement, which follows:

"The enemy aerodrome at St. Denis Westrom was again attacked yesterday by a squadron of naval aeroplanes. The results appeared to be highly satisfactory. Reliable reports now at hand show that very considerable damage and many casualties had been caused by previous bombardments of this objective."

"In the early hours this morning, enemy aerodromes at Ghisteltes and Hendaeme were heavily bombed by a naval aeroplane squadron. All the machines returned safely."

Paris, Sept. 23, (12:05 p.m.)—Flying nearly 100 miles beyond the German border, Flight Warrant Officer Baron last night bombarded the important works at Ludwigshafen, in the Palatinate on the Rhine, and at Mannheim, across the river from Ludwigshafen. The official report of to-day says the bombardment caused a large fire and several explosions at Mannheim.

British Patrols Raiding

London, Sept. 23, (12:30 p.m.)—On the Struma front our patrols successfully raided enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Komarjan, causing casualties, says the official report of to-day in regard to the Macedonian campaign. "Our naval aircraft bombarded an enemy transport near Drama, apparently with good results. On the Doiran front we raided enemy trenches at three points."

Bulgars Declared They Made Progress on Macedonian Front

Berlin, Sept. 23, via Sayville, wireless—Bulgarian successes on the Macedonian front, on the extreme westerly end of the line and east of the Vardar, are announced in the Bulgarian official statement of September 22. Trenches between Florina and Lake Prespa were captured while in the Vardar region an attack by Entente troops preceded by artillery preparations was repulsed.

The official statement reads: "Macedonian front: On the heights of the Staranetska Planina, between Prespa Lake and Florina, north of Bigla heights, enemy infantry was dispersed by our artillery fire. We captured some trenches. In the Moglenica region a hostile battalion was dispersed by our fire. In preparation of the Varda river, after artillery preparation, attack was made by enemy infantry which we repulsed."

On the slopes of the Belasica mountains we took the villages of Salimish and Svetipuka. Between the villages mentioned and the heights of Devatig the enemy abandoned a camp with quantities of war materials. "On the Dobrudja front: A battle occurred on the line of Caslocl, Engieze (Engieze?) and Karakol. The enemy attacked with about twenty battalions, three batteries and nine squadrons, being routed by a counter-attack and pursued by our cavalry until dark. "German airmen successfully bombarded positions near Tchernavoda and hostile camps near Coclirelin and Ivernez." Russo-Rumanian troops, attacking with about 20 battalions, three batteries and nine cavalry squadrons in Dobrudja were routed by a Bulgarian counter-attack and pursued by Bulgarian cavalry until dark, said an official statement from Sofia today. The battle occurred on the line of Caslocl-Engieze-Karakol.

British Capture German Trenches Near Courcellette

On Half Mile Front, British Advance, Capturing Strongly Fortified System of Enemy Trenches and Pushing Forward Half a Mile.—Push Continues and Other Successes Are Near at Hand.

London, Sept. 23.—2:35 P.M.—German trenches on a front of about a half mile east of Courcellette in the Somme region were captured by the British last night, the War Office announced today.

"South of the Ancre," says the official statement, "a further advance was made last night by our troops east of Courcellette. A strongly fortified system of enemy trenches was captured here and our line was advanced on a front of about a half mile."

"West of Mouquet farm the enemy counter-attacked at nightfall yesterday with great violence, but was driven back by our fire with heavy losses. There was considerable artillery activity during the night on many parts of the battlefront. East of Bethune an enemy ammunition dump was exploded by our artillery fire."

RUMANIANS ON OFFENSIVE

London, Sept. 23.—The Rumanians have again taken the offensive against Field Marshal Mackensen's army of Germans, Bulgarians and Turks after beating off hostile attacks in the Dobrudja. An official statement from the German War Office this afternoon reported that the Rumanians attacked near the Danube and southwest of Top Raiser, where the Germans claimed a victory in Thursday's fight. In both places the attacks were repulsed.

The Bulgarian War Office reported that about 20,000 Rumanians attacked the Bulgarian wing Thursday, but were beaten off. The Bulgarians counter-attacked and pursued the Rumanians until Thursday night. The Rumanians apparently reorganized during the night and launched fresh attacks early yesterday.

OFFICERS PRAISE HEROISM OF LATE LIEUT. MATHESON

Cheered on His Men and Led Way to the Enemy Trenches

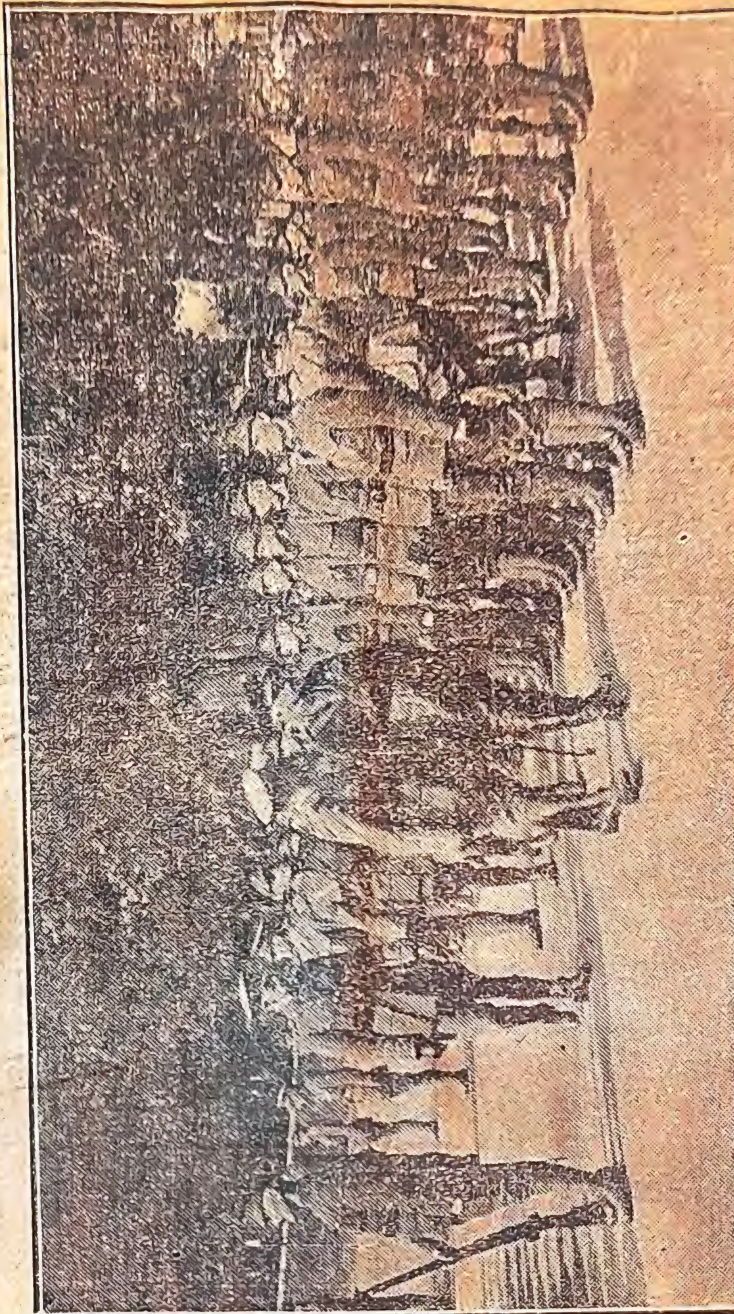
The Rev. John Matheson, of Dalhousie Mills, Ont., whose son, Lieut. Homer Matheson, was reported "missing," believed killed on August 16th while fighting on the western front, has received two letters from Lieut. Arthur Urban, a companion of the missing officer, and also a letter from Lieut.-Col. Delatontaine, commander of the 9th East Surrey Regiment. The former in referring to Lieut. Matheson describes him as his closest friend in the army, and says that from enquiries he has made Homer, who was the battalion's sniping and intelligence officer, took part in an attack on an advanced German position in front of Guillemont. He went over the top of the German position with his company, "and from the information I have been able to obtain, he was seen to jump into the German trench and is believed to have gone down fighting gamely. My own company was in reserve and I did not personally go over and was sent up after the retirement to take temporary command of our front line. I made such enquiries and search as I could but without result, and am sorry that I can only give you this uncertain story. I need not say how greatly I hope Homer is merely wounded and a prisoner."

In the second letter Lieut. Urban says: "I have no more news to give you about Homer beyond the following from Corporal Boston who appears to have been the nearest to him: 'The corporal says he was with the first wave which left our trenches, and that by the time they had got within ten yards of the enemy trench Homer was on the extreme left of the wave and Corp. Boston, the next man to him, about five yards on the right. The corporal says Homer put good heart into the men by the way he led them and cheered them on, and the last I saw of Homer was when ten yards from the enemy Homer shouted 'Come on boys, let's go for them,' and the Germans (who were manning their trench rather thickly) threw a bomb which fell between Homer and the corporal. A few small pieces hit the corporal in the hand, and he says he dropped into a shell hole and began firing his rifle at the enemy, and did not see Homer again. He fears that the bomb probably killed Homer when it burst.'"

The Colonel's Tribute.

Lieut.-Col. Delatontaine in his letter to the Rev. John Matheson, after expressing his regret at having to report that Lieut. Matheson is "missing," says: "It is just possible that he may be a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, but I am very much afraid that he was killed. I can't tell you what grief his loss has caused us all. He was one of our most popular officers, and certainly one of the bravest men I have ever met."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT REVIEWS KITCHENER'S OWN.



He is seen inspecting No. 3 Co. on the McGill Campus this afternoon. Behind him is Lt.-Col. F. M. McRobie, commanding the battalion.

A NOTED ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF THE BRITISH "TANK" CAR



The accompanying drawing, by G. A. Coffin, the noted marine and military artist, depicts one of the new British "tanks," or land "battle ships," which have attracted world-wide attention through their successful assaults on the German trenches in Northern France. It is said these tractors go over almost anything or through almost anything; can straddle a trench, go through a swamp, roll over logs or climb through shell craters like a bar of Juggernaut. They are built in the form of caterpillar tractors, designed many years before the war began to meet some of the difficult problems of modern farming.

PROTEST AT "TANKS"

Germans Say They Are Against Civilized Methods

London, September 24.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Geneva says it is understood there that the German Government proposes to lodge a complaint with the International Red Cross against the use of the so-called "tanks." The complaint will be on the ground that the use of these new engines of war is contrary to the recognized methods of civilized warfare.

BEING BURIED ALIVE IS LIKE DROWNING

Montreal Soldier's Sensation While Wounded When Carrying Out Rush Order

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 20.—Buried under "a ton or two" of trench mud after being hit in several parts of the body with jagged pieces of shell, was the experience of Private J. M. Daly, who was until his enlistment a year ago on the staff of the Montreal branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada. This happened to Daly during the great move forward, where no deep dugouts or scientifically-made trenches existed in which one might take shelter, and the disadvantages rendered still greater by the fact that the enemy was on the defensive and contesting every foot of ground.

ALLIES' VICTORY ON SOMME FRONT IS NOW COMPLETE

French Experts Declare Capture
of Combes Was Greatest
Achievement of Offensive

Paris, September 27.—The capture of Combes with its great booty completes what is regarded by military experts here as one of the most brilliantly executed operations of the summer campaign. The whole front of attack from Martinpulch to the Somme has been pushed forward uniformly for more than a mile. Military observers declare that the fullness of the success proves that the Allies are incontestably masters of the situation.

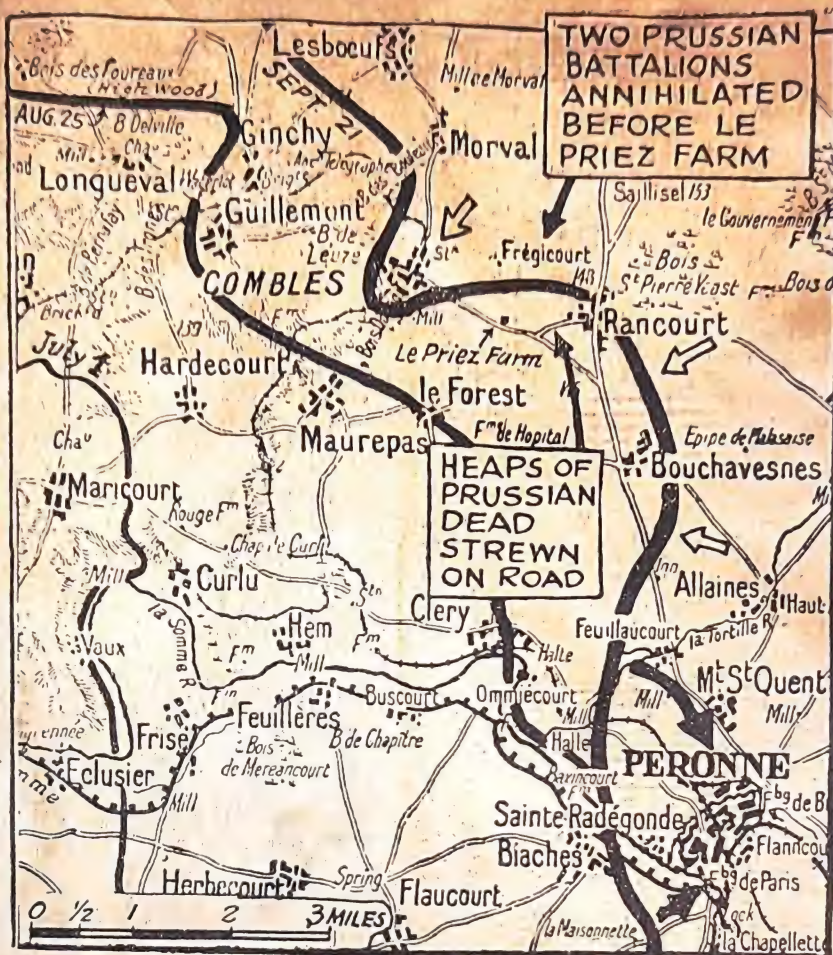
Since September 15 the Germans had brought up three fresh divisions against the French front and the same number against the British. On the twentieth they made a desperate effort to retake Bouchavesnes. Not only did they fail but five days later the Allies, resuming the offensive, hurled back their line in spite of the fact that considerable advantages of terrain were considered to be with the Germans.

The phrase in the official statement from Berlin, "we are obliged to admit the success obtained by our adversaries," is interpreted by many newspapers as a sign that the Germans know that the Allies are getting the upper hand and are trying to explain it by declaring that the whole resources of the world are being used against them. The papers exultantly sum up the results to date of the great offensive as 44 villages and 190 square miles of territory conquered and 60,000 prisoners taken.

Express Optimism

The progress made by the French beyond Bouchavesnes is regarded here as one of the most surprising results of the operations. French officers declare that this success demonstrates the growing power of the French offensive and the falling resistance of the Germans. The hills which surround this village were swayed on three sides by all the German artillery from St. Pierre Vaast Wood in the north to Mont St. Quentin in the south. Nevertheless they were stormed and the capture of Hill 120, which threatens directly Allaines, paves the way for a vigorous enveloping movement around Mont St. Quentin and Peronne. The newspapers compare the present offensive with the bloody and futile attempts of the French to break through the German lines in Artois and Champagne last year and expressed the greatest optimism over the present situation.

WHERE GERMANS SUFFERED BIG DEFEAT



The above map shows where the French and British are to-day smashing ahead with great success. Morval and Freigcourt are in the Allied hands. Allied troops are in Combes, shown as pocketed, they hold Bouchavesnes and Rancourt and Berlin tacitly prepares the people for a retreat.

The Austrians had already pushed a big dent in the German front when the Canadians were hurriedly sent to relieve them for a spell. The order was "rush." The Canadians were in full rig-out—greatcoat, knapsack, rifle, knife and waterbottle, etc. "We ditched our topcoats and knapsacks; we knew what that rush order meant," said Daly. "Our knapsacks are always bumping into things. Besides, in mine, anyway, there was only 'bully beef,'" he added, a smile coming to his face as much as a big hole in his right cheek would allow. "Our greatcoats, too, were out of the question; the water bottle is always last to go."

The battalion, Daly said, got across the open in first rate style, though it was broad daylight. They did not lose a man coming up into the make-shift trenches of the Anzacs. High explosive shells dropped on every side, but the battalion took no notice. It would not, according to Daly's tale, have made any difference if they had.

Then came the particular shell which did for the ex-bank clerk. His first feeling, he says, was as of drowning; his second sensation of fearful pain in the chest and shoulder and intense pressure from the weight of earth, a new kind of darkness, with singing in the ears. At length there awoke in him the spirit of self-preservation. He found the earth covering him and could force his left arm through. Then he clawed diligently until the light broke, and wriggled till he was able to poke his head through.

"I came out," he said, "like a swimmer after a big dive. I shall not soon forget the faces of the other chaps when I appeared. They were more frightened by a good deal than I was myself."

LIEUT. MATHEWSON BACK TO TRENCHES

Mont. Gazette Sept 1916.
Letter Received by His Father
Yesterday Full of Canadian Spirit

HIGHLANDERS TO FRONT

Kitchener's Own Secured 14
Recruits Yesterday—Duchess
of Connaught to Review
Irish Rangers Oct. 10th

A letter was received yesterday by Mr. Sam J. Mathewson from his son, Lieut. J. A. Mathewson, who was recently reported wounded. Lieut. Mathewson's letter is full of the spirit that has made the Canadian troops famous with the British forces, and hated by the Germans. It is expected by his family that he is now back on duty with his battalion.

In his letter Lieut. Mathewson says: "You may have seen my name in the casualty lists. I wired you in case you should be worrying. All that happened was that a shell went off under my feet and sent me heavenward. When I got down again I could not even say things about the shell. I was dumb for a couple of days, but am now sane, sober and properly dressed."

"They were going to send me to England from here (somewhere in France), but I got Dr. Birkett to pull wires for me, and now they are going to let me go back to my battalion. I got a little scratch in the back from another shell, but that is all cured, and I am going back tonight or tomorrow. The battalion is out resting."

"Words fail me to describe the glory of the past few days. We beat the Germans (Prussians) and captured (I must not name the places). The papers in England describe the advance as the greatest victory since the Marne, without mentioning what troops did the trick. The good old 'Forty-two' did a big share of the business, and Sam (the writer's brother), was well to the front. Do you wonder I am keen to get back?"

Lieut. Mathewson's many Montreal friends will be glad to hear that his wounds were so slight that he is already back on service, where he has already lost one brother, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, while his other brother is doing good work with Lt.-Col. Cantlie's battalion.

KITCHENER'S OWN GROWING.

KILLED IN ACTION

Son Was Born the Day he Left
Montreal for the
Front

The death of the late Major Alexander Logle Howard Renaud, son of the Rev. Canon Renaud, Canon of Christ's Cathedral and Rector of St. Thomas Church, has caused grief among the large number of his friends. Major Renaud was born in St. Johns, P.Q., on October 26, 1889, and was educated at the Montreal High School. At the declaration of war, he gave up a lucrative post and became first a Captain, and then Senior Major of the 57th Battalion, and went overseas as O.C. of the 3rd Section of that Battalion. He was transferred to the 69th and finally to the 22nd Battalion, and while being transferred he retained his rank as Major, in spite of offering to go in any lower capacity, in order to get to the front.

The late Major Renaud married on September 26th, 1914, the third daughter of the late H. M. and Mrs. Holland of Montreal. A widow and one son survive him, the latter being born on the day that he sailed to England.

Of the two remaining sons of Canon Renaud, the elder is engaged in the manufacture of munitions, while the younger was incapacitated while training with the McGill Overseas unit, his eyesight was very badly affected as a result of the accident.

HIGHLANDERS WAIT FOR REINFORCEMENTS

Mrs. Cantlie Back From England
—Rally Tonight in
Maisonneuve

The recruiting meetings which have been held in the past by the officers of the 1st Reinforcing Company R.H.C. have been productive of good results, as is evinced by the fact that the company only requires eighty men to bring it up to overseas strength, and it is hoped that this number of recruits will be secured within a month. Mrs. Cantlie, wife of Colonel Cantlie, has just returned from England, and she states that all the officers and men of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Highlanders are anxiously awaiting reinforcements to fill up the gaps, and keep up the standard of their regiments.

There will be another recruiting rally this evening at Maisonneuve, on the corner of Boulevard Morgan and Adam street. Several addresses will be given, and the band of the 5th Royal Highlanders will be in attendance.

BRIG.-GEN. LECKIE CHIEF OF STAFF NOW IN ENGLAND

Will Study Changes in Trench
And Open Warfare to
Co-ordinate Training

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, Sept. 25.—Co-ordination of training of the Canadian forces in England with the training to be subsequently given in France, has engaged the attention of the Minister of Militia. The matter is being discussed with the army council and the Canadian corps commander.

Brig.-Gen. Leckie is to be appointed chief of the staff training in England, which will necessitate frequent journeys to France by himself and subordinates as features of trench warfare and modern open warfare are changed almost week to week.

GAVE HIS LIFE
FOR THE EMPIRE



LIEUT. H. ELLIOTT SCOTT,
Who was killed in action on Sept. 15.
He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs.
Arthur H. Scott, 4214 Western Ave.
nqg.

KILLED IN ACTION



MAJOR ALEX. LOGIE HOWARD
RENAUD, 95 Durocher Street.

MORE CANADIANS LEAVE FOR FRANCE

Lieut. C. B. Tinling of Montreal
is Among the Officers Who
Have Left England

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 3.—Following have gone to France:—Lieut. G. N. Milburn, C. F. Stevenson, Ontario; R. J. Hosie, Brandon. C. B. Tinling, Montreal; C. R. Crysdale, Pioneers; F. L. Ross, Ontario; H. Kennedy, Engineers; J. Stephens, Artillery; G. M. Fraser, Toronto; B. Stefanson, Winnipeg; J. E. Jones, Niagara; R. A. Plato, Winnipeg; E. H. McCutcheon, Western Canada; W. Carless, Pioneers; B. J. Mothersill, Windsor. L. M. Duval, Valleyfield; R. E. Harstone, Port Arthur; V. A. Elliott, Columbia; J. W. Coultis, Woodstock; T. A. Murray, Alberta; E. J. Middlemast, Regina; H. E. Goodman, Army Service; J. H. Clark, Machine Guns; E. L. Abbott, Regina; C. Morris, Winnipeg; Captains J. F. Richards, J. C. Eager, F. W. Taylor, Medicals; Lieutenant J. B. Walker, Postal Corps; Lieut. F. Thornley, Engineers.

Lieutenant K. C. Fellowes 25th, is gazetted as dismissed the service.

Death of Mr. Louis Perron.

Mr. Louis Perron, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and an officer of the Department of Public Instruction, died yesterday at his late residence, 200 St. Hubert street. He was a well known architect.

AVIATOR SMASHED THREE GERMAN AEROPLANES AND FELL 10,000 FEET SAFELY

Second Lieutenant Guynemer, "King of The Aces," in the Air Service, Destroyed Three Enemy Aeroplanes in Less Than Three Minutes and Himself Dropped Over Two Miles Without Sustaining Any Injury

Paris, Sept. 30.—Three German aeroplanes brought down in two minutes and thirty seconds by a stop watch is the latest exploit of Second Lieut. Georges Guynemer. Incidentally Lieut. Guynemer who is known as "king of the aces" fell 10,000 feet but escaped unhurt.

Guynemer went to the assistance of a comrade who was hard pressed by five German machines. He brought down two of them within thirty seconds and then rising overtook a third which he shot down two minutes later. He was looking for the remaining two German machines when a shell burst beneath him and stripped the left wing of his aeroplane of every stitch of its covering. He plunged giddily earthward.

"I gave myself up for lost," he said, "but after falling 5,000 feet I thought I would struggle all the same. The

wind blew me over our lines and like a flash I had a picture of my funeral and all my good friends following the coffin. I continued to fall and the levers would not budge. In vain I pushed and pulled to right and left. I made a last desperate effort all to no purpose and then I saw the field toward which I was dashing down. Suddenly something happened and my speed diminished. Then there was a resounding crash and a violent shock. When I recovered my wits I was in the midst of the fragments of my machine and practically uninjured. How am I still alive, I asked myself. I believe it was the straps which held me to my seat which saved me."

On Sept. 16, Lieut. Guynemer was credited with his sixteenth enemy aeroplane. A week later he was reported to have brought down his seventeenth and eighteenth. He was wounded in a fight in the air last March and in a subsequent flight was forced to descend between the French and German trenches but escaped.

Fatal Bullet Came After Soldier Had Fought One Year



PTE. JOHN DANIEL.

Private John Daniel, of 363 Coleraine street, Point St. Charles, reported as "killed in action," enlisted with a Highland battalion in March, 1914, and landed on the shores of France a year ago last Friday. He has been in some of the fiercest of the fighting, but always came out of it without a wound of any kind. In the big fight about the middle of September his regiment was again heavily engaged, and Pte. Daniel and several others from Point St. Charles soldiers fell facing the foe.

He was only twenty years of age, and from the time he came from Glasgow, Scotland, two and a half years ago, until he enlisted he was in the employ of Mr. Walter Paul. Previous to coming to Canada, Private Daniel took an active part in the Boys' Brigade.

VON KLUCK IS RETIRED

Not at Front Since Wounded After Row With Kaiser

Berlin, October 13, via London.—Field Marshal Alexander H. R. von Kluck, who commanded the right wing of the German army in its sweep towards Paris, in the fall of 1914, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He had never returned to the front since he was wounded by shrapnel fire in March, 1915, while inspecting advanced positions. The Field Marshal was 70 years old last May.

Field Marshal von Kluck and his army took an important part in the German advance toward Paris in September, 1914. His advance halted about 30 miles from the French capital, and his force, with the rest of the German army, was checked and driven back in the battle of the Marne.

Field Marshal von Kluck was born in Muenster, Germany, May 20, 1846, and entered the German army as a second lieutenant in 1865.

At the outbreak of the war he was in command of the army corps at Koenigsberg. He fought in the war with Austria in 1866, and in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870.

He is said to have received his wound in March, 1915, by recklessly exposing himself after a stormy interview with Emperor William. Last August it was reported he was soon to take a command on the eastern front. His son, Lieutenant Egon von Kluck, was reported killed at Middelkerke, early in 1915.

LEADS ROUMANIAN ARMIES IN WAR.



General Averescu is the new commander-in-chief of the Roumanian army, which he reorganized nine years ago.

KILLED IN ACTION



PTE. ALLAN RHEAME.

Private Allan Rheame, of 62 Gordon Avenue, Verdun, "killed in action," was 41 years of age, and is survived by his wife and one daughter. He enlisted in a Highland battalion in 1914, and went over to the other side in June, 1915. He had been in the trenches about a year, but until the 15th of September, when he was killed in action, he had come through all the fighting without a scratch.

He was a native of Yorkshire, and came to Canada from Gloucester five years ago, and, until enlistment, was employed as an electrical engineer with J. W. Hughes & Son, of Craig street. He was a member of the Verdun Cricket Club, and was connected with St. Clement's Belcher Memorial Church.

PRISONER IN GERMANY



Lieut. Clyde R. Scott, 16 Weredale Park, and a German priest.

Lieut. Clyde R. Scott, nephew of Mrs. Wellington Dixon, 16 Weredale Park, Westmount. Fighting in France he got several bullets into his body. When the Germans took him off the field, a prisoner, he was placed in a hospital at Paderborn. It was there the picture was taken. With Lt. Scott is a German priest who took a special interest in him, and treated him with the utmost kindness. At present Lt. Scott is in a detention camp, and in letters to his friends he stated that the prisoners of war need all the parcels that may be sent to them.

HAS DONE HIS BIT



Pte. Ernest Starr, one of the wounded men who returned yesterday. He went through Ypres, Givenchy, Hooge, and Festubert. He received a serious stomach wound in the second Ypres engagement.

FOR PARTICULARS
of Leeds Wounding
Sep 248.

LT. S. MATHEWSON HONORED ON FIELD

Promoted Captain and Given
Military Cross—Lt. A. Ma-
thewson Also Promoted

BOTH WITH HIGHLANDERS

Both Were Wounded, but Re-
covered—Kitchener's Own
Receives Official Permit to
Recruit All Over Canada

A cable was received yesterday by Mr. Sam J. Mathewson from his son Arthur, stating that his brother, Lieut. Sam Mathewson, of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, has been promoted captain and granted the Military Cross for distinguished gallantry in action, while he himself had been promoted from lieutenant to a captaincy. Both brothers are serving with the 42nd Highlanders, and both have been wounded at the front, but recovered. Mr. Mathewson was congratulated by his friends on the honor won by his gallant sons. No word has been received of the third brother, Lieut. Kenneth Mathewson, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was struck down some months ago while flying far behind the German lines.

Capt. Sam Mathewson has seen much service with the 42nd, and was slightly wounded by a bullet, which grazed his face, just under his nose. He, however, refused to report himself wounded, and kept on with his work.

Capt. Arthur Mathewson was wounded during the battle of the Somme on September 15th, being struck in the back by shrapnel. He has recovered from his wounds, and is at present enjoying a short furlough in London, after which he will rejoin his regiment at the front.

MAY RECRUIT ANYWHERE.

Official authorization was yesterday received by Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie for the recruiting of the 34th Kitchener's Own all over Canada. Notification to this effect was re-

CANADIANS RECEIVE HONORS FOR BRAVERY

D.S.O. Conferred on Two Of-
ficers and Six Receive
Military Crosses

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, October 20.—The Official Gazette tonight announces the appointment of two officers to the Distinguished Service Order, and award of the Military Cross to six.

AWARDS OF D.S.O.

Major Arthur Morton Grenfell, Yeomanry. "He rallied a considerable number of men who were retiring, and was himself wounded while trying to get another wounded officer to safety." Major Grenfell belongs to a well-known Canadian family.

Major William Garssett Hagarty, Canadian artillery. "After an excellent reconnaissance Major Hagarty succeeded in bringing his battery into position, by night and over difficult ground, while under heavy fire, and did fine work the next morning."

MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. Alan Duncan Bell-Irving, Gordon Highlanders, attached to the flying Corps. The Cross is awarded, Lieut. Bell-Irving "for gallantry in attacking a balloon a thousand feet up, under heavy fire and bringing it down in flames."

Captain Alfred Hayman, Welsh Regiment, originally with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed nine days after he was recommended for this honor. "He commanded his company in the front trenches during several days of very heavy shelling, and set a fine example though he himself was buried three times. He was wounded during the first day, but refused to be sent back."

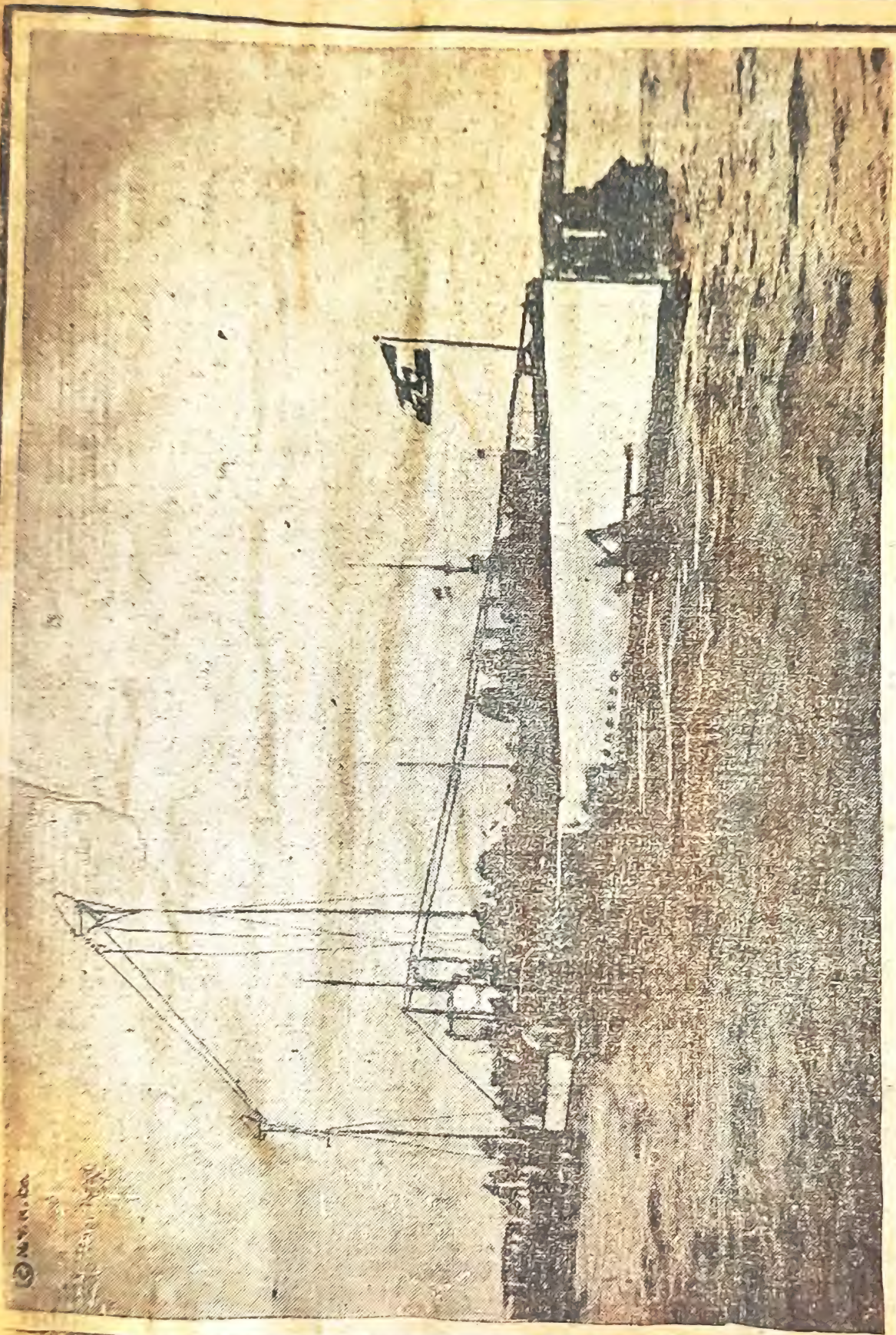
Lieut. Edwin Ketteringham, Norfolks, originally a sergeant in the Canadian Cyclist Corps. "He entered the enemy's trenches, gathered useful information, inflicted considerable loss and brought back a wounded man under fire."

Lieut. George Boyd MacTavish, Royal Medical Corps, formerly with the Canadian Medicals. "Through energy and courage and contempt for danger he was responsible for saving a large number of severely wounded left in the battered front trenches or in 'No Man's Land.'"

Lieut. Gordon Thomson Cassels, Canadian Horse Artillery. "He carried out a reconnaissance very ably, and brought his section into action one night under very difficult conditions."

Captain Roy Aubrey Spencer, Canadian Engineers. "During five successive nights he patrolled 'No Man's Land,' in order to locate a mine gallery and then wrecked it."

BIG GERMAN WAR SUBMARINE RAIDING VESSELS OFF AMERICAN COAST



The picture shows the big German submarine U-53 in the harbor at Newport, R.I., on her arrival there preliminary to her raiding cruise off the American coast to sink vessels flying the flags of the Allies. She flies the flag of the German Imperial Navy and is of the newest type of submersible warship.

DUCHESS PRESENTING CAMP COLORS TO THE RANGERS



Receiving the colors is Lieut. Kavanaugh, while Lieut.-Col. Trihey is beside him. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia are accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Stanton, C.M.G., Major Gen. E. W. Wilson and Commander Morris, R. N.

EVENING NEWS, MONTREAL, FRIDAY,

THE MEANING OF SIX LETTERS.

(By Alfred Noyes in London Daily News)

It was the battle-cruiser fleet that engaged and held the enemy during the battle of Jutland; and it was the battle-cruiser fleet that I had an opportunity of seeing, somewhere in the North. A smart crew of bluejackets brought a boat up to a quay and very soon we were butting through grey water towards a cluster of lean grey craft that looked—at first—as unimpressive as a lot of floating flat-irons. But they grew as we neared them, grew till the great guns of turrets gave significance to their superstructure. Then, as the first great ship towered above us, massive as a fortress, sensitive as a stag to every flicker or wink of a signal in all the circle of the horizon, I read her name. The meaning of those six letters under the brooding might of her guns, guns that could hurl a ton of metal for twenty miles, went through me like a trumpet call. It was the Canada. And one of our blue-jackets was talking with two flags to a ship only a quarter of a mile away, whose name was Australia. And a little way behind them lay the New Zealand. Then I began—faintly—to understand once more the sources of majesty, and the true glory of my country, in the love of her free nations.

COL. J. G. ADAMI REACHES QUEBEC

Praises Allies' Tactics, but
Says War May Last
Two Years Yet

Quebec, October 15.—Two vessels of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, the R.M.S. Grampian from Liverpool, October 6, and the S.S. Pretorian from Glasgow, October 4, arrived in port between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. today, after being delayed considerably by dirty weather, which broke when the passenger liners were a few days out from port.

Apart from the unfavorable weather, officers on both steamers had nothing new to report. The Grampian carried 334 passengers, 187 cabin and 14 third. The majority are Canadian returning from England. A few officers were in the army, on leave from the front. The enlarged possibilities offered in Morgan Silks. Montreal women recognize the very price consideration and

Neutrals Must Keep Hands Off, Lloyd George Warned World.

This is what Great Britain thinks about any peace proposals which "well-meaning" neutrals might make at this time. The quotation is from an interview given by David Lloyd George a week ago:

Under the circumstances the British, now that the fortunes of the game have turned a bit, are not disposed to stop because of the squealing done by the Germans, or for the Germans by well-meaning, but misguided, sympathizers and humanitarians. . . . Germany elected to make it a finish fight with England. . . . Now we intend to see that Germany has her way; the fight must be to a finish—to a knockout. . . . The whole world, including neutrals of the highest purpose and humanitarians with the best motives, must know that there can be no outside interference at this stage. Britain asked no intervention when she was not prepared to fight. She will tolerate none now that she is prepared, until Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair. . . . Peace now or at any time before the final and complete elimination of this menace is unthinkable. No man and no nation with the slightest understanding of the temper of this citizen army of Britain's. . . . will attempt to call a halt at this stage.

LATE ROY HASTINGS WON COMMISSION

Montreal Soldier Was Gazet-
ted a Lieutenant a Few
Days Before His Death

LT. McMASTER WOUNDED

Lt. the Hon. W. A. D. Parnell,
McGill Student, Winner of
Military Cross, Killed
in Action

The many friends of the late Mr. Roy Hastings, who was recently killed in action in France, will be pleased to learn that official communication has been received that he was recommended for a commission and had been gazetted Lieutenant in the 16th

The German campaign on the seas has been a campaign of sheer murder on a vaster scale than that indulged in by any of the old-time pirates of the Spanish Main.

The Allies have highly resolved that their dead shall not have died in vain, and that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from off the face of the earth!

Patterson (Winnipeg), C.E.F., his commission dating from September 6th, a few days before he was killed. Lieut. Hastings had been offered the choice of a commission or a Distinguished Conduct Medal for bravery on the field and chose the commission as offering a larger sphere of service. Lieut. Hastings was a partner in the legal firm of Fleet, Falconer, Phelan and Bovey. His mother resides at 84 Redpath street. His brother, Capt. Ogilvy Hastings, who was invalided home from the front, is returning shortly.

MACHINE-GUN STRATEGY

This Is Primarily German Defence on the Somme

New York, October 25.—The New York World this morning publishes the following from Joseph W. Grigg, its correspondent at the front in France: "Moving bodies of troops on the broad plains just back of the firing line show impressively the superiority of the British air service over the German. Opportunity has been afforded me for a closer inspection of part of the battlefield and to traverse dishevelled Fricourt, as well as obtain a closer inspection of Mametz Wood.

"The Somme battles have demonstrated that the German strategy in the west is primarily that of a machine gun defence. Fricourt is an example of this strategy. It seems almost impossible that such craftily built trenches and underground fortresses could be taken, but they have been, and the German dead still lie in their dugouts on this battlefield attesting to the fact.

"'Poisonous' is the sign placed at the entrance of such dugouts. Almost on the lip of one of the big craters made by British mines are the miniature graveyards of many brave Britons, who wrested this shell-torn hill from the Germans. Flowers growing in the crater holes indicate that nature is taking a hand in covering up as soon as possible the scenes of desolation.

"The German is not beaten, but will be," is what I found to be the opinion of generals as well as men in the ranks. If Germany hopes to win by machine guns, the British are just as determined to win by smashing such a defence, whether they do it by the big guns, of which I have had a good view, or the now famous 'tanks,' of which I have had fleeting glimpses, or by a combination of these implements of war and the superb soldiers, who have since July 1 consistently and relentlessly pushed their way over flat ground, swept with a hail of lead, to the crest of the hill which brings them so perilously close to Papaume and the plains beyond. "I have found no under-estimating of German strength and fighting spirit.

THE ROOSEVELT "PUNCH"

"Peace" does not necessarily bring righteousness.

Germany has offended against civilization and against humanity.

No nation is always right, and very few nations are always wrong!

I preach antipathy to no nation. But I believe that the German people have been utterly misled.

If your wife's face is slapped in the street, is it good enough simply to tell her to stay in the house.

When our Saviour saw the money-changers in the Temple he broke the "peace" by driving them out.

Germany broke her solemn promise to the United States and offended against the supreme law of that country.

BACK TO THE DAYS OF THE CAVE MAN



A remarkable photograph taken in the Vosges. In an attack against the German trenches huge stones were rolled down the hillsides to dislodge the enemy from his trenches.

The lower photograph shows the Czar inspecting a Cossack Guard of Honor upon his arrival at the Russian front.

BORDERERS BRAVE WORK.

HOW THEY HELPED IN CAPTURING MORVAL.

THE END OF WAR NOT YET.

SCOTS' WORK IN THE BIG DRIVE.

by a heavy shell leaves it unharmed, bullets and shrapnel splinters being as effective as peas against its armoured sides.

BORDERERS AT CAPTURE OF MORVAL.

In the taking of Morval from the tenacious grip of the Hun, a battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers played a part in keeping with the fine traditions of the regiment. A member of the battalion, who was among the recent arrivals at

THOSE TERRIBLE THREATS



"So desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out invectives 'gainst the officers."—Shakespeare.

CANADIANS IN HOT CHARGE ON HUN TRENCHES

*Cable to Ottawa Describes Sunday's Attack as
Great Feat of Arms—Brilliant Attack on Ger-
man Line of 3,500-Yard Frontage*

Special to The Star by Our Own Cor-
respondent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Fierce fighting by the Canadians at the front, and an advance which demonstrated personal superiority, and filled a trench with dead Germans, but failed to retain the position aimed at, are told of today in a cable to the Militia Department from the Canadian War Records Office.

The battle, which occurred on Sunday last, followed an attack by the Canadians on the German position. It extended over a frontage of 3,500 yards. Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta battalions distinguished themselves in the

enemy artillery began to range upon the trenches with increasing intensity. During the morning two attempts by local enemy forces to recover the lost ground by bombing attacks were fruitless, our men stoutly resisting.

"The Germans hurriedly brought up reinforcements, however, and in the early afternoon after a half hour's concentrated bombardment launched a determined attack from these directions against the centre of the 'Quadrilateral.' Our men were gradually compelled to withdraw to east and west until the whole position was evacuated. Nothing daunted, they organized successful bombing counter-attacks, but were unable to re-establish themselves.

"In the meantime on their imme-

IMPORTANT BRITISH ADVANCE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—British troops advanced on the front extending from Guedecourt to Les Boeuufs (about one and one half miles) in severe fighting north of the Somme last night, General Haig reported this afternoon.

The statement reads:

"In yesterday's operations south of the Ancre we advanced our front between Guedecourt and Lesbœufs and also northwest of Guedecourt. We took about 150 prisoners."

"During the night the enemy attacked our lines north of the Stuff redoubt but was driven off.

"Last night fourteen raiding parties entered enemy trenches in the Ypres and Armentieres areas, taking a number of prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties."

Young Men Wanted With An
EAR FOR MUSIC
To LEARN a Band Instrument in the New Band
of the
Canadian Grenadier Guards
245th Overseas Battalion
Apply, write or call, to J. J. Gagnier, Bandmaster,
Guards' Armory, Esplanade Avenue.
Any Morning Between TEN and TWELVE
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Thursday, October 12th, 1916, at 8.15 p.m.
THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED.
240 4 48W

PARIS, Oct. 13, Noon.—Forty French and British aero-
planes dropped four tons of explosives last night on the Mauser
works at Oberndorf, in Germany, on the Neckar river, the War
Office announced today. Six German machines defending the
works were shot down.

Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Pushing their patrols eastward from
the towns of Prosenik and Topolova, captured from the Bulgars
a few days ago, the British reconnoitered with armored cars
along the railway to the junction of the Ceres—Demirhissar and
Ceres—Salonika roads, it was officially announced today. The
Bulgars are holding the railway in considerable force.

On the Lake Doiran front, enemy trenches north of Dold-
zeli were raided by the British despite strong resistance. Bul-
garian troops fled after their resistance was broken down.

SUMMARY OF TODAY'S WAR NEWS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Entente armies in northern France and in the Austro-Italian war theatre are keeping up their heavy blows on the lines of their Teutonic foe.

Italian gains in the fighting of Wednesday on the Carso front, where General Cadorna is pushing towards Trieste, are admitted by Vienna, which mentions progress for the Italians east of Oppachiasella and their capture of the town of Novavas.

An air raid carried out by forty French and British machines on the

Mausier works at Oberndorff, Germany, during which four tons of explosives were dropped and six German machines shot down as they attempted to defend the works, is announced by Paris.

No infantry action in the Somme region is reported by Paris today, but intense activity by the artillery is in evidence both north and south of the Somme.

In the former region the French apparently are preparing for another drive in the regions of Morval and Bouchavesnes, while their guns are pounding the neighborhood of Chau-

GERMANS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 13.—German troops took the offensive yesterday along the Shara river, in Russia north of the Pinsk marshes. The War Office announced today that the Germans captured a trench section, but were subsequently expelled with heavy losses.

The statement follows:

"The Germans last night opened artillery fire on our trenches along the western bank of the river Shara in the region of the village of Goldovitchi, and later delivered an attack which resulted in the temporary capture of a trench section.

"The enemy was soon driven out by our counter-attack, being repelled with heavy losses.

"In the region southwest of Bubnov our patrols attacked enemy outposts and put them to flight. Our patrols then occupied a trench of the enemy, in which they fortified themselves.

"In the region southwest of the village of Svisteliki, on the river Narauka (on the front southeast of Lemberg) the enemy attempted to dislodge our advance guards but was repelled by our fire.

"In the region of Selenin, on the river Suchava in the wooded Carpathians, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by our rifle fire. The machine caught fire as a result of

the fall. The aviator and the observer, who escaped death, were captured.

"Over the whole Caucasian front an exchange of fire and scouting operations are taking place.

"In Dobrudja our position remains unchanged."

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, via London, Oct. 13, 10:15 a.m.—Efforts by the Rumanians to stay the Austro-German advance in Transylvania have failed, the War Office announced today, and they are being driven back further by General von Falkenhayn's troops.

The statement follows:

"Rumanian attacks near Vulcan Pass failed. In the region of Kronstadt the enemy was compelled to retire in the direction of the frontier passes. In the last two days eighteen officers, 639 men, one heavy gun, five machine guns and much war material have been brought in.

"In the Georgeny mountains and on both sides of the Upper Maros, Rumanian resistance has been broken. Our troops are pursuing the enemy."

No important changes on the Russian front are reported in today's official announcement regarding this theatre of war, which merely says: "North of Solotvina, in Eastern Galicia, a Russian attack was repulsed."

HEAVY FIGHTING ALONG SOMME

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 13, noon—Heavy artillery fighting took place on the Somme front last night. To-day's official announcement says the bombardment was particularly severe in the regions of Morval, Bouchavesnes, Ablaincourt and Chauines.

The text of the statement follows: "The night was fairly calm on both banks of the Somme. There were skirmishes and mutual bombardments, sometimes attaining to great violence, in the Morval, Bouchavesnes, Ablaincourt and Chauines sectors. There was nothing to report of the rest of the front."

HUNS WITHDRAW HEAVY GUNS

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

With the French Armies on the Somme Front, Oct. 13.—The Germans have withdrawn their heavy guns from one and a half to five miles behind their Somme front, Anglo-French aviators have discovered on recent flights.

The withdrawal was ordered to save the pieces from capture. In the recent dashes of Allied infantry into the German lines many heavy guns have been taken before the

Germans had an opportunity to withdraw them.

The Germans now have 2,100 guns opposing the French and British on the thirty-mile Somme front, compared with the 2,500 guns they used in the attack on Verdun.

Of this number 600 are south of the Somme, facing the French, and 650 oppose the French advance north of the Somme. The British are opposed by 850 German pieces.

Since the Allied offensive began more than 500 German guns have been captured.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES ADMITTED

By Canadian Press.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, via London, Oct. 13, 10:15 a.m.—The Italians are maintaining their attacks on the Austrians without cessation and desperate fighting continued through yesterday. Today's official announcement says the Italians gained ground east of Oppachiasella, in their drive towards Trieste, and captured the town of Novavas.

The announcement follows:

"In the Italian theatre yesterday was the third day of heavy infantry battles. On the southern wing of the coastal front our troops maintained their positions against enemy efforts."

North of the Vipacco and south of the region of Lokvizza all attacks of the Italians were repulsed. East of Oppachiasella the enemy gained ground. Novavas fell into the hands. Novavas fell into his hands. has increased to 2,700.

"On some portions of the Crimethian Tyrolean front feeble enemy detachments made attempts to attack. On the Pasubio, where our lines were withdrawn from Cosmogon, but not from Roltra ridge, the day and night were calmer.

"On the southeastern front (Albania) there were no developments of importance."

100 MUCH



Ambassador von Bernstorff:—Germany promised to conduct her submarine warfare in accordance with the rules of cruiser warfare, and Germany always keeps her promise.

Uncle Sam:—Keeps her promise?—Belgian neutrality—"Scrap of paper"—"Military necessity"—Iusitania—Ow-w-w.

9187

Most of the returned men have been invalided home. Others are on leave or back to accept appointments with new units.

The returned officers and nursing

Mathias, 24th Battalion, Capt. J. McMill-
Quinney, 1st C.M.R.; Capt. J. McMill-

L. Shanner, nursing sister G. Shanner,
nursing sister F. M. Frew, nursing
nursing sister

Nab, Y.M.C.A.; Capt. C. K. Wilson,

Battalion; Lt. W. C. Coffin, 69th Bat-

llon; nursing sister J. E. A. Whitlan,

Capt. A. H. Whitby, 20th Battalion;

R. S. Wilson, 3rd Battalion; Capt. A. C. Wilson, 77th Battalion; Capt. Hugh

S. Everett, 35th Battalion; Lieut. E. A. G.

can, 92nd Battalion; Lieut. J. D. Fra-
ser, 5th C M B; Lieut. T. H. C. All-

th Battalion; Lieut. C. Parish, 25th
th Battalion; Lieut. A. C. McAulay, 13th

L. W. H. SHAFMAN, C.E.A., Bient.

The N.C.O.'s and men from Mont-

Battery; Sergt. James Rose, 22nd Battalion; Corp. O. Donovan, 24th Battalion;

talion; Pte. A. Gulnard, 69th Battalion;

Hoare, 23rd Reserves; Pte. J. Jerome,

tallon; Pte. E. Lafreniere, 69th Bat-

M. Messenger, C.C.D.; Pte. J. Marion,

37th Reserves; Pte. W. O'Flarity. 39th
Reserves: Pte. W. D. Provost. 60th

talion: Pte. H. F. Percy, P.P.C.L.I.:
Pte. I. Raza 32nd Reserves: Pte. F.

Ward, C.E.: Pte. W. Wass, 37th Re-
serves: Pte. P. Britt, 13th Battalion;

Joseph, 14th Battalion; Pte. J. Dyce,
17th Battalion; Pte. E. Stockham,

1907 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749 2750 2751 2752 2753 2754 2755 2756 2757 2758 2759 2760 2761 2762 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773 2774 2775 2776 2777 2778 2779 2780 2781 2782 2783 2784 2785 2786 2787 2788 2789 2790 2791 2792 2793 2794 2795 2796 2797 2798 2799 2800 2801 2802 2803 2804 2805 2806 2807 2808 2809 2810 2811 2812 2813 2814 2815 2816 2817 2818 2819 2820 2821 2822 2823 2824 2825 2826 2827 2828 2829 2830 2831 2832 2833 2834 2835 2836 2837 2838 2839 2840 2841 2842 2843 2844 2845 2846 2847 2848 2849 2850 2851 2852 2853 2854 2855 2856 2857 2858 2859 2860 2861 2862 2863 2864 2865 2866 2867 2868 2869 2870 2871 2872 2873 2874 2875 2876 2877 2878 2879 2880 2881 2882 2883 2884 2885 2886 2887 2888 2889 2890 2891 2892 2893 2894 2895 2896 2897 2898 2899 2900 2901 2902 2903 2904 2905 2906 2907 2908 2909 2910 2911 2912 2913 2914 2915 2916 2917 2918 2919 2920 2921 2922 2923 2924

by Canadian Press.

Unprejudiced American correspondents find it almost impossible to send the whole truth to their newspapers. They can send only news favorable to Germany.

Mr. Curtin names various American correspondents in Germany and tells what sort of reports they are sending and how they are treated by the German Government.

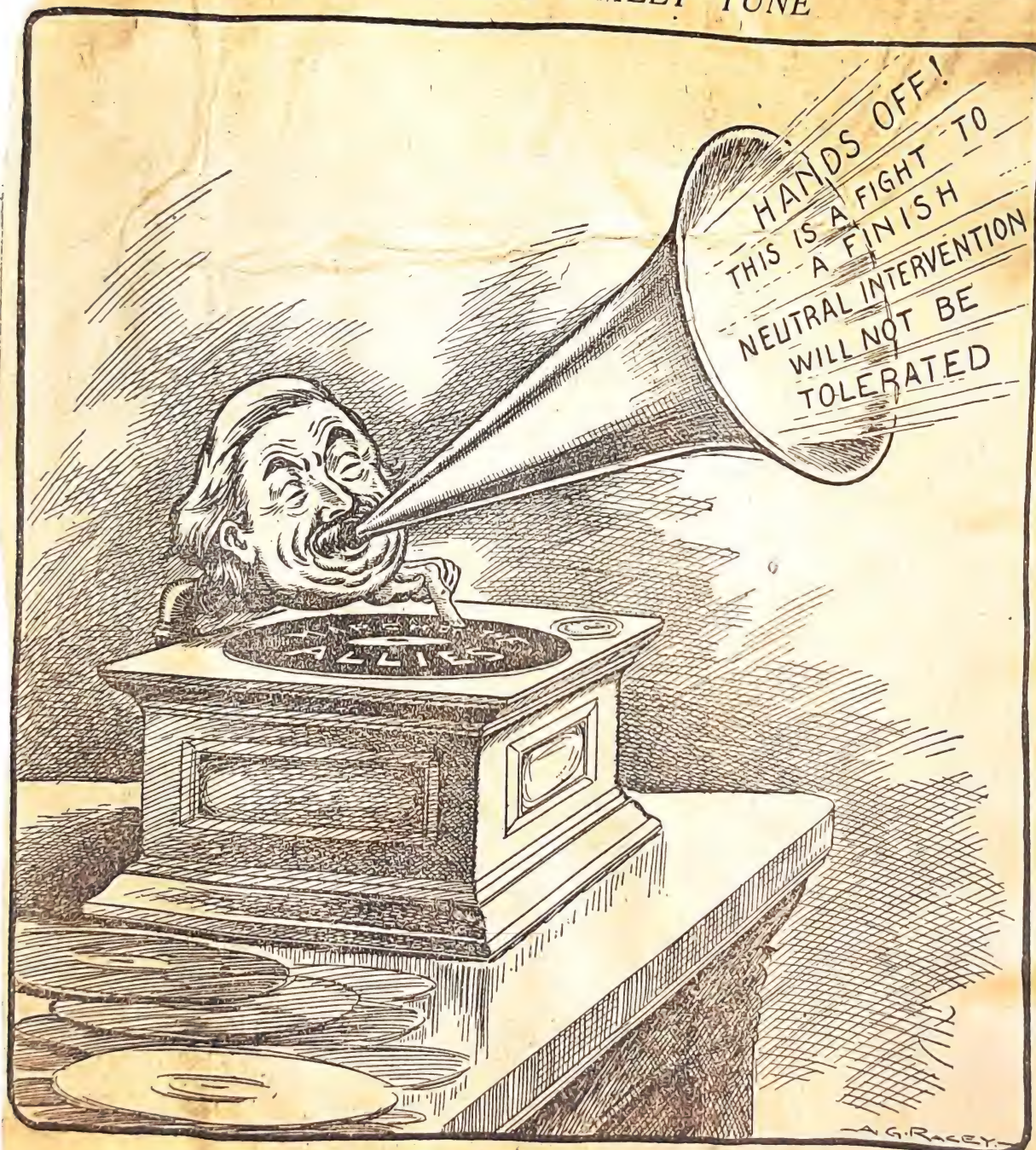
tention by the German officials, Mr. Curtin says the American correspondents generally are made to cut a humiliating figure, although not all of them realize it.

"It is notorious," he writes, "that they are spied upon day and night, and sometimes even ruthlessly snubbed by the German officials."

"Several American correspondents, including Messrs. Conger and Powers, of the Associated Press, and Cyril Browne, of the New York Times, are honestly trying to practice independent journalism, but it is a difficult, almost a hopeless struggle. They are shackled and controlled all the time, and cannot send the unadorned truth to the United States."

"Germany has organized the sending of news to neutrals in the most intricate fashion. A certain kind of news is doled out to the United States and a totally different kind to Spain, Switzerland, Brazil and China. The motto of the German War Press Bureau is 'All the news we think fit to print.'"

LLOYD GEORGE'S TIMELY TUNE



The voice of the Allies.

RUSSIANS MAINTAIN STRENGTH

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The thinning out of the Russian forces in Gallat and Vethynia to Bulwark the Roumanian lines in Transylvania and the Allied lines in Macedonia does not appear to have crippled the Czar's armies. At every point on the front where operations are being conducted the Russians are showing the same stubborn resistance under hostile attack and the same power in their own drives.

The Germans opened up an attack of great strength last night against part of the front rarely the scene of activities on a large scale. North of the Pinsk marshes the Russian trenches lie along the western bank of the river Shara, and are strongly fortified.

In this region, near the village of Goldovitch, the Germans swung forward under cover of darkness after heavy artillery preparation, and taking the Russians by surprise wrested a trench line along a considerable front from them.

The Czar's troops rallied quickly, and in a counter-assault of great power swept the enemy back to his original positions, inflicting severe losses on him.

In the region south of Eubnov Russian patrols succeeded in clearing an enemy trench and holding it against counter-attacks.

On the Narayuvka, south east of Lemberg, all attempts of the Germans and Austrians to thrust back Russian advance guards were repelled.

TEUTONS BLOCKADE IN CARPATHIANS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Roumanians have halted an attempted Austro-German invasion south of the Red Tower Pass and have driven the Teutons back a considerable distance from the border.

Bucharest despatches today reported that General Falkenhayn's advance has been checked everywhere along the southern Transylvanian frontier.

On the eastern frontier, the Germans have been stopped on the Roumanian northern wing and thrown back at some points by strong counter attacks. Elsewhere the Roumanian resistance is stiffening.

The battles on both Allied wings in the Balkans are again becoming more violent. The British are at the outskirts of the city of Ceres, already under bombardment, and have cleared the surrounding country of the enemy.

On the left wing, the Bulgars have been counter-attacking desperately, but have been unable to bend back the Serbian line.

BATTLE STILL RAGING ON CARSO: AUSTRIA IS LOSING VERY HEAVILY

German Counter-attack at Ablaincourt Did Not Succeed—All Quiet on Macedonian Front—Russians Have Not Weakened Their Lines in Aiding Rumanians.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 12:18 p.m.—The War Office announced today that there was nothing to report from the Macedonian front.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Austrians have lost 28,000 men in the last two days of fighting on the Carso plateau, said a wireless despatch from Rome today. The battle continues with undiminished violence.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Germans succeeded in reoccupying part of Ablaincourt village in a violent attack, preceded by screen fire, south of the Somme last night, and also trenches northwest of the town, it was officially announced today. The French immediately counter-attacked and drove the Teutons from the positions.

GREEK ADMIRAL JOINS REVOLT



Admiral Cowdouriotis, of the Greek Navy, who has joined the revolutionists in Greece. With former Premier Venizelos and General Danglis, he made a triumphant entry into Salonika.

EMPLOY CAVALRY

upper Ofuzul near the western boundary, at Predeal, south of Kronstadt and at Calneni, south of the Red Tower Pass. Falkenhayn's fierce attacks were broken by the sturdy resistance of the Roumanian troops and by the destructive fire of their batteries.

The Austro-German forces have not been checked in their forward sweep through the upper Maros Valley and in the Georgeny Mountains on the southern part of the front, and they have cleared the three important valleys of the Cyergyo, Mazek and Calk. In Eastern Transylvania, of all Roumanian forces.

The gateways into Roumania are still in Roumanian hands, however, and everywhere the Teutons are meeting the most desperate resistance in their attempts to smash through into the enemy's territory.

ALLIES COME TO THE RESCUE

This is the most encouraging feature to the Allies. The longer Falkenhayn's troops are prevented from pouring in through the Alpine and Carpathian Passes, and invading northern and western Rumania, the more promising become the chances of the Allies of redeeming the blunder which Bucharest is acknowledged to have made in plunging recklessly into Transylvania.

Russian troops and officers already are being rushed to the aid of their stricken Ally. Rumanian forces are being rapidly transferred from the Dobrudja, and supplies and munitions are being sacrificed on other fronts in order to meet the imperative demands of the defenders of Rumania.

It is apparent that such moves alone will check Falkenhayn's carefully planned and superbly engineered drive. He has shown in many ways that no amount of pressure on the Teuton lines on other battlefields will deter him from prosecuting his offensive at all costs.

The danger to which Rumania is exposed has been realized by the Allies in time to save Germany's newest foe from the fate of Belgium and Serbia, provided Rumania will help to work out her own salvation according to the common plans.

TANKS AT WORK IN MACEDONIA

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—On the Macedonian front both Gen. Sarrail's forces and the Allied troops on the western end of the line are feeling out the strength of the enemy before attempting new operations on a large scale.

In this work the British "tanks" are proving of great assistance. On the Struma front they have been active in patrol work close to the enemy's positions. In the Dolran sector Bulgarian trenches were raided and captured by British and French troops.

The Serbs are still finding their greatest obstacle in the enemy's pow-

erful entrenchments in the loop of the Cerna river southeast of Monastir. Six times yesterday they attempted to smash through this salient, but the Bulgarian machine-gun and rifle fire formed a barrier they could not pierce.

A renewal of the British drive on the Struma is expected very soon. With the Seres-Demir Hissar road cut at its centre, Gen. Sarrail probably will continue the forward drive with the purpose of smashing through as far as the Struma-Nitza Valley and forming a junction with the Serbian forces. The only alternative would be a move against Adrianople, and this is not believed practicable.

AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On Saturday last a Canadian Infantry Battalion deposited its colours in Westminster Abbey.

The colours (King's and Regimental) were a gift to Colonel Street, and the officers and men of the Battalion from the directors and employees of the Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company, with which company Colonel Street has been connected for many years.

The ceremony at the Abbey was most impressive, the colour party and the members of the regiment accompanying the party, entered the Abbey by the West Cloister and halted in



(Central News)

COLOURS OF A CANADIAN BATTALION ARRIVING AT WESTMINSTER

ABBAY TO BE DEPOSITED THERE UNTIL AFTER THE WAR.

the nave, where they were met by the Dean of Westminster, and the Rev. L. H. Nixon, with the clergy and choristers. The procession was there formed and marched in through the sanctuary where the colours and officers were formed up along the altar railing, and after the usual ceremony the colours were taken by the Dean and placed upon the altar. After singing the National Anthem the procession re-formed, going back to the nave, where the Dean addressed Colonel Street, officers, and men, expressing his pleasure at having these Canadian colours in this historical Abbey, and gave assurance that the colours were in safe custody, and would be handed over in good order at the close of the war for return to Canada.

MONTREAL BOYS IN TIGHT CORNER ARE WORTHY OF RECORD

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent (Copy-right.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Oct. 14.—Fighting inside a wedge on the Somme, a certain Montreal Highlander battalion which distinguished itself at Ypres, its right flank and left flank flung back by costly German attacks, found itself fighting both ways on an eight-front line.

The officers are missing and the casualties are not light, but we held on and the division redeemed its reputation.

ROLAND HILL.

EUROPEAN WAR WAS A NECESSITY SAID A LATE EARL ROBERTS

Special to The Star by United Press.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 14.—An essay written by the late Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, the beloved "Bobs" of the British Army, which was read by Cosmo Hamilton last night at a meeting of the Contemporary Club, shows that that keen fighter, whose prestige won thousands of Indian recruits to the colors, was satisfied that the great war was his nation's greatest need.

"There is one aspect of the great European war with which, so far as I know, no one has had the courage to deal," Lord Roberts wrote, "Many of its horrors, its extraordinary development in science and chemistry, the heroism of its units, the great beauty that has been brought out by it in the way of human sacrifice and the unaccountable number of individual acts of exquisite kindness."

"It remains to deal with its need. I am one of those who hold that this war was virtually necessary to the nations engaged in it, as

well as to those who are standing aside, and, it is hoped, learning lessons.

"The history of the world makes it very clear that at the moment when countries arrive at over-civilization something must happen, and that something is war."

"As soon as nations become over-civilized, degeneracy sets in. The first set of persons to be attacked is that which forms the Government of the country. While it is true that Governments are never merely parasites, even under the best conditions, it is astonishing how quickly the example of their dishonest, self-seeking and inefficient runs through the nation, which they do not represent."

"It is very natural for a man — let him be British, French, Italian or German — who watches a petty squabble of his Government growing plottings of his Government, to become effective and gradual, to become out of the habit of straight thinking and honest dealing."



THE MAILED FIST



MONTREAL LEADS RECRUITING 4TH SUCCESSIVE PERIOD

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—With Montreal for the fourth consecutive period leading in the number of recruits enlisted, the recruiting figures for the two weeks ended October 18 show a total enrolment in Canada of 3,160. This is an increase of 114, compared with the previous fortnight. The decline is most noticeable, compared with

joining the colors at the rate of a thousand a day.

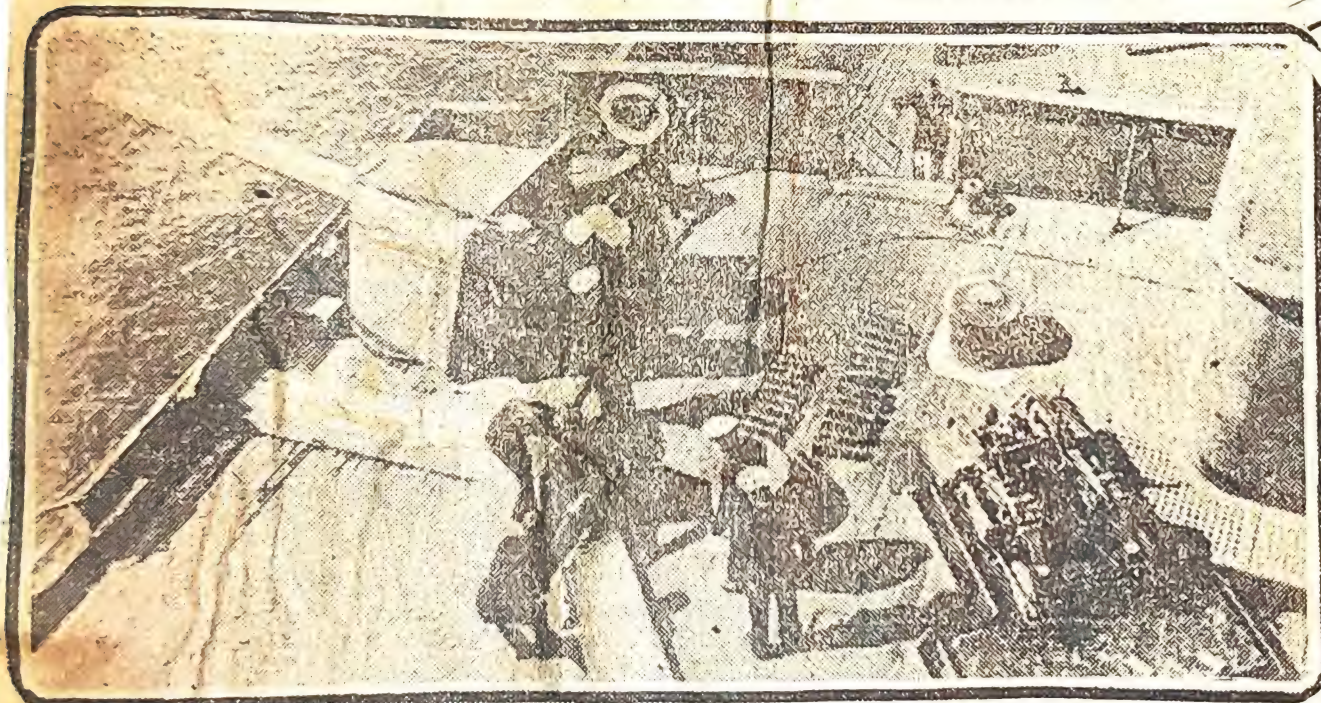
In the last fortnight Montreal enlisted 672. Toronto was second with 447; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, third, with 425, and Kingston and Ottawa, fourth, with 356. London Division contributed 314; Quebec City, 138; Maritime Provinces, 336; British Columbia 286, and Alberta, 180.

Since the war started 368,863 men have been enlisted. By divisions the contributions to the colors are:

- No. 1, London, 30,455.
- No. 2, Toronto, 82,827.
- No. 3, Ottawa and Kingston, 38,801.
- No. 4, Montreal, 31,951.
- No. 5, Quebec, 7,344.
- No. 6, Maritime Provinces, 33,410.
- No. 10, Manitoba, Sask., 74,320.
- No. 11, Br. Columbia, 36,157.
- No. 12, Alberta, 33,508.

MILTON, Ont., Oct. 19.—At a convention of Halton Liberals, yesterday, Duncan Campbell, of Moffatt was nominated as candidate for the Federal House.

MAKING CITY OF MONFALCONE UNCOMFORTABLE



Italian marines bombarding the Austrian city from the deck of one of a squadron of torpedo boat destroyers and light cruisers. They sank several vessels and damaged the forts. Later they successfully bombarded other coast points, destroying all light houses and fortified observation stations along the lower and middle Adriatic Sea. A wounded man is shown being lifted on a stretcher.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Uress.

SOFIA, Oct. 17, via London, Oct. 18.—Only minor actions on all fronts are reported in the official statement issued by the Bulgarian War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

"The situation on the Macedonian front is unchanged. East of Presba Lake and in the Cerna bend there was vigorous artillery activity. We repulsed weak enemy attacks near the villages of Gradeshnitsa and Tarnova.

"In the Moglenica sector there was quiet. At some points on the Vardar there was weak artillery firing. Dur-

ing patrol skirmishes east of the Vardar we captured two English soldiers. At the foot of the Belaschitz mountains there was weak artillery firing. On the Struma front there were patrol skirmishes. The Aegean coast is quiet.

"The situation on the Rumanian front is unchanged. Along the Danube there is quiet. In the Dobrudja there was weak artillery firing at some points. We dispersed an enemy detachment, composed of two batteries and three battalions, between Kujus Manut and Enigea. In his flight the enemy left behind him his guns and ammunition cases. There is quiet on the Black Sea coast."

SERBS CAPTURE BULGAR VILLAGE IN BRILLIANT FIGHT BELOW MONASTIR

Italians Are Pushing Their Offensive Towards Trieste, Despite Unfavorable Weather — Austrian Losses to Date 40,000—Vardar Scene of Important Operations.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 19.—Rumanian troops have won a victory over the Austro-Germans south of Kronstadt, driving the enemy back from the Predeal Pass region and across the Transylvanian frontier, it was officially announced this afternoon. In Bran defile, ground has been gained.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A strong Bulgarian attack on the British right flank on the Doiran front on Tuesday night was repulsed, it was officially announced today. Nothing of importance has occurred on the Struma front.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Serbian troops have captured the Village of Brod, southeast of Monastir, from the Bulgars in a brilliant combat, it was officially announced today.

Special Star Cable.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Despite the inclement weather, the Italians continue to push their new offensive toward Trieste. It was estimated today that the Austrians have lost 40,000 in killed, wounded and captured since the offensive began.

SERBS STILL IN VIOLENT FIGHT

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—"In the region of Lake Doiran," the official statement today concerning the Macedonian front says, "Bulgarian attacks on the night of October 17 against our positions to the north of Dodzeil were repulsed with heavy losses by our fire."

"In the mountainous district of

Dobropolye the fighting continues to the advantage of the Serbians, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy."

"On the left bank of the Cerna, Serbian troops in a brilliant fight, carried the entire village of Brod. About fifty prisoners remained in their hands."

"On the left wing violent artillery fighting continues."

BULGARS RUSHING REINFORCEMENTS

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Oct. 19, via London, 2:27 p.m.—Large Bulgarian reinforcements are being sent to the Macedonian front, the Serbian army headquarters announced today. Further gains for the Serbians are reported. The statement follows:

"On October 17 the Serbian troops entrusted with the attack on Sokol succeeded in occupying several posi-

tions on this mountain, and in advancing appreciably toward the highest peak."

"They continued the advance on October 18."

"In the direction of Monastir there is no change. On the remainder of the front nothing of importance has taken place. It was noticed that the Bulgarians are bringing up reinforcements, and especially a large number of trench mortars."

ROMANIAN RESUME OFFENSIVE

By Canadian Press.
BUCHAREST, Oct. 17, via London, Oct. 18, 11:15 a.m.—Rumanian troops in the Predeal region, south of Kronstadt, have resumed the offensive and are driving back the Teutonic forces on the Transylvania side of the border, says an official announcement issued late this evening.

"Violent Teutonic attacks are in progress along the entire front in the Sarpathians, but the Entente lines have not been penetrated, the announcement adds.

All the military news from the Rumanian fronts is declared to be reassuring.

The announcement, which was supplementary to the regular communiqué of the day, reads as follows:

"In the Predeal region the Rumanians are resuming the offensive and are pursuing the enemy of the Transylvania slopes. Very stubborn fighting is in progress.

"On the whole Carpathian front the enemy is attacking violently but far without success.

"All the military news is reassuring."

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, Oct. 18.—Official announcement today from the Entente side report an effective stand by the Rumanians against Gen. von Falkenhayn's armies along the Transylvanian border and the sanguinary repulse by the French of heavy German assaults on the new French positions in Saltil-Saltil, on the Somme front.

The approach of the cold season is accompanied by no diminution in activity in most of the European battle areas. In some of them, indeed, the efforts of the belligerents apparently are being redoubled.

This seems notably true along the eastern front, from Volhynia to Rumania, whence continuous fighting is reported.

Further south the attempt of the Central Powers to drive a wedge between the Russians and Rumanians near Domnawatra, in the southern Carpathians, has not succeeded. Petrograd reports the repulse of all the Teutonic attacks.

The tide of battle apparently has changed along the Transylvania border.

der. Berlin has conceded the stiffening of the Rumanian resistance along this front, and Bucharest attests today declare that King Ferdinand's troops are making a successful stand, and at one point at least, in the Predeal region, south of Kronstadt, are pushing Gen. von Falkenhayn's armies back. From the Rumanian viewpoint, all the military news is reassuring. It is declared.

Russian troops in force are reported helping the Rumanians to defend the passes from Transylvania into their territory.

On the Somme front German attacks were delivered against the French line both north and south of the Somme. Three assaults by the Germans upon the French in Saltil-Saltil are declared by Paris to have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans, who were repelled after they had gained a footing in a French first line trench near Berry-en-Santerre, south of the river.

On the British front in the Somme region progress by Gen. Haig's force between the Albert-Bapaume road and Lesboeufs is reported, despite the prevalence of rainy weather.

FRENCH ADVANCE TO THE BORDER OF THE BAPAUME- PERONNE ROAD OVERNIGHT

Another Important Step On Way to Main Objective Taken — Germans Vainly Endeavor to Oust Allies—Battle Still Raging—British and Russians Repulse Attacks.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 16.—Rumanian troops have occupied the villages of Stanagligoman, Giocado Bronului and Ciocastr Catului in their new counter-offensive against the Teutons in the Alt Valley region, it was officially announced today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—French troops penetrated the German defences in Sailly and Saillisel, northeast of Combles, last night, occupying houses on the edge of the Bapaume-Peronne road, it was officially announced today. The Germans violently counter-attacked and the battle is still going on today.

The text reads:

"North of the Somme yesterday evening we penetrated the Village of Sailly-Saillisel and occupied houses along the Bapaume road as far as the central cross roads. The enemy took very violent counter action. Fighting continues.

"South of the Somme, we repulsed a German attack at St. Eloi Woods, southeast of Belloy-en-Santerre.

"The rest of the front was comparatively quiet. Despite bad weather our aeroplanes fought seven engagements in the course of which one enemy machine was brought down."

RUMANIANS HAVE NOW RESUMED OFFENSIVE IN TRANSYLVANIA BATTLE

They Have Carried Fighting Again Into Transylvanian Territory and Are Driving Teutons Back — Russians Are Lending Aid — British Artillery Busy Along Struma.

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Oct. 18, via London, 3:55 p.m. — Successful operations by the Serbians on the Macedonian front, east of Monastir, are reported in a Serbian official announcement today, as follows:

"On Oct. 15 our troops attacked Bulgarian positions at Dobropolye and Sokol (on the Nidje Planina). The operations were continued on the 17th with regularity and success.

"On the rest of the front there was the usual fighting activity."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 2.30 p.m.—The following announcement from the Macedonian front was issued here today:

"On the Struma front our heavy artillery successfully shelled the village of Barakli-Juma (six miles south of Demir-Hissar), where enemy movements were observed.

"On the Doiran front the activity of our patrols continues and enemy working parties have been dispersed."

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Telegraphing from the headquarters of General von Falkenhayn, commander of the Teuton forces in Transylvania, the correspondent of the Budapest Hirlap says that Russian troops are helping to defend the passes into Rumania, according to a wireless despatch from Berne.

The Budapest Az Est, according to the same authority, says the Austro-Hungarian intelligence service has detected the presence of formidable Russian forces at various points on the

TOOK A PRISONER EVERY YARD

(Copyright, 1916, by the Associated Press.)

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sunday, Oct. 15, via London, Oct. 16, 12:40 a.m.—In completing the capture of Schwaben redoubt, on the ridge above Thiepval, the British took a prisoner for every yard of front, or 280 for a front of less than 300 yards, not to mention the number killed by artillery preparation and in hand-to-hand fighting before the survivors surrendered.

The Germans manning the trench and those in the reserve dugouts could hardly have been crowded into one line back of the parapet. This gives an idea of the importance the Germans attached to that last bit of high ground along their old trench line south of the Ancre, on the Thiepval ridge, which their desperate resistance characterized as the

most precious two acre plot in all France. After the British got the first half of the redoubt the Germans made repeated counter-attacks to recover possession of it, and for the last week there had been no cessation of the fighting.

Now the British look down all along the valley to Grandcourt, and it is impossible, apparently, for the Germans to maintain batteries in that area.

Between the new British positions and the river along the old front line fortifications German Infantry commanded by British guns from two sides, still stick to their maze of trenches, going and coming like woodchucks through their underground galleries.

A German prisoner reports that in this neighborhood there is a record size dugout, capable of holding 2,600 men.

HATE TO LEAVE HAPPY HOMES

"They do hate to leave their happy homes, which they have been two years building," said a British soldier.

The big garrisons which the Germans maintain for the most part keep to their dugouts, rushing out when there is any recess in the shell-fire to try to repair the damage done. When they are observed the British guns let loose on them.

Finally, when nothing but wreckage of trenches remains and only the dugouts are intact, British Infantry charge to gain another section of ground.

In taking the remaining uncaptured portion of St. Eloi redoubt in the same region, the British took 100 prisoners, with a loss of 35 men.

Along the centre of the battle-line the British have made some attacks in the last week, though not in great strength. They succeeded in some places and failed in others against the heavy German resistance. On the whole, it was the quietest week since the beginning of the grand offensive.

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ITALIAN REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Oct. 16, via London, 4:44 p.m.—"Along the whole front working parties were active, and some artillery actions took place, says today's War Office statement.

"East of Verobizza (in the Gorizia region) and on Hill 203 (on the Carso) we extended our positions by means of small local actions, taking a few prisoners."

RUSSIANS DROVE GERMANS BACK

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Aided by liquid fire and heavy cannonading, the Germans launched an unusually heavy attack against the Schwaben Redoubt section, north of Thiepval, last night, but were repulsed with heavy losses, General Haig reported today.

The statement follows:

"Heavy hostile shelling continued at intervals during the night on our front south of the Ancre.

"A small hostile bombing attack on our trenches north of Courcellette was driven back without difficulty.

"A Schwaben redoubt a more important enemy attack, delivered after heavy artillery preparation, and assisted by flammenwerfer, also was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

"During the night the enemy's trenches were successfully entered by the northeast of Ypres, southeast of St. Eloi and east of Ploegsteert. A number of the enemy were killed and prisoners were taken."

ALL GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16, via London, 1:22 p.m.—Heavy forces of Teutonic troops have assumed the offensive south of Dorna Watra, in the southern Carpathians, near the junction point of the Rumanian, Transylvanian and Bukovina boundary lines, the War Office announced in today's official statement.

Hard fighting continues in Galicia, east and south of the Lemberg district, without either side making advances, says the statement, which also reports the repulse of strong attacks further south in the region of Kormoze and Kirilbaba, northwest of the Dorna Watra region. The Russians took nearly 1,200 prisoners.

The statement reads:—

"Western front: On October 14, in the region of the Prudy railway station, a German aeroplane was hit

by machine-gun fire and descended. The aviators were taken prisoner.

"In the region of Korytnia stubborn fighting continues. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to him. The enemy used hand grenades charged with asphyxiating gases.

"The gallant regimental commander, Colonel Kurilloff, was wounded. In the region of Zborov (on the Tarnapol-Krasna railway, in Galicia, east of Lemberg), obstinate battles continue. North of Stanislaw (south of Halicz) the enemy attempted to advance from his trenches, but was driven back by our fire.

"In the region of Kormoze and Kirilbaba the enemy launched fierce attacks without success. We took prisoner seventeen officers and 1,170 of the rank and file.

"South of Dorna Watra the enemy assumed the offensive with great forces. "Caucasus front—No events of importance have occurred."



Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Oct. 20.—Field-Marshal von Falkenhayn, former chief of General Staff of the German Army, has been wounded in the leg and compelled to relinquish command of the Austro-German armies in Transylvania, said a Zurich despatch to the Corriere D'Italia today.

The Berlin official statements, for several days, have not mentioned von Falkenhayn in their reports of operations on the Rumanian front. The German War Office statement both today and yesterday mentioned the Transylvania operations under the heading "Archduke Carl's front."

SERBS SCORE BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Serbian troops have scored a brilliant success in their new advance on the Bulgarian base at Monastir, it was officially announced today.

Following the capture of the village of Brod, the Serbs advanced on the left bank of the river Cerna, carrying the plateau and village of Volessolo and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The Bulgarians fled in disorder, leaving three guns, several machine guns and a hundred prisoners in Serbian hands.

Volessolo is two miles north of Brod, a town on the Cerna river the capture of which was announced yesterday by the French War Office.

The official text reads: "Army of the east: On the front from the Struma to the Vardar there was intermittent artillery activity."

"On the left bank of the Cerna the Serbians continuing their advance to the north of Brod achieved a brilliant success against the Bulgarians. The plateau and the village of Volessolo were carried by assault by our Allies, who routed large enemy forces."

"The losses sustained by the Bulgarians were very heavy. During this action the Servians captured three guns and several machine guns and took 100 prisoners."

SERBIANS VICTORIOUS OVER BULGARIANS AND CLOSING ON MONASTIR

Another Village and Plateau It Commands
Wrenched from Enemy's Grasp — Bulgars in
Disorderly Retreat — von Falkenhayn Quits
Teuton Command in Transylvania

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20, 2:45 p.m. — Only minor operations along the British front in Macedonia are reported in today's official statement regarding operations in that war area. The statement reads:

"Two hostile patrols have been captured on the Struma front. North of Neohori damage was inflicted on the enemy's position by our fire."

"On the Doiran front there was artillery activity on both sides."

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 20, via London, 2:30 p.m. — Macedonian front. The capture of Brod and Velessolo is reported by Serbian army headquarters as follows:

"On October 19 we continued our attacks on Sokol mountain. The army of General Mischitch met with an important success. It defeated the 4th and 28th Bulgarian regiments, occupied the villages of Brod and Velessolo, two miles north of Brod, and captured four machine guns, three guns and 80 prisoners."

BRITAIN RINGING WITH PRAISES OF BRAVE CANADIAN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The British press today indulges in ringing praise of Lieut. O. B. Jones of the Canadian forces, and recommends that he be awarded still further honors because, as one paper stated, "he is perpetually out killing Germans."

The papers print sympathetically the story of how Jones lost his commission by court-martial for intemperance, enlisted forthwith as a private in a Montreal battalion, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry, becoming first a corporal and then a sergeant and finally winning the D.C.M., for reckless courage.

Later he was awarded a bar for his medal and now his commission as a Lieutenant has been restored. His wounds make it improbable that he can return to the front.



Sergt.-Major J. F. Horton (wounded),
604 Aylwin street.

HERE THE TEUTON IS BEING DRIVEN
OUT OF FRANCE



The shaded portion of the map shows the gains made by the Allies in the big offensive on the Somme front.

LIEUT. MATHEWSON BACK TO TRENCHES

Letter Received by His Father
Yesterday Full of Can-
adian Spirit

HIGHLANDERS TO FRONT

Kitchener's Own Secured 14
Recruits Yesterday—Duchess
of Connaught to Review
Irish Rangers Oct. 10th

A letter was received yesterday by Mr. Sam J. Mathewson from his son, Lieut. J. A. Mathewson, who was recently reported wounded. Lieut. Mathewson's letter is full of the spirit that has made the Canadian troops famous with the British forces, and hated by the Germans. It is expected by his family that he is now back on duty with his battalion.

In his letter Lieut. Mathewson says: "You may have seen my name in the casualty lists. I wired you in case you should be worrying. All that happened was that a shell went off under my feet and sent me heavenward. When I got down again I could not even say things about the shell. I was dumb for a couple of days, but am now sane, sober and properly dressed.

"They were going to send me to England from here (somewhere in France), but I got Dr. Birkett to pull wires for me, and now they are going to let me go back to my battalion. I got a little scratch in the back from another shell, but that is all cured, and I am going back to night or tomorrow. The battalion is out resting.

"Words fail me to describe the glory of the past few days. We beat the Germans (Prussians) and captured (I must not name the places). The papers in England describe the advance as the greatest victory since the Marne, without mentioning what the troops did the trick. The good old 'Forty-two' did a big share of the business, and Sam (the writer's brother), was well to the front. Do you wonder I am keen to get back?"

Lieut. Mathewson's many Montreal friends will be glad to hear that his wounds were so slight that he is already back on service, where he has already lost one brother, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, while his other brother is doing good work with Lt.-Col. Carville's battalion.

Montreal Battalion Were Quick to Avenge Death of Lieut. Scott

Son of Canon Scott Fell While Leading His Men in Charge on
"Regina" Trench—Nothing Could Keep Men Back and
They Gave But Short Shift to the Germans—German
Who Lived in Montreal Was Among the Prisoners.

Ottawa, October 26.—The Militia Department has received the following report from the Canadian war records office:—

Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, October 22 via London, Oct. 25.—The mystery of the Regina trench is solved. The resistance of the Germans at this point has been finally broken and the British are now in possession of a line to which the enemy attached considerable tactical importance. Three times the Canadians had attacked this position. Each time they had successfully broken into the trenches and had inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, but each time strong hostile counter-attacks had driven them out again.

The German defences had indeed been so organized that almost an air of mystery and of sinister hidden danger had come to be attached to the Regina trench. It was known to be strongly built with many deep dugouts and to be protected by heavy wire entanglements, but the line ran for the greater part below the crest of the intervening ground and could be reconnoitered only by night.

Wounded men who returned claimed that the enemy rifle and machine gun fire came from behind the trench and that in counter-attacking the Germans appeared to spring from a concealed position immediately in the rear.

Profited By Former Experience.

In the big advance of October 21st, which carried the British line forward on a frontage of 5,000 yards, and to an average depth of 500 yards the Canadians, with other troops advanced

to the attack of Regina trench. They were successful. Profiting by the former experience their artillery maintained a continuous bombardment of their objectives until the wire entanglements were all completely blown away and no longer presented an obstruction to the infantry advance.

In the general assault the task of the Canadians was a minor, but a very important one. Their actual objective was only a length of 600 yards of the Regina trench immediately to the north of the village of Courcellette. But this formed the right flank of the attack, and the Canadian troops were obliged not only to secure their proper objective, but also to connect the right of the captured position with their original line in such a manner as to make a defensive flank to the east.

Montreal Troops Employed.

For this purpose troops from Western Canada and Montreal were employed. An Ontario battalion was also to advance in close support.

During the night of October 20-21 the assaulting troops took up their position. The night was clear and frosty. The trenches, dug in heavy soil, were half filled with mud and water, for there had been much rain during the previous days. The ground about was in a difficult condition, churned and beaten into a sticky pulp by the long bombardments. The morning sun could do little to dry the water-soaked earth.

Shortly before noon, the enemy, suspecting perhaps the imminence of an attack, began a heavy artillery fire upon our front lines. About noon our own guns opened with the full fury of their massed batteries. The concentration was terrific and the hail of heavy shells and shrapnel descended with deadly force and accuracy.

The infantry advance began. The men clambered out of their trenches and in long lines dashed forward close

GLORIOUS END
OF A FRATERNALIST



BRO. SERGT. CHARLES MOORE,
Who Fell on the Field of Battle.

French Troops Make Big Gains On Verdun Front

Smashed Through the German Lines Over a Front of Four And One-Third Miles and Advanced a Distance of Nearly Two Miles, Capturing the Village and Fort of Douaumont and on the Left Wing Haudrimont Quarry was Captured—Three Thousand Five Hundred Prisoners Already Counted.

London, Oct. 25—Switching their offensive from the Somme region, the French have smashed the German line north and north-west of Verdun over a front of four and one-third miles, penetrating it along its entire length in the centre and gaining a distance of nearly two miles.

Preceded by a violent bombardment such as marked the great attacks and counter-attack during the day when Verdun was the focal point in world interest, the offensive was delivered approximately from the Eastern bank of the Meuse river near Bra, eastward to the Damloup battery.

When night fell the village and fort of Douaumont, in the centre, were in the hand of the French, while on their left wing the French had pushed beyond Thiaumont and captured the Haudrimont quarry and taken up position along the Bra-Douaumont road. On the right wing considerable progress had also been made from Douaumont to Damloup. More than 3,500 prisoner and quantity of war material were captured by the French.

Military expert here point out that the French coup has regained virtually all the ground lost in the second battle. This was accomplished with lightning suddenness in a single day; whereas the German occupied nearly two months in wresting this ground from the French.

Official French Statement.

Paris, Oct. 25—In a powerful series of attacks on the Verdun front the French have captured the village and fort of Douaumont, advanced beyond the Thiaumont work and farm and occupied also the Haudrimont quarries, north of Verdun, according to the bulletin issued by the war office last night. The prisoners captured and counted thus far number 3,500. The text reads:

"On the Verdun front, after intense artillery preparation, an attack on the

right bank of the Meuse was launched at 11.40 o'clock in the morning. The enemy line, attacked on a front of seven kilometres, was broken through everywhere to a depth which at the centre attained a distance of 3 kilometres. The village and fort of Douaumont are in our hands.

"To the left, our troops, advancing beyond the Thiaumont work and farm, rushed the Haudrimont quarry and established themselves along the road from Bras to Douaumont.

"On the right of the fort our line runs to north of La Caillette wood along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern border of Fumin Wood and continues to the north of the Chenios wood and the Damloup battery. Prisoners are pouring in. So far 3,500, including about 100 officers, have been counted. The quantity of material captured is not yet estimated. Our losses were small."

Kaiser Overseeing Matters.

Paris, Oct. 25—La Liberté's correspondent on the front in Northern France says that the growing intensity of the bombardment between the Ancre and the Somme indicates that the Germans are preparing for another attempt to remedy a situation which is becoming more critical for them each day.

Emperor William, adds the correspondent, has even been reported to be at Bapaume personally overseeing the preliminaries for the formidable counter-offensive in view, for which the German army on the Somme is said to have received strong reinforcements in infantry and more especially in artillery.

Official British Statement.

London, Oct. 25—The official statement from British headquarters in France issued yesterday reads:

"South of the Ancre there is nothing to report except intermittent hostile shelling. In this area yesterday and to-day we have taken eighty prisoners. To-day there was heavy shelling on both sides south of Armentières. Early to-day an enemy party raided our trenches east of Loos, apparently with the purpose of destroying mine shafts. They were at once ejected."

WAR LIKELY TO BECOME FIGHT BETWEEN BOYS

Allies Will Be Facing Boys of 17 in German Army Next Year

London, October 5.—(Correspondence)—The war threatens soon to become a struggle between mere boys. The pace is said to be entirely too fast for the older men long to endure. It is asserted here that next year the Entente allies will be facing boys of 17, in the German army.

General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British expeditionary forces, is said to have objected to the sending out of men of middle age. He wants men from 18 to 25 years old. After the latter year it is said the fighting value of the human shows a rapid and steady decline.

The good soldier of to-day, it seems, must be of the age which excels in the more strenuous athletic games—the football player type. The older men have their place, but, generally speaking, it is said now to be in "the army behind the army"—the men back of the line, in the supply and transport divisions, where the strain is not so great. These older men are too susceptible to trench diseases to be of great use on the firing line.

England already is registering boys born in 1899, preparatory to calling them up when they attain their eighteenth year.

**CAPT. M'GREER WON
MILITARY CROSS
FOR THIS EVENT**

130 ST. DEN
Charles

Thousands Attended Requiem Mass in Notre Dame Church For Soldiers Fallen in War

Whole Service of Most Impressive Character—2,500 Troops Were Present Representing All Battalions in City—Address by Mgr. Bruchesi Who Says Cause of Allies is Just and God is Justice Itself.

Close upon ten thousand people attended the impressive religious ceremony at Notre Dame Church this morning, when a solemn Requiem Mass was sung for the repose of the Canadian soldiers killed at the war. More than 2,500 troops filled the center of the great sacred edifice, and every available seat in the side aisles and the galleries were occupied by relatives and friends of the soldiers who have given their lives for the cause of liberty and civilization on the bloody battle fields of Europe.

Mgr. Bruchesi, the Catholic Archbishop of Montreal presided at the high altar, assisted by Rev. Fathers Belanger, Dubuc, Bouille and Brodeur.

Interior of Church Filled

The troops had lined up at the armory on Pine Avenue at 7.30 and marched to the church for the ceremony at 9 o'clock. Large crowds were gathered in front of Notre Dame and on Place d'Armes Square, and as soon as the soldiers had entered the sacred edifice the side doors were thrown open and in a very few moments the whole interior of the great building was filled, a large number of people being unable to gain an admittance.

Impressive Ceremony.

The ceremony itself was a most impressive one, the plaintive chant of the Gregorian music blending its mournful tones with the deep and soul stirring harmony of the large organ. Many tears were shed by near relatives of the gallant boys whose memory was being commemorated and even those who were of a different faith from the majority of those present bent their heads and followed with great sincerity and profound respect the religious ceremony.

Many Distinguished Officers Present.

The front rows of pews were occupied by Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who occupied a seat beside Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, and Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Minister of Revenue. Amongst other prominent men who were present were: Senators Beaubien and Dandurand, Mayor Martin, Sir Rodolphe Forget, Controllers Villeneuve and Cote, Alderman Lariviere, Judge Lamothe, Judge Coderre, Hon. J. L. Perron, A. A. Mondou, M.P., L. J. Tarte, Rene Beausset, A. Ecrement, Reverend Brother John, A. Foyen, and a number of members of the Beausset, Roy Beaubien, Lefebvre, Brosseau and Beaudry families.

Minister of Militia Present

Sir Sam Hughes was accompanied by the members of his staff: Colonel Winter, Colonel Wyne, Colonel Helmer, and amongst the other officers

present were: General A. E. Labelle, Lieutenant Colonel Leduc, Lieutenant Colonel Ostell, Lieutenant-Colonel Bissillon, Lieutenant-Colonel Trihey, Lieutenant-Colonel Duverger, Lieutenant-Colonel O. S. Perrault, Lieutenant-Colonel Ballantyne, Lieutenant-Colonel McRobie, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Captain V. Tardiff and many others.

A large number of members of the 22nd regiment who have been wounded at the front also assisted at the ceremony along with returned officers and men of other regiments now serving in Europe.

After the service was over the troops marched back to their respective armories and Sir Sam Hughes took the salute as the men were passing Victoria Square on their way up Beaver Hall Hill.

Address by Mgr. Bruchesi.

Addressing the immense crowd present, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi said that no words could express the feelings felt within the hearts of the large multitude gathered to offer the holy sacrifice and prayers for the glorious dead of the 22nd Battalion. At the time, said the Archbishop, when we are all reassembled here to pray for those dead, others are perhaps falling on the field of honor as their predecessors did. There is, however, some consolation for the relatives and friends of those glorious dead; it is that chanted in the church this morning: 'I am the resurrection; whom that believeth in me, even in death, shall live.'

A Just Cause.

Continuing, the Archbishop said that the dead heroes had voluntarily enlisted to fight what they thought a just cause and for the defence of Canada; they knew that in fighting beyond the seas they were defending their own country. They were young and strong, but they have shed their blood gloriously for a supreme purpose.

Archbishop Bruchesi said that if the heroes of the 22nd Battalion had fallen; if this regiment has been wiped out, their memory will last forever in the minds of their compatriots. These fallen brave have done honor to their country, to their province and to their race.

Huns Cannot Win.

His Grace said that the war was not ended but hope is within the hearts of all; the men who prepare the war for forty years and who tore up a sacred treaty cannot win. They will not win because their cause is not just and God is Justice itself.

BRITISH STICK IN THE MUD BUT CAPTURE TRENCH

Floundering on Top of Parapets, Unable to Get Started Quickly, Germans Were Ready in Time

MET A MERCILESS FIRE

They Struggled There on the Grease Just the Same, However, Says Gibbon—It's a Way They Have in the Army

By PHILIP GIBBON.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

With the British Army on the Somme, Thursday, October 26.—On that portion of the battle line where Lesbœufs looks towards Le Transloy across the tangled trenches of Monday's fighting, the Germans are shelling today, pounding at the positions they lost and feeling over them for the British batteries. As usual now they are shooting in the dark, with no more guidance than they can obtain from observers posted in the front-line trenches. It is a day as wet and misty as its predecessors, and their great shells come wailing in the blurred distance to burst in sodden earth in leaping black splashes of mud and smoke. The good news from Verdun comes with particular relish to this part of the front, for the Brandenburgers who stormed Douaumont in February are on the north of the line, and the Bavarians who took Vaux are to the south. These last furnished a prisoner yesterday. He was a member of the storming battalion, but a miserable object, for all that—a smallish red-haired man, flimsy of build and now broken with fatigue and plastered with the clinging mud of these parts. There was nothing in his aspect to suggest the stubborn fighters who have five times since Monday been driven out of Hazy trench and have five times rolled back into it. He brought tidings of the recent visit of the Kaiser to the army on the Somme, of more pompous speeches and Imperial fulminations, and of his order to the troops to proceed forthwith to retake all the ground that had been lost since July 1. Hence, possibly this morning's attack on Stuff trench upon the other coast of the British salient by the Bavarians.

WHERE THE RUMANIANS ARE STRIKING



RAILROADS - 100K (63 MILES) to BUCHAREST
AFTER MAP FROM LE FIGARO, PARIS.
RUSSIAN LINE 0 10 20 30 40 50 (MILES)

The Austro-Germans have been held at Redo Tower Pass (No. 1); they are stationary at Predeal (2). The Rumanians have advanced at the Ot Pass (3), and there is heavy fighting with gains for our Allies in the Trotu Valley around Gyimes Pass (4).

GERMAN IS UNEASY.

The Boche is certainly uneasy. He gives many tokens of it, and it may be that, as the Americans say, the dolorous business of opening a new campaign of attack was wished onto those beaten and discouraged troops. They took their chance at the chill hour of 5.30 a.m., encountering the full venom of the British big artillery, which stamped their attack into the horrible mud of the Ancre levels. Only at one point did they even reach the trench, and there a party of them managed to enter. That party stayed and effected permanent lodgment. The forty-seven of them who are not dead as the result of the dash of bombers up the muddy sewer of a trench are prisoners.

With other weather no doubt the British would have shifted the main outlines of their position beyond Lesbœufs to the plain line facing the great trench system which guards Le Transloy. There was no point at which they got a foothold upon the treacherous ground where British met Germans that they were not beaten. What happened, though, was that the British attacked under weather conditions which only tragic heroism and their splendid impulsion towards victory, the short cut to which leads always straight at the enemy, could have considered as possible to an advance. Units of them had gone into the trenches the night before under a soft, soaking rain to encounter before morning seven degrees of frost, with a clammy, misty morning to follow, and then in the afternoon to attack. Rain had melted the country to a loathly yellow paste, half gummy clay, half filth of superposed black grease, and the terrain was a moon landscape of craters. The trenches themselves were crumbling like sugar in the wet. There is no good quality in the soil in which they are dug, and here and there the men were so bogged and mud-clogged that the word to get out and get over found them floundering to their waists.

STAGGERED ON GREASE.

The barrage had advanced ahead of them. They were half in and half out of their quagmire of trenches, and then it was that those who could see forward at all saw a German officer climb to the parapet of an opposite trench and run along it, calling his men to their work. A minute later every yard of the German trench had its German at work with his rifle, while yet the British floundered and staggered on grease. When they took the trench they could barely move. They were swept and flogged at by the lash of rifle fire at point-blank range, and machine guns, hidden like larks' nests on the floor of that nightmare land, waved and slashed at them with mile-long sabres of invisible lead. But they lurched and surged and crawled and tumbled forward and they took that trench. It's a way they have in the army.

I imagine our captured friend of the storming battalion of Bavarians, when he spoke of the Kaiser's visit, was saying only what he had been told. It

was about as true, as what German fighting men are, usually told, as true as Wolff. We had that kind of thing in Russia, too. There was scarcely a prisoner in our hands, of thousands of hungry captives, who had not been assured, on the oath of a Prussian officer and gentleman, that there would not be another winter campaign, and to speak American once more, the Kaiser was always made the goat. It was always in his name that these promises were given,

CANADIAN TELLS OF TANK ATTACK ON HUNS.

A Sergeant, a friend of Lieut.-Col. Obed Smith (of the London Canadian Emigration Department), serving with the Canadian Cavalry, writes:—

I saw one sight while we were up here that was very thrilling while it lasted. One of our balloons broke loose, and the first thing that I saw was a bundle of papers come fluttering down. Apparently the observer's notes and maps. Then, for what seemed a long time to us who were watching, nothing happened except that all the time the balloon was going up and drifting towards the German lines. Suddenly the big bag began to collapse, and then a long white streak shot out over the side of the basket. The balloon began to descend rapidly as it emptied. This white streak started for earth at a tremendous rate, but suddenly it opened out, and there was the parachute with the observer dizzily dangling many feet below. It took the parachute over twice as long to land as it did the balloon, but everything landed on our side, so that no harm was done. You have no doubt read about our new armored cars which have had so much to do with our recent successes. I saw one, and they are certainly a wonderful machine. This one that I saw was, so I am told, a small one, but it must have weighed forty tons any way. These cars are absolutely bullet and bombproof, and nothing can stop them. They ride over trenches, wire and shell holes as though there was nothing there. It must surely have been a terrifying sight to the Huns when they saw these machines coming at them. The men who were in the machine say that at first the Huns just waited with quiet satisfaction till the first one got to their lines, when they, about two hundred, charged it with bombs and bayonets and firing their rifles. You can imagine their horrified surprise when it came to rest astride one of their trenches and literally slaughtered them with machine-gun fire. The bombs had absolutely no effect on it. When that party of Huns had been dispersed, after losing over half their men, this giant creeper suddenly started and crawled leisurely on its way toward the next trench. It is not to be wondered at that the prisoners we saw being escorted back looked as though they had been for a night in hell. Their faces were all white and their eyes stuck out with a wild, scared look. Just imagine a line of those machines making a charge. They do not travel fast, but they are very sure.—Canada, London.

From The Post

DEUTSCHLAND DOCKS AT NEW LONDON

**Capt. Koenig Arrives Again
With Cargo of Chemicals—
Left Bremen on Oct. 10**

New London, Conn., November 1.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived in the harbor here early this morning. Captain Koenig said the Deutschland left Bremen on October 10 and made the trip here without special incident. The entire crew comprises 26 men. The Deutschland appeared in the outer harbor shortly after midnight and proceeded to the dock of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

The Deutschland was said to have a large cargo of chemicals.

This is the second voyage of the German merchant submarine to the United States. On her previous trip the Deutschland brought nearly one thousand tons of cargo, mostly chemicals, and carried on her return to Bremen a cargo of rubber and nickel. Captain Koenig commanded the merchant undersea boat on her first voyage.

SINGLE MEN IN AUSTRALIA ARE TO BE ARRESTED

**Warrants Are Being Issued
Under Compulsory Train-
ing Scheme**

MANY CAUSES FOR CONSCRIPTION DEFEAT

**People Say War Is Nearly Over
and Conscription Is
Unnecessary**

Melbourne, Australia, October 31.—The position of the conscription referendum is virtually unchanged, but its friends all declare themselves hopeful that the final result will show a majority in their favor. The political situation seems certain to become complicated, but developments in this respect are not expected until Premier Hughes returns from Sydney. Warrants are being issued for the arrest of single men between the ages of 21 and 31 who failed to report under the compulsory training scheme.

Conscription Unnecessary.

New York, October 31.—The heavy vote against conscription recently cast in Australia, says T. E. Quinn, trade commissioner for the government of New South Wales, cannot be taken as conclusive, and may be reversed by the votes of Australian soldiers on foreign battlefields which are now being taken by a government commission.

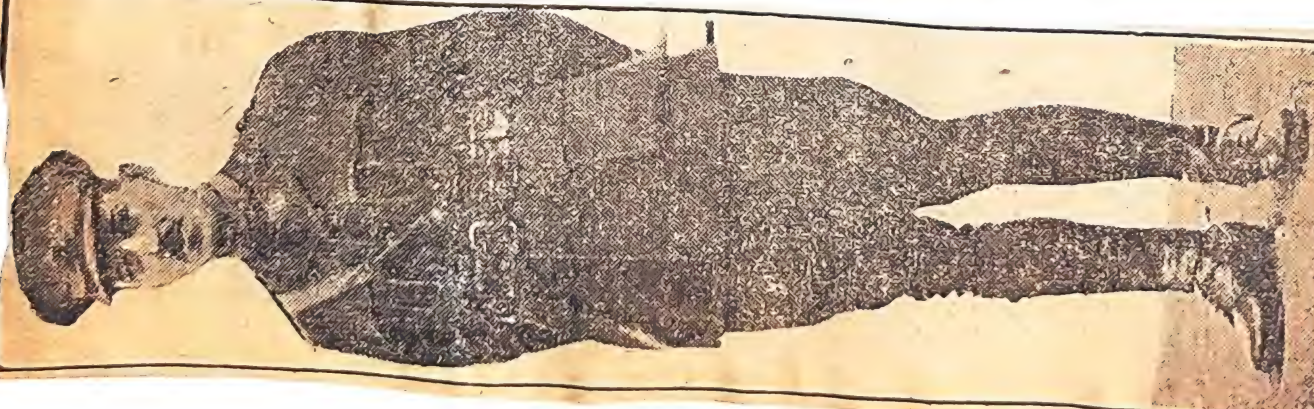
"The vote," said Mr. Quinn, "was mainly due to three causes; first, to the ingrained opposition in the most advanced democracy in the world to anything resembling coercion; second, a struggle within the Labor party for control of the movement; and third, the popular feeling in Australia that the war is nearly fought to victory, and that consequently conscription in Australia is unnecessary.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR
HIGHLAND OFFICERS GOING OVERSEAS



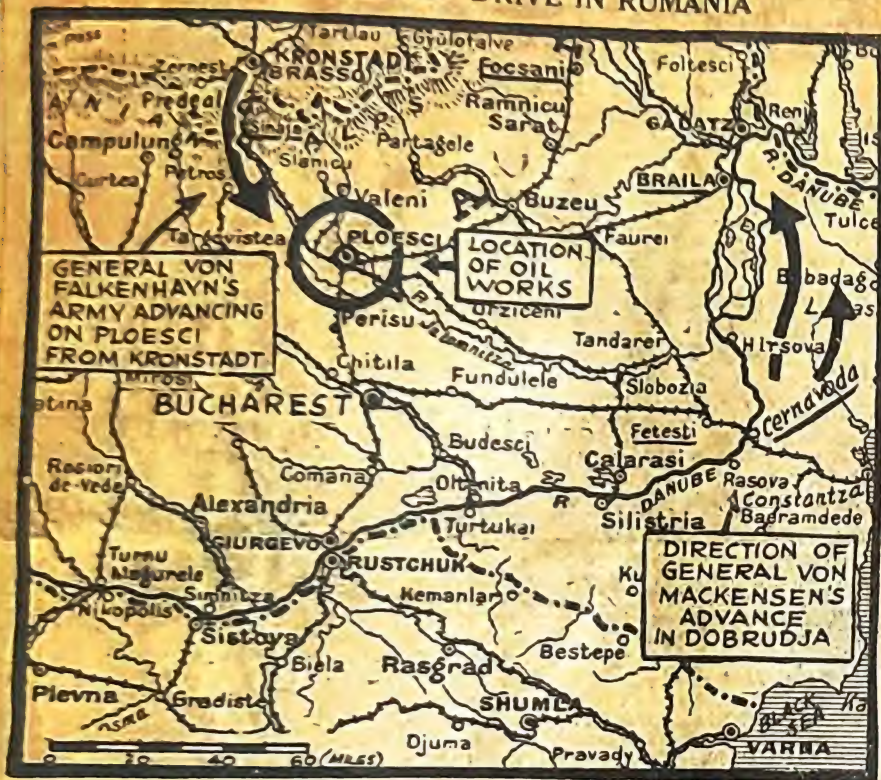
These are the five officers of the 1st Reinforcing Company of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, shortly going overseas to reinforce the 13th and 42nd Battalions. Reading from left to right in the front row are Lieut. Henry Newman, Capt. H. L. Hoyles (in command), Lieut. Jas. Young (second in command). Back row—Lieut. R. A. C. Young and Lieut. I. L. Ibbotson.

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM



Lieut. R. O. McMurtry, member of a well-known firm of lawyers, who has been awarded the Military Cross for observation work. He has a commission in the 107th Canadian Siege Battery.

OBJECT OF PRUSSIAN DRIVE IN RUMANIA



The Prussian army under General von Falkenhayn, according to the latest reports, is only a short distance from the great Rumanian oil fields at Ploesci, where the Standard Oil Company of the United States through its extensive refineries has been the main competitor of the German owned oil companies of Europe.

—N. Y. H. Special.

Once in the enemy trench the Guards made short work of the Germans who remained and did not surrender promptly. Some of the Germans got away into another trench on the unprotected side. A German company commander who refused to emerge from his dugout was bombed in it. In his dugout were found supplies of rum, smokes and food.

Wounded officers of the Guards had, after they first arrived in England, some anxiety for one of their captains, a Montrealer, who was wounded almost immediately after leaving his trench. Neither Medical Services nor Red Cross had then information of his whereabouts. One of the lieutenants told The Gazette representative that he saw the captain with his head bound up in the colonel's dugout. A doctor had been brought to the dugout because it was considered impossible to carry a stretcher through the barrage. Subsequently the captain was located in a French hospital.

The Germans did not attempt a counter-attack, but contented themselves with bombing expeditions, which were easily resisted.

The wounded officers who have arrived in London hospitals include Major Gordon Lewis, Major Lucas, Major C. W. Mackenzie, Capt. C. S. Belcher, Lieuts. Norman Mowatt, H. E. Scott, H. W. McBride, S. S. Jones, and W. C. Thompson.

REGINA TRENCH FIRST ATTACK BY THE GUARDS

Montreal Battalion Given Difficult
Job But Carried It Out
Successfully

MAJ. G. LEWIS LED ATTACK

Young Lieutenant, Hit by
Sniper, Picked Himself Up
and Commanded Company
Until the Objective
Was Reached

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident
Staff Correspondent.

London, October 31.—Further details of the part played by a Montreal battalion of the latest Canadian division in France in the capture of the Regina trench by the British on Trafalgar Day were gathered by the Montreal Gazette correspondent today from officers of the Grenadier Guards. It was the first time this battalion of the Montreal Guards had taken part in an attack since its arrival on the Somme front. And the men were especially pleased to have a part in the drive which clinched the job which had been thrice before attempted.

The attack was made under Major Gordon Lewis, of Montreal. The battalion had a specially difficult task, as their right was not protected by our barrage, and this left them open to the German snipers. One lieutenant was hit by a snipper and rolled over simultaneously with several of his colleagues, but he picked himself up, and for several hours took charge of the company, whose officer had been shot down while leading his men past a barrage. Later in the afternoon the same officer went over dangerous ground on a special errand to the officer commanding and the brigadier. When the attack was brought to a successful conclusion the young lieutenant went to a dressing station for treatment.

TANKS PROVED TOO MUCH FOR FRITZ

Three Hundred Huns Tried to
Capture One, but Were Wiped
Out in the Attempt

One of the only three survivors of the original Princess Pats is Pte. Jack Stuart Rose, of Quebec, who has been recommended for the Military Cross. Writing home to his wife, 8 Conroy street, Quebec, he remarks that on the second anniversary of their arrival at the front, the Princess Pats captured two lines of German trenches. He went out in full daylight when the German guns were belching forth shot and shell, to get reinforcements for his much depleted regiment. "It was rather a pretty warm trip," he states, "they (there were two of them) were sniped at by Fritz but fortunately were not hit."

The German trenches they captured could not very well be called trenches at all after the British bombardment. Private Rose had seen service in South Africa where he obtained the rank of lieutenant, but he preferred to join as a private in order to get to the front at once. Referring to the tanks he says: "They had Fritz guessing. Three hundred Germans tried to capture one of them but it was too many for them and cleaned them all up."

ONE SON DIES OF WOUNDS AND OTHER TWO ARE WOUNDED; DECEASED SOLDIER WAS PROUD TO BELONG TO THE 22ND



PTE JOSEPH PARIS (WOUNDED)



PTE LOUIS PARIS (DECEASED)



PTE VICTOR PARIS (WOUNDED)

At the end of last week three sons of one Montreal family were lying wounded in military hospitals in France and England, but yesterday their mother had a cable notifying her that one had died. A particularly sad circumstance in connection with this son's death was the fact that this forenoon the mother received a letter written by him in hospital, saying that he was getting along all right, and asking her not to worry on his account.

The father and mother of these three brave boys, are Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Paris, who live at 295 Beaudry street. The other members of their family are a boy of 14 and a girl of 28. Mr. Paris himself tried to enlist soon af-

ter the war broke out, but was rejected.

The first son to enlist was Victor, a young man of 25, who joined the 14th Battalion, and has been in knaki for the past 26 months. He was wounded on September 12, having received a gunshot wound in the head, and is now in a hospital in England.

Louis Paris, whose death has just been reported, was in the 22nd Battalion, he and his brother Joseph having joined at the same time. They had remained together ever since, and were wounded on the same day. Joseph is now in hospital in Boulogne, having a gunshot wound in the head. He is 22 years of age. Louis, who has died, was 24 years of age.

The heroic temperament of Louis is reflected in a letter which his parents received from him only a few days ago, written in the trenches after one of the big engagements in which his battalion had taken a prominent part. An extract is as follows:

"I have just taken part in an attack from which I had little hope of coming out alive. Several of my friends have fallen in it like heroes. I marched ahead without fear, for I was well prepared. Our colonel was so brave that none of us could have the least fear. I was proud to fight under such a commander. All the other officers were equally good and brave, and we feel proud to belong to the 22nd Battalion C.-F. Please do not be discouraged."

NO WARNING GIVEN TO THE SHIP ARABIA

Only Two Lives Lost, but That
Was Not the Germans'
Fault

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS
SECURED SAFETY

Two Engineers Killed by the
Explosion of Torpedo, Ad-
miralty Announces

(Canadian Press.)

London, Nov. 8.—The Peninsular and Oriental Liner Arabia received no warning from the submarine which sank her in the Mediterranean on Monday, according to a statement issued this morning by the Admiralty. All the 437 passengers, including 169 women and children, and all the crew with the exception of two engineers who were killed by the explosion, were saved by vessels which went to the rescue.

The Arabia was homeward-bound from Australia, having passed Suez on November 2. Details of the sinking and the rescue of the passengers are not yet available, but it is believed that great precautions taken by liners passing through the Mediterranean for the safety of their passengers account for the fact that the loss of life was so small.

The official report announcing the rescue of the passengers was a great relief to the people of England, who generally knew of the sinking of the vessel yesterday. At that time rumor gave credence to the report that the loss of life had been very heavy.

The Arabia's manifest has not been received. The loss of this vessel recalls the destruction of the Persia, of the same line, in the Mediterranean less than a year ago, causing the death of 119 passengers and 217 members of the crew.

Two of Crew Missing.

The Admiralty announcement fol-
lows:

"The homeward-bound Peninsular and Oriental Mail steamer Arabia was torpedoed without warning and sunk in the Mediterranean at about noon on November 6. The vessel had 437 passengers, including 169 women and children.

"All the passengers were saved by various vessels which were diverted to the scene of the disaster. Two engineers are missing and are believed to have been killed by the explosion. The remainder of the crew were saved."

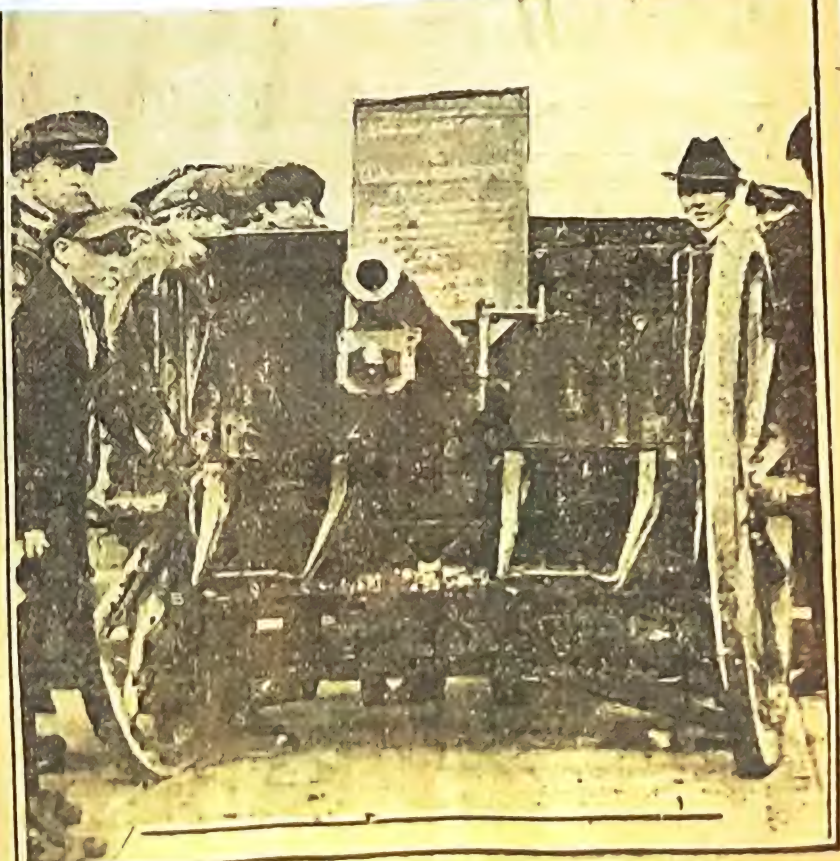
THE RIVAL COMMANDERS AT VERDUN



On the left is the German Crown Prince, who has lost Fort Vaux, one of the important fortifications defending Verdun, and on the right General Nivella, the defender of Verdun.

—N. Y. H. Spectator

NATIONAL STEEL CAR



This captured German field gun has been on view in front of the Toronto City Hall. It is part of the wonderful exhibit of war trophies now in Toronto and previously exhibited in New York, under the auspices of the French Government. This gun is shot full of holes and bears other battle scars.

WOUNDED, BUT UNDAUNTED



This British officer, being carried by German soldiers to the rear of the enemy lines, is saluting with more or less sincerity the Teuton troops passing him on the way to the front. The Germans look less pleased.

ADDITIONAL HEADWAY IN DRIVE ON BAPAUME REPORTED BY LONDON

**Ground Gained Near Butte de Warlencourt —
Trenches Raided South of Neuve Chapelle—
Serbs and French Menace Kenali on Road to
Monastir.**

PARIS, Oct. 21. — No actions of importance occurred on the French portion of the western front last night, it was officially announced today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Oct. 21.— Desperate fighting continues southeast of Monastir, the Serbs, supported by the French, attacking on the whole front.

The Serbian advance across the Cerna has menaced the strong Bulgarian positions at Kenali, barring the way to Monastir.

The Serbs are now advancing against Kenali from both south and east.

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, Oct. 21, 12:28 p.m.—The British on the Somme front have made additional headway in their push toward Bapaume along the main road from Albert, according to today's announcement by the War Office, which records a gain of ground near Butte de Warlencourt.

The statement reads: "During the night further progress was made in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt. There was intermittent shelling by the enemy on our front north and south of the Ancre. "We successfully raided enemy trenches south of Neuve Chapelle."

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

"In the Monglenica valley there was the usual artillery fire. Nothing important occurred on the Vardar. At the foot of the Belashtsa mountain we dispersed an enemy company which was trying to entrench on the railway north of Dova Tepe.

"On the Struma front there were patrol engagements and enemy artillery bombarded inhabited places, including Ceres. On the Aegean coast there is nothing to report. "Rumanian front: In the Dobrudja, between the railway and the sea, intense cannonading is proceeding on both sides."

By Canadian Press.
SOFIA, Oct. 20, via London, Oct. 21.—The repulse of all Serbian attacks in the Cerna bend is claimed in the official statement issued by the War Office today. The text of the statement follows:

"Macedonian front: On both sides of the Monastir-Florina Railway there was lively cannonading. Desperate fighting continues in the Cerna bend, the Serbs displaying particular obstinacy in their efforts to advance, but were repulsed all attacks by our fire and counter-attacks. Enemy attempts to advance toward the village of Tarnova and the summit of Dobroupolje failed.

TEUTONS OPEN NEW OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Gen. von Mackensen has opened a new offensive in the Dobruja, striking at the Allied line along the whole front in the Rumanian province. The battle, which is as heavy as any of those which marked his first drive, is still in progress.

The Kaiser's generals seemed determined to force their way to Bucharest if that be possible. Von Falkenhayn attempted this, but the rough resistance he met has blocked the frontier passes. To von Mackensen—operating at the other end of the Balkan battle line—the task has fallen again.

Von Falkenhayn made several fierce efforts today to break the Rumanian line defending the border, but none of these succeeded. King Ferdinand's troops, who have evidently rallied completely from the heavy blow the Germans struck at them a fortnight ago, made additional progress in clearing their country of the enemy and drove back the Teutons on the eastern line as far as the frontier.

The Serbians, who are battering at the last Bulgarian line on the ridge ten miles east of Monastir, have held their ground. Berlin, conceding that they achieved a temporary success, says the advance has now been halted, but military observers here believe that whenever King Peter's troops decide to launch a heavy drive, the Bulgars will not be able to withstand it.

From a high authority on the Balkan operations, is learned something

today of the situation that prevails there. The Serbs have not used their full strength yet. Their campaign is being guided by Gen. Marshall's orders.

Naturally, they are anxious to regain their country as soon as possible. The people sometimes become impatient of the delay, but they realize that they must sacrifice their desires to the Allies' strategy as a whole.

It is considered that von Falkenhayn's drive, supplemented by von Mackensen's effort in the Dobruja, the last effort of the Germans in the Balkans. The chances of its success are practically even. If the Germans invade Rumania, naturally they will be able to put a bigger force in Macedonia later, when the Allied offensive from Salonika assumes larger proportions, but by that time the pressure on the east and west will be so great that von Hindenberg will be forced to recall divisions from the Balkans.

The Serbians and the Bulgars will fight fiercely. To them the war is a question of future dominance in the Balkans, and not a death struggle between the Allies and the Central Powers. A decision in Macedonia this year is hardly probable, but the coming spring undoubtedly will see the heaviest fighting of the war.

There are increasing signs of wider Allied operations in the Balkans. The Serbian advance on Monastir is one phase of this. Dispatches from Salonika report that more Entente forces, among them a strong contingent of infantry, has been landed there.

GERMANS MAKING GREAT
EFFORTS TO CRUSH THE
RUMANIAN ARMY SWIFTLY

New German Units Appear in Cerna Region—
Constanza Railway Line Crossed East of Murfatlar — Fighting in Cerna Bend Favors the Allies.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 23.—Fighting continues with great violence near Constanza, the War Office announced today. Immediately south of Cernavoda the Rumanians have retreated.

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Oct. 23, via London, 2.18 p.m.—Serbian army headquarters gave out the following today:

"On October 21 there was nothing of importance on the Serbian front. We have identified fresh German units which have appeared in the Cerna sector."

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Desperate fighting in the bend of the Cerna on the Macedonian front has resulted favorably to the Entente forces, according to today's War Office announcement.

The Bulgarians counter-attacked in strong force but were defeated by the Serbians, who inflicted heavy losses on the attacking troops.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1.47 p.m.—The following official report from the Macedonia front was given out here today:

"On the Struma front rain is still impeding operations. A trench patrol, acting in conjunction with our forces, raided Bulgarian trenches near Bejzikmah, returning with several prisoners.

"On the Doiran front on the night of October 21-22 a successful raid was carried out on an enemy trench near Dautli."

GAINS MADE BY SERBS AGAINST BULGARS AND GERMANS ALONG CERNA

Following Breakdown of Teuton Counter-Attacks Serbian Forces Pushed Forward Along Entire Front — Rumanians Also Made Progress Along Transylvanian Frontier.

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 24, via London, 2.57 p.m.—Rumanian troops made an attack yesterday along the whole Oituz front, near the Transylvanian-Rumanian border. The War Office announces the capture of ten machine guns and several hundred prisoners.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Serbian first army advanced on the whole front in the Cerne region on Sunday, taking many first-line trenches, it was officially announced today, and on Sunday night won fresh victories north of Veljesselo. These advances followed the repulse of fierce German and Bulgar attacks against the Serbian Vardar division.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—According to reports from Bucharest received at Rome and relayed here by wireless telegraphy today, the forces of the Central Powers took little booty at Constanza, as the evacuation of the Dobrudja seaport had been decided upon some time ago.

Emperor William, the advices add, has sent congratulations to King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, on the capture of Constanza.

KUMANIAN PORT IS CAPTURED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Rumanian seaport of Constanza has been captured by the Bulgars, the official War Office statement announced today.

Troops of the Central Powers have crossed the railway line running between the Black Sea port of Constanza and the river Danube at a point to the east of Murfatlar, the official announcement says. The fortress of Constanza was taken by German and Bulgar troops.

On the left wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, the statement adds, the Germans and their allies are approaching the Danube town of Tchernavoda.

Since Rumania entered the war, Russian transports have been bringing Slav troops, munitions and other war supplies to the aid of the Rumanians. Large bodies of Russian troops have arrived in Rumania through the port of Constanza.

The 35-mile Constanza-Cernavoda railway, leading across the Danube, is the carrier over which Rumania has derived a large quantity of her supplies.

The Teutonic right wing is now astride that railway at Constanza, while Mackensen's centre and left wing are swinging forward in an attempt to capture the remainder of the road, von Mackensen is aiming principally at Cernavoda and the great bridge over the Danube.

TEUTONS RETIRE IN TRANSYLVANIA

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23, via London 1:19 p.m. — On the Transylvania front the Rumanians made attacks yesterday, compelling the Austro-German forces to retire slightly in the Toros-Oituz and Slanic valleys. On the western frontier of Moldavia the Rumanians are fighting stubbornly and with success.

The announcement follows:

"On the north-eastern Rumanian

front, in the Trotus, Oituz and Slanic valleys, the enemy, attacked by Rumanians, was compelled to make a slight retirement.

"On the western frontier of Moldavia (northern Rumania) stubborn battles continue, with success for the Rumanians.

"In Dobrudja, under the continuing pressure of the enemy, our troops and the Rumanians are retiring, offering stubborn resistance at the same time.

COMPLETE SUCCESS FOR SERBS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The official statement regarding operations on the Macedonian front follows:

"From the Struma to the Vardar there were no events of importance. Patrol engagements occurred in the region of Prosenik.

"In the bend of the Cerna, the Bulgarians on October 19 delivered sev-

eral violent counter attacks with large bodies of troops against Serbian positions."

"Obstinate fighting which lasted all day ended in complete success for our Allies, who everywhere repulsed the enemy, inflicting very heavy losses.

"Our artillery energetically supported the Serbian infantry, which destroyed enemy columns."

(Continued on page 17.)

CANADA CALLS



"Under the responsibilities with which I am invested, and in the name of the state which we are all bound to serve, it is my duty to appeal, and, I do now appeal, most earnestly to the people of Canada that they assist and co-operate with the Government and the directors of National Service in the endeavor for this purpose. To men of military age, I make the appeal that they place themselves at the service of the state for military duty. To all others I make appeal that they place themselves freely at the disposition of their country for such service as they are deemed best fitted."—Sir Robert Borden.



"When we are asked how long the struggle is to continue, we can only reply that it must continue until peace and liberty are secured."—Viscount Grey.

RUMANIANS ARE ADVANCING

By Canadian Prose.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27, via London,
31 p.m.—Rumanian troops operat-
ing on the western frontier of Mol-
avia have captured the Transyl-
vanian village of Baisan and the Plat-
foul height, according to the of-
ficial statement issued today by the
Russian War Department.

Transylvanian front: On the
Aestern frontier of Moldavia the
Romanians, after a short offensive
captured the village of Balan, nine
miles northwest of Okna, and the
Platurotkul heights nine miles
southwest of Okna.

1 "On the western Valakhia frontier
the Rumanians have arrested the ene-
my's offensive and are consolidating
their positions. On the both banks
of the river Jil fierce fighting con-
tinues.

to Dobruja: Enemy attacks continue along the whole front. Our troops and those of the Rumanian army, while offering stubborn resist-

ance, are retreating to the north
the Hirsoya-Casapkeui line.

This line is approximately bet^{ween} has
forty and sixty miles north of
Tchernavoda-Constanza railroad line.

"Small German forces attacked our positions south of Riga, but were repelled. Under the cover of a violent artillery fire the enemy, about a battalion strong launched an attack on our advanced posts occupying the western bank of the river Shara in the region of Goldovitchi. Our troops were compelled to retire to the eastern bank.

"In the wooded Carpathians in the region south of Rastov and to the west of Vorokhta enemy attempts to assume the offensive were arrested by our fire.

"Small Turkish forces yesterday attempted to advance toward Sharakhan, six miles south of Zlaret, on the Caucasian front, but they were repelled.

"In the Sakkiiz region (Persia),
our troops captured a portion of the
Turkish transport."

BUL
By Canadian Press
SOFA, Oct. 26
—The Russo
ruja is in
the in

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, Oct. 26, via London, Oct. 27.—The Russo-Rumanian army in Dobruja is in retreat north and west from Tulcha, toward Tchernavoda-Constanza railway, on the Danube. Braila and Tutlucha, on the Danube front, were issued today.

The statement follows:

"On the Macedonian front there has been no change. South of Lake Prespa there was an attack with weak enemy units. Along the front between Lake Prespa and Aegean coast was quiet. The enemy Rumanian front toward Tulcha precipitate retreat toward Tutlucha. Braila and Hirsova. Our suit continues. On Wednesday captured fifteen machine guns. Quiet and fifteen rifles on the Danube front."

RUMANIA'S DANGER GROWS MORE CRITICAL; VICTORY IN MOLDAVIA

In Dobrudja Von Mackensen Continues to Advance — Rain Halts Operations Almost Everywhere Else in Balkans — Russians Are Fighting Hard On All Fronts.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Oct. 27. — Bad weather is hindering operations on the Salonika front, it was officially announced today.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 27. — The Russians and Rumanians who were cut off from railroad communications with the loss of Tchernasvoda, are fighting hard as they retire, Petrograd declares.

In resisting the Austro-German thrust into Rumania from the northwest the Russo-Rumanian forces are meeting with success. Rumanian troops on the Moldavian frontier have made further progress into Transylvania, capturing another village and an important eight, the Russian War Office reports.

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 27, via London, 4:30 p.m. — The Russo-Rumanian troops are engaged in successful fighting along the Rumanian-Transylvanian frontier, according to today's War Office announcement.

Austro-German attacks on the Tulghes and Bicaz regions and in the Trotus valley were repulsed, while in the Uzul valley the Rumanian advance is continuing.

Heavy losses were sustained by the Teutonic troops which vainly attacked in the region of Dragoslavele, adds the official statement, which also chronicles the continuation of the fighting in the Predeal region and announces a withdrawal of the defensive forces towards the southern Transylvanian frontier in the Jiul valley.

TEUTON DRIVE ON RUMANIA



The above map indicates the three individual drives the Teutons, in conjunction with the Bulgarians and Turks, are now endeavoring to thrust into the heart of Rumania. That from the north is reported checked. Those from the South are reported to be losing their momentum.

RUMANIANS DRIVE HUNGARIANS BACK IN TRANSYLVANIA ALLIES BEATING BACK

Russians Repulse Teutonic Attacks in Carpathians — Serbs Capture Heights and French Occupy Two Villages — Rumanians Burn Great Cernavoda

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, via London, 1:10 p.m. — Russians in the wooded Carpathians are successfully withstanding assaults, the War Office announced today. It reports of an attack on the height northwest of Capul Moun region.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Serbian and French troops scored several victories in the fighting near Monastir, it was officially announced today. The Serbs captured a height along the Cerna River and the French cavalry occupied the bridges at Zuesda and the villages of Golbroda and Laisitsa, southwest of Lake Presba.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Rumanian troops blew up the Cernavoda bridge, the greatest in Europe, following the evacuation of the city, said a Rome wireless despatch today, quoting a Bucharest despatch received there.

The Cernavoda bridge was built in 1896 at a cost of several million dollars, and is the only bridge across the Danube, both ends of which rest on Rumanian soil.

It spans the Danube and adjacent marshes and is fourteen miles long. The Constanza-Bucharest railway crossed this structure.

RUMANIANS RECORD VICTORY

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 26, via London.—The capture by the Rumanians of Mount Kerekharas, on the Transylvanian front, south of Bicaz, was announced today by the War Office. In the Oituz valley fighting continues beyond the Rumanian frontier.

The Austro-German forces have now been driven everywhere beyond the western frontier of Moldavia, the northern province of Rumania, the statement says. Their losses were very heavy.

The War Office says there is nothing fresh to report from Dobrudja.

ALLIES SMASHING BULGARS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Noon.—French cavalry on the Macedonian front, supported by infantry, occupied two villages southwest of Lake Dolran yesterday, the War Office announced today. The Serbians threw back German and Bulgarian forces in the region of the Cerna river.

The villages occupied by the French are Golbroda and Laisitsa. The

French also took the bridges at Zvezda.

Laisitsa is on the boundary between Greece and Albania, Golbroda and Zvezda are in Albania.

Extension of the Allies' Macedonian front westward was indicated by the official announcement yesterday that these troops had effected a junction with Italian cavalry advancing eastward from Avlona.

RUMANIAN SITUATION BRIGHTER

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 26, via London.—The text of the Rumanian statement today follows:

"North and northwestern front: To the west of Tulghes there have been artillery actions. We have taken Mount Kerekharas, to the south of Bicaz.

"In the Trotus valley the situation is unchanged.

"In the Uzul valley the enemy has been repulsed towards the west as far as Nasol Hill.

"In Oituz valley the action continues beyond the frontier. We have captured one officer and 157 men.

"To sum up: On the western frontier of Moldavia, after violent combats, the enemy everywhere has been repulsed beyond the frontier. He now occupies but a small portion of territory between Sultza and Trotus and a small insignificant portion of Uzul valley. His losses were very heavy.

"In the Buzeu valley at Table Butzl Bratocca and Predelus there is nothing new to report. An action continues to the south of Predel. Enemy attacks have been repulsed.

"In the region of Dragoslavie we repulsed violent enemy attacks."

"In the Alt valley the situation is unchanged.

"In Jiul the enemy has progressed in the region to the west of the

valley. General Dragalina, who was in command of the army, was wounded while directing operations against that district.

"There has been an artillery duel at Orzova.

"Southern front: On the Danube there has been some artillery activity.

"Dobrudja: There is nothing fresh to report."

FRENCH REPORT SUCCESSES.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The French official statement today concerning operations on the Macedonian front says:

"North of the Starkovgrob mountains, Serbian troops charged the German and Bulgarian forces and seized the fortified height and the confluence of the Cerna and Stroh-nitsa rivers (east of the Cerna bend, southeast of Monastir). One hundred and eight prisoners remained in the hands of our Allies.

"Southwest of Lake Presba our cavalry, supported by infantry units on Tuesday, occupied the Zvezda bridges and also the villages of Golbroda and Laisitsa.

"On the remainder of the front operations were hindered by fog."

DEUTSCHLAND CARGO VALUED AT \$10,000,000

Securities and Jewels Are Believed to Form Large Portion of Consignment

New London, November 2. — Activities of a varied nature centred about the German under-sea merchantman Deutschland to-day. While the crew busied themselves behind the barriers which hide the submarine from public view, in preparing to dispose of the 700 tons of cargo which the Deutschland brought from Bremen, customs officials and naval officers prepared for the inquiry to determine the status of the craft.

The Deutschland has been entered as a commercial vessel but to make certain that every neutrality provision has been observed, an inspection by both naval and customs officials was decided upon at Washington. Commander Stirling who is head of the naval station here, arranged to go aboard with his aides, in conjunction with Collector of Customs McGovern of this district.

The announcement of the Deutschland's manifest was awaited with some curiosity. Captain Koenig, estimating the cargo to total \$10,000,000 in value, said it consisted largely of drugs and dyestuffs, but said there was possibly securities and jewels among the consignments. As the Deutschland on her trip to Baltimore carried only \$1,500 worth of freight which bulked as large as her present shipment, it was considered probable that most of the \$10,000,000 valuation was represented by securities or stones.

Henry J. Hilken, of Baltimore, president of the Eastern Forwarding Company, which is the agent for the submarine freight service here, said today he was without exact information on this subject.

The Deutschland's captain refused a plea that he allow the public to view his craft. None but government officials might enter the enclosure, he said, and the restrictions that prevailed in Baltimore were placed in effect again.

Officers Who Will Lead 5th



CAPT. F. G. BURGESS



MAJOR R. McC. LYLE,
Second in command.



LIEUT. WM. HENDRY.



CAPT. LEO LIVINGSTONE.



Lieut.-Col. H. R. Lord, Officer Commanding.

Pioneers Batt. Overseas



CAPT. THE REV. J. W. JOHNSON.



CAPT. C. A. PALMER.



CAPT. G. C. ANDERSON.



LIEUT. G. E. JACK.



LIEUT. FRANK G. ARMITAGE.



LIEUT. H. TALBOT CROSBIE.

WOUNDED CANADIAN CARRYING HIS WOUNDED BROTHER TO SAFETY



This scene on the Western front shows two Canadian brothers. The elder is helping the younger to safety after he has been wounded. Note that the wounded brother has held on to his captured German helmet.

NEW OFFENSIVE BY THE RUSSIANS INDICATED ON POLAND-GALICIAN FRONT

Teutonic Pressure Against Rumanians and Russians in Northwest Has Stopped and Latter Have Taken Initiative — Teutons Attack in Carpathians

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28, 12:40 p.m.—An official statement issued by the British War Office today relative to the military operations in Northern France says:

"The enemy's artillery was active during the night in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs. Otherwise there is nothing to report."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28. — Noon — "A telegram received in Rome from a German source reports there are indications of the beginning of a tremendous new Russian offensive in Galicia and Poland," says a despatch from the Italian capital received by the Wireless Press.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28 — Noon — Teutonic pressure against the Rumanians and Russians in Transylvania appears to have stopped definitely, says a telegram received by the Wireless Press today from Bucharest.

The Rumanians and Russians, according to the message at taking the initiative in the operations in this field.

It is estimated by Rumanian military officials that the losses of the Austro-Germans in Transylvania have reached a total of 80,000.

By Ca. d. i

NEW BRITISH READNOUGHTS BIGGEST EVER

By Canadian Press.

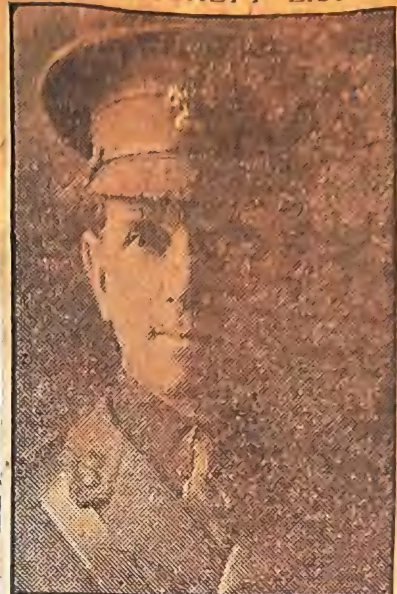
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—The Journal, in a despatch from London today says:

"British Admiralty officials are delighted with the marvellous work that has been done in British dockyards in the building of new dreadnoughts. Wonderful results which have not up to this time been made public, have been accomplished in this direction.

"Twelve new battleships of the super-dreadnought type are now practically ready for sea. Four of these, the four largest and most powerful weapons of offence that have ever been placed on the water, are 850 feet long, with a speed of over thirty knots, and are armed with twelve 18-inch guns.

"No such armament as this has ever before been contemplated in the history of naval architecture, and it is considered that ships of this type are capable of winning any sea fight in which they may be engaged."

ON CASUALTY LIST



Major Gordon G. Lewis (wounded),
Montreal.



Major J. G. Carsley (wounded),
148 St. James street.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, via London, 1 p.m. — Austro-German forces launched a series of violent attacks against the Russian and Rumanian positions on both flanks of the river Bystritsa in the region of Dorna Watra yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Office, compelling the Russian advanced posts to abandon two heights.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Oct. 28, 12:40 p.m. — French forces in the region of Verdun last night captured by the use of hand grenades the quarry held by the Germans to the northeast of Fort Douaumont, it was officially announced by the French War Department today.

A brisk artillery duel continues in the region of Douaumont. On the Somme front last night, the statement adds, there was an intermittent artillery bombardment.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Oct. 28.—Allied troops resumed the offensive on the Somme front yesterday after a several days' lull, the War Office announced this afternoon.

"Preceded by strong artillery preparation, the English attacked across the line of Guedecourt and Les Boeufs," said the official statement, "and the French in the adjoining district of Morval in the evening hours.

(Continued on page 4.)

AS USUAL WITH A SMALL COUNTRY



German "diplomatic negotiations" with Norway.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Italian artillery dispersed Bulgarian troops northeast of Doiran, the War Office announced today in reporting operations on the Balkan front. West of Prespa lake, French troops occupied the Singir Monastery. On the Cerna fronts the Serbians were declared to be making further progress.

MACKENSEN FORCED TO FIGHT

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Mackensen's resistance on a line about fifty miles north of the railway. Sharp fighting began Sunday night, but has not yet assumed the proportions of a general engagement. It is believed here that the enemy is attempting a stubborn rear guard action to cover withdrawal of artillery across the Danube.

A despatch received here today said that the Rumanians have reformed their lines and are offering

OFFICIAL BULGARIAN REPORT

By Canadian Press.

SOFIA, Oct. 30, via London, Oct. 31, 12:03 p.m.—A series of desperate attacks by the Serbians in the Cerna River region, south-east of Monastir on the Macedonian front resulted in a sanguinary defeat for them, the War Office announced today.

"In the Bend of the Cerna there has been serious fighting. During the day the Germans, by a counter-

tack repulsed strong enemy attacks near Valjelo. Towards evening the enemy made several further desperate attacks on a more extended front, but was driven back with sanguinary losses.

"We attacked the Serbians and drove them from trenches south of Nonte. An enemy group north of the Liumnitsa (a western tributary of the Vardar, in Serbia, was annihilated by our fire."

GERMAN OFFICIAL CLAIMS

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, by wireless to Sayville.—The War Office today issued the following statement:

"After initial success, Serbian detachments in the eastern part of the Cerna bend were thrown back with heavy losses by a counter-attack of Bulgarian infantry to the positions from which they started."

Gen. von Falkenhayn's forces have captured 151 Rumanian officers and 9,920 men since October 10, the War Office also announced. The booty includes thirty-seven cannon, forty-

seven machine guns, one flag and much other war material.

Winter weather has set in on the Transylvania front, the statement revealed. "On the southern frontier mountain engagements continue in spite of a heavy snowstorm," the report stated.

The Rumanians vainly endeavored to retake heights captured by the Germans north of Campolung and north of Orsova. On Prince Leopold's front the Russians attacked German positions near Krashin, but were repulsed with heavy losses. On the upper Styrian successes were reported in minor engagements.

RUMANIAN DRIVE ALONG JUL VALLEY PROCEEDS AS ALLIES FORGE AHEAD

Italians, French and Serbs All Meet With Success on Macedonian Front—Berlin Admits Russians are Making Stand Against Mackensen Along Dobrudja

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—Rumanian forces continue to drive the Austro-Germans northward in the Jul valley and have taken 300 prisoners and four machine guns, it was officially announced today.

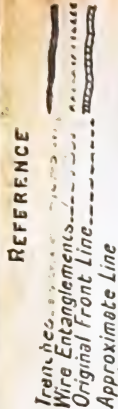
SALONIKA, Oct. 31.—In the first clash between Greek Royalist troops and revolutionary forces attached to the Venizelist Government, several soldiers were wounded. A battalion of revolutionary troops was proceeding to Salonika when they were attacked by Royalist forces at Guida.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 8:01 p.m. (Delayed).—The Serbian official announcement today reads as follows:

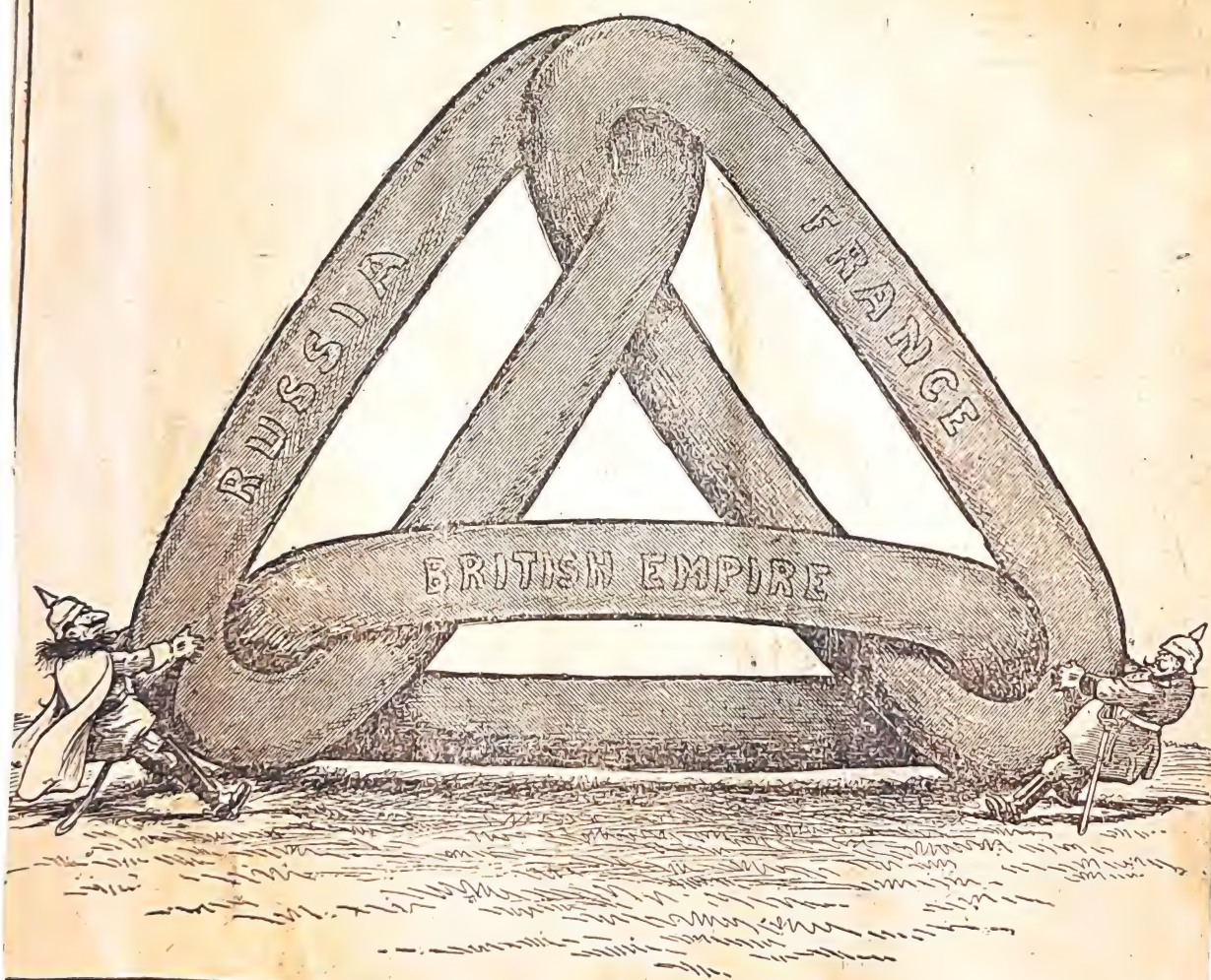
"On Sunday there was violent fighting along the whole front, especially on the left bank of the Cerna. At Reka we took German and Bulgarian prisoners."

THE GERMAN TRENCHES ON THE SOMME



13th July
14th July
27th July
14th Sept
18th Sept

WASTED ENERGY



A futile and characteristically German attempt to separate the allies.

A. G. REEVE.

SOME PROPHET!



"Russia will be put out of the running within a year."—Hindenburg, Jan., 1915.

"If the French continue on the offensive there will be none of them left soon."—Hindenburg, Nov. 1914.

Continued from page 1.

The dirigible returned without being hit in spite of an intense fire from the Austrian coast batteries.

San Pietro is a town on the island of Brazza, the largest of the Dalmatian Islands, in the Adriatic Sea, about 110 miles south-east of Trieste.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—French troops reoccupied Fort Vaux without losing a single man, it was officially announced today. The Germans evacuated the position under the pressure of heavy trench bombardment and the gradual encircling movement of French infantry.

Before quitting Vaux, the Germans caused several explosions aiming to damage the fort. The French waited until these explosions had ceased and then entered the position without any fighting. All the Verdun forts are now firmly held by the French.

GERMANS ADMIT GROUND LOST

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Nov. 3.—The Germans lost ground in the village of Sully, on the Somme front yesterday, but repulsed hostile attacks elsewhere in the Western theatre of war, it was officially announced today.

The text of the statement follows: "Fighting activity was generally within moderate limits. Isolated sections in the Somme district were under strong artillery fire."

"Houses in Sully that had been taken by us were lost again yesterday morning in hand-to-hand fighting."

"Hostile advances east of Gueudecourt and against the northern part of St. Pierre Vaast wood failed."

"Towards evening the French fire against Fort Vaux decreased."

AUSTRIAN DEFENCES PULVERISED

ROME, Nov. 3.—Consecutive waves of Italian infantry are crashing against the Austrian lines south of Gorizia in one of the most powerful blows struck by Gen. Cadorna since Italy entered the war.

Following up their successes south of Gorizia, the Italians have occupied a mile of the Gorizia-Vojarsko railway and are battling on the heights near Kemperlisee. It was in this region that the main

enemy soldiers.

forty of the 4,731 prisoners reported in yesterday's official statement were captured. Further south, the Italian centre broke through the Austrian lines for an advance of nearly a mile east of Oppachiasella.

The artillery attack on the enemy's lines reached its greatest violence in this region. The Austrian defences were pulverized and attacking infantry rounded up groups of dazed

BRITISH CAPTURE HUN TRENCH; CANADIANS IN NEW POSITIONS ACTIVE

French Occupy Fort Vaux Without Losing a Man—Italian Dirigible Bombarbs Austrian Naval Base Successfully—Germans Admit Loss of Positions to French at Sully

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 1:48 p.m.—A Rome dispatch to the Wireless Press says the first day of the new Italian offensive cost the Austrians the loss of 15,000 men.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—British troops captured a German trench east of Gueudecourt in a resumption of the fighting on the Somme front yesterday, Gen. Haig reported today. The position was secured last night.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Nov. 3.—An Italian dirigible airship on the night of November 1, says an official statement, dropped seventeen bombs on fortifications and warships in the roadstead of San Pietro in

the Adriatic Sea.

111

740

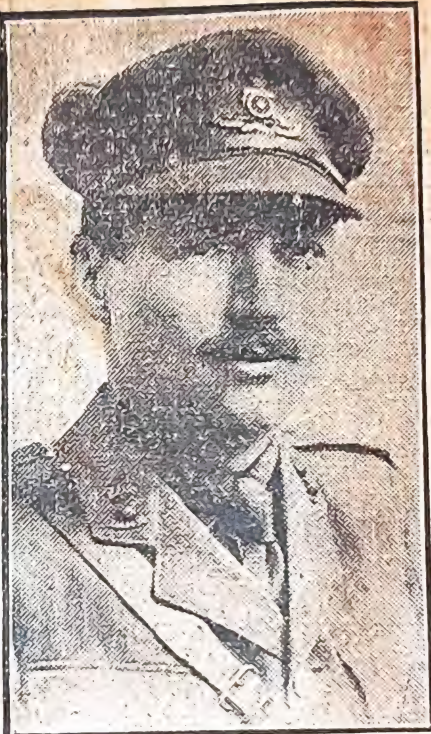
MONTREAL MEN HONORED FOR BRAVERY AWARDED MILITARY CROSSES.



CAPT. ROYAL L. H. EWING
Of the firm of Ewing and Ewing.



MAJOR E. J. MATHEWSON
112 St. Famille.



LIEUT. RENNIE O. McMURTRY
29 Tower Avenue.



LIEUT. ALLAN OLIVER
Son of Frank Oliver, Ottawa, and
enlisted from McGill.



CAPT. ARTHUR LESLIE WALKER
Formerly of the Canadian Bank of
commerce.



LIEUT. R. L. A. STRATHY
Selkirk Avenue.

PTE. ROBERT JACKSON.

Pte. Robert Jackson, 42nd Highlanders, wounded in the leg with shrapnel, is the son of Mrs. W. H. Jackson, of 2111 Clarke street and is now in hospital in Sheffield, England. He is twenty-five years of age and was born in Montreal. Another brother, Pte. Alfred Jackson has also been wounded. He went overseas with the 31st Battalion from Calgary with the 2nd Contingent. The father of both these boys is also overseas and holds the rank of sergeant with Major-General Carson's staff. In a recent letter to his mother Pte. Robert Jackson tells of how he was wounded on the night of September 16. He says:—

"I was hit about 2 o'clock Sunday morning while dressing a poor chap who was wounded in the head and both arms and the same shrapnel from the shell which exploded just thirty-five yards from where we were killed him altogether. I was awfully sorry for he was a fine boy and after I had spent nearly a quarter of an hour dressing him, he was taken away. I was closing up my medical case when down on my knees, when the shell broke. Had I been up on my feet I am sure I would never have been alive to tell the tale. I did not leave the trenches until 9:30 a.m. as we were relieved by another battalion then, as we had just made a charge that night and we took three lines of German trenches and over 200 prisoners."

Further in the letter he speaks of the wonderful attention the wounded receive both from the Canadian and English nurses and says it is worth while getting wounded. He also declares that after his battalion made the charge on the German lines they came out with only 168 men out of 998.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 12:20 p.m.—"During the night there was considerable artillery activity on both banks of the Ancre, where the enemy used a large number of gas shells," says today's official account of operations on the Franco-Belgian front. "Northeast of Festubert hostile trench mortars were silenced by our artillery and trench mortars."

FRENCH AIRMEN SUCCESSFUL

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 10, noon.—Seventy-seven aerial combats were fought on the French front yesterday. The War Office reports that in these encounters a Fokker and nine other German aeroplanes were brought down.

The text of the French statement says:

"There was an intermittent cannonade on the Somme and skirmishes at different points along the front.

"There was great reciprocal aviation activity yesterday. Our aeroplanes were engaged in seventy-seven fights. In the course of these a Fokker biplane was brought down within our lines near Auberive, a Rumpier was forced to descend near Saint Hilaire le Grand and the two aviators made prisoner, another machine was certainly brought down and seven fell in the German lines on the Somme.

"Our bombarding squadrons dropped more than 700 bombs on communications and cantonments behind the front."

"Bombs to the number of 270 were dropped on blast furnaces at Algrange, near Thionville, on the aerodrome at Dieuse on the railway station at Courcelles-sur-Nied and on aircraft sheds at Frazcaty."

RUSSIAN FORCES SWEEP BACK FROM IRSOVA TO CERNAVODA BY THE RUSSIAN FORCES

Now Proceeding for Great Cernavoda Bridge—Enemy Has Retreated Swiftly Before Our Army—French Airmen Engage in Twenty-seven Fights and Down Ten Huns

Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—Russian forces, mounted and on foot, engaged with the enemy two miles west of Cernavoda, bridgehead, which is of great strategic importance. After sharp fighting the Russians occupied Dunareav, two miles from Cernavoda. Russian troops have occupied Harsova and have captured an important height southwest of

RUMANIAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.
BUCHAREST, Nov. 10, via London, 2:15 p.m.—Heavy fighting is under way on the Transylvanian front, but no important changes in the military situation are reported in today's announcement from the War Office. The statement follows: "On the western frontier of Moldavia (northern Rumania) as far as Predelus, the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova valley violent fighting is under way all along, our left wing. Artillery actions are in progress in the region of Dragoslave. Fighting continued on the left bank of the Alt. The situation is unchanged in the Jiu valley and at Orsova. "Along the Danube there was an artillery bombardment. An enemy monitor and two patrol boats, which approached the Rumanian bridge at Giurgevo were obliged to retire as a result of our artillery fire."

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.
PETROGRAD, Nov. 10, via London, 1:41 p.m.—The text of the official statement issued here by the War Office, today, reads: "Rumanian front: "In Transylvania enemy attacks in the Treofus valley were repelled by our artillery. "West of Buzeu valley the enemy assumed the offensive and pushed back the Rumanian troops for a distance of four verst to the southward. "In the direction of Predel the Rumanians assumed the offensive, enveloping the left enemy flank. The battle is still proceeding. "In the direction of Campulung an enemy attack near Nemoesti was repelled. "Caucasian front: In the direction of Hamadan in the region of Kuridjan an attack by a Turkish company was repelled." (Continued on page 21.)

Similarly the French lines were attacked, and Paris states that while the Germans were held off on the line between Saillly-Sailliel and St. Pierre-Vaast wood, they were able to recapture some positions in the wood and in the village of Sailliel, just to the north.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN DOBRUDJA

By Canadian Press.
 PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, via London.
 3:20 p.m.—Rumanian troops in the vicinity of Fedeal were compelled to retire yesterday before the invading Austrians and Germans, the War Office announces today. In Dobrudja the Russians carried out successful operations. Following is the announcement:
 "On the Transylvanian front in the direction of Fedeal the Rumanians, after long and stubborn battles, were compelled to retire southward a little distance.
 "In the region of Birtst, in the valley of Tirgujulu river, violent attacks by the enemy were repulsed. In the valley of the Jiul river the Rumanians continue to press the enemy to the north.
 "In Dobrudja, on the Danube front, our cavalry and advanced infantry detachments engaged in successful encounters.
 "In the wooded Carpathians, the enemy launched three successive attacks against our troops in the region of Hill 5781, ten verstas south of Mount Pheva. The enemy met with no success, being repulsed by our fire on each occasion.
 "In the region of Kirilbaba the enemy attacked the position of one of our gallant young regiments three and one-half verstas east of that place, but was repelled. The attack was repeated and the enemy broke into our trenches and captured one machine gun, but was driven from the trenches by a counter-attack. The machine gun was recaptured.
 "In the region south of Mount Lamtelu our troops as the result of an engagement occupied a series of heights, capturing eight officers, 386 men, six machine guns, sixty-one cases of shells and eighteen cases containing machine gun belts.
 "On the Caucasian front repeated Turkish attempts to attack our detachments southwest of Ognott were arrested by our fire."

RUMANIANS REPORT VICTORY

By Canadian Press.
 BUCHAREST, Nov. 6, via London.
 2:11 p.m.—The War Office announces that Rumanian forces in Dobrudja have compelled the retirement of Teutonic troops, which in their retreat set fire to several villages.

TEXT OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The text of the Rumanian official statement says:
 "Northern and northwestern frontiers: On the frontier of West Moldavia the situation is unchanged.
 "In the Buceu valley at Table Butzi and Bratocen artillery duels are proceeding.
 "In the Prubova valley we repulsed enemy attacks from Rifjes towards our centre and our left wing.
 "Fighting is proceeding to the north of the Cerbului valley.
 "In the region of Dragoslavele there is no fighting."
 "In the region of Raovizva-Titesti, the fighting continues in the region of Raovizva-Titesti.
 "In the Jiul valley the enemy received reinforcements and we discontinued our pursuit.
 "At Orzova the situation is unchanged.
 "Southern front: All along the Danube there has been artillery activity.
 "Dobrudja: Our advance detachments forced the enemy to retire. During his retreat he set fire to the villages of Daeni, Garlici, Rosm

RUMANIANS DRIVE HUNS BACK ALONG DOBRUDJA FRONT: VILLAGES FIRED

Teutons Retreat in Face of Repeated Rumanian Successes and Von Mackensen's Drive in Dobrudja is Stopped—Enemy Burns Villages en Route

Special Star Cable by United Press.
 PARIS, Nov. 6.—The French Minister of War, Gen. Roques, arrived at Salonika this morning, the War Office announced.
 Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 6.—Advanced Rumanian detachments, after sharp clashes with the enemy in the Dobrudja region, have won several successes and forced him to retire, the War Office stated today.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—After a long interval the resumption of active operations in Dobrudja is reported from Bucharest, which announces a Rumanian victory. Rumanian troops are declared to have taken the offensive north of Hirsova and driven Field-Marshal von Mackensen's troops from several villages, which were set on fire as they were evacuated.

Heavy counter-attacks were delivered by German troops last night on the new British positions in the neighborhood of Butte de Wartencourt, south of Albert-Bapaume road, and London today announces that the British were compelled to give up portions of them.

FINE OFFICERS OF HIGHLANDERS GOING OVERSEAS

The fine officers of No. 1 Reinforcing Company of the 5th Royal Highlanders, who are going overseas in a short time to reinforce the 13th and 42nd battalions, are fully qualified men, giving up good positions and also rank to get overseas quickly.

The Commanding Officer, Capt. Hugh Lewis Hoyles, was born in Toronto, and is the son of N. W. Hoyles, K.C. He was educated at Ridley College, St. Catharines, Toronto University and Osgood Hall, Toronto. He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1906 and to the Quebec Bar in 1913. He was appointed general solicitor to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in 1912, and general counsel in January, 1914. He was a member of the Queen's Own Rifles from 1900 to 1905, and in September, 1914, gained his commission in the 5th Royal Highlanders, gaining his captaincy in March, 1915. In June of this year he was appointed to the command of the Reinforcing Company, having qualified at the Royal School of Infantry at Halifax as a field officer. He married Miss Sankey, daughter of Major Sankey, of Toronto, in 1910, and has two children.

Lieut. James Young, second in command, was born in London, and educated at Edward Allyn's School, Dulwich, and the Manchester School of Technology, Manchester. He entered the employ of the Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Company at

their Manchester works, and became European representative of the Miles-Bement Pond Co. and Pratt & Whitney. He came to Montreal four years ago and before joining for overseas was the Montreal manager of the John Bertram & Sons Co. and of the Pratt & Whitney Co. He was elected to the Officers' Mess of the 5th R. H. of C. 1916, and qualified at the Royal School of Infantry, Halifax, as lieutenant, captain and field officer. For some time after the outbreak of war he acted in an advisory capacity to the shell committee.

Lieut. R. A. C. Young was born in Montreal and educated at the Montreal High School and Tucker's. He entered the employ of the Shelden Forwarding Company and left them to become manager of the Canadian Northern Transportation Co. He joined the McGill Auxiliary Battalion in 1915 for the summer, and when it disbanded, joined the 5th R. H. of C., qualifying as a lieutenant of the Royal School of Infantry, Halifax, in December the same year.

Lieut. H. Newman was also born in Montreal, and was educated at the High School and McGill University. He joined the staff of Caverhill, Learmont & Co., the following year, his father, J. H. Newman, being a member of the firm. He later joined the staff of the Canadian Fairbanks Co. He obtained a commission in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, and was assistant adjutant of that regiment when appointed to the 1st Reinforcing Company. He qualified at the Royal School of Infantry, Halifax, as a captain, but has accepted the lower rank in order to get overseas. He was married on September 8, 1914, to Miss Marjorie Ross, the elder daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ross.

This company is going overseas almost immediately but there is still room for thirty more good men. This should appeal to the men who want to get into action quickly and have to get into action quickly and have no desire to spend the winter in Canada training. The barracks are at 444 St. James street, where recruits can enrol.

Chief Director at the War Office Says No Rest Will Be Given Huns

London, Nov. 17.—Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in an interview with the Associated Press yesterday predicted that the British gains in the Ancre Valley were only the forerunner of further equally important advances which will be made on the western front during the winter months.

"Our success on the Ancre," said General Maurice, "means that we are not going to give the enemy much rest this winter. It means that whenever we can, weather conditions permit we are going to attack and subject the enemy to unceasing pressure during the coming months, so as to prevent as far as possible the Germans from establishing themselves in new positions."

"All the attempts of the enemy to minimize our success will not explain away the fact that in three days the British troops by the capture of Beaumont and St. Pierre Divion, and the semi-circular ridge they dominated and have gained an important strategical advantage. This ridge formed a salient jutting into our lines from the northern bank of the Ancre. Thus the enemy was able to direct the fire of his artillery massed behind it."

"Our troops advanced from below through sticky white chalk and a network of defenses. They gained the ridge and forced the enemy back across the valley to the next hill. As a result we dominate the situation in this territory and are consolidating the positions for further activities."

Tells of Canadian Re-

12 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Several Canadians Sentenced by Germans

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, November 7.—The War Under Secretary, in the House of Commons tonight, replying to a question, said that the American embassy reported that several Canadians have been sentenced by the Germans to 12 years' imprisonment. Endeavors have been made to induce the German Government on reciprocal terms to allow prisoners under sentence to receive parcels, but so far without success.

There are some German prisoners under long terms of imprisonment here, the Under Secretary for War said.

"Princess Pats" Dined On Dainties German Mother Sent Her Soldier Son

How the hungry "Princess Pats" landed in a trench which the Huns had evacuated in a hurry and dined on fancy biscuits which some friend in the Fatherland had sent as dainties to a German soldier, is told in a letter which the Rev. Dr. Bieler, of the Presbyterian College, has received from one of his four soldier-sons at the front. The writer, Private P. A. Bieler, of Arts '18, of McGill, says:

"Before our last rest we had an interesting visit to a German trench which had been hastily evacuated by its defenders, forced out by our artillery fire. We were hungry and had a feast on German 'grub'—black bread, blacker than I have ever seen before, but not too bad after all, although we spread it with German margarine, a curious chemical product, to which I shall always prefer our Canadian Cow's butter. We opened a tin of meat, but

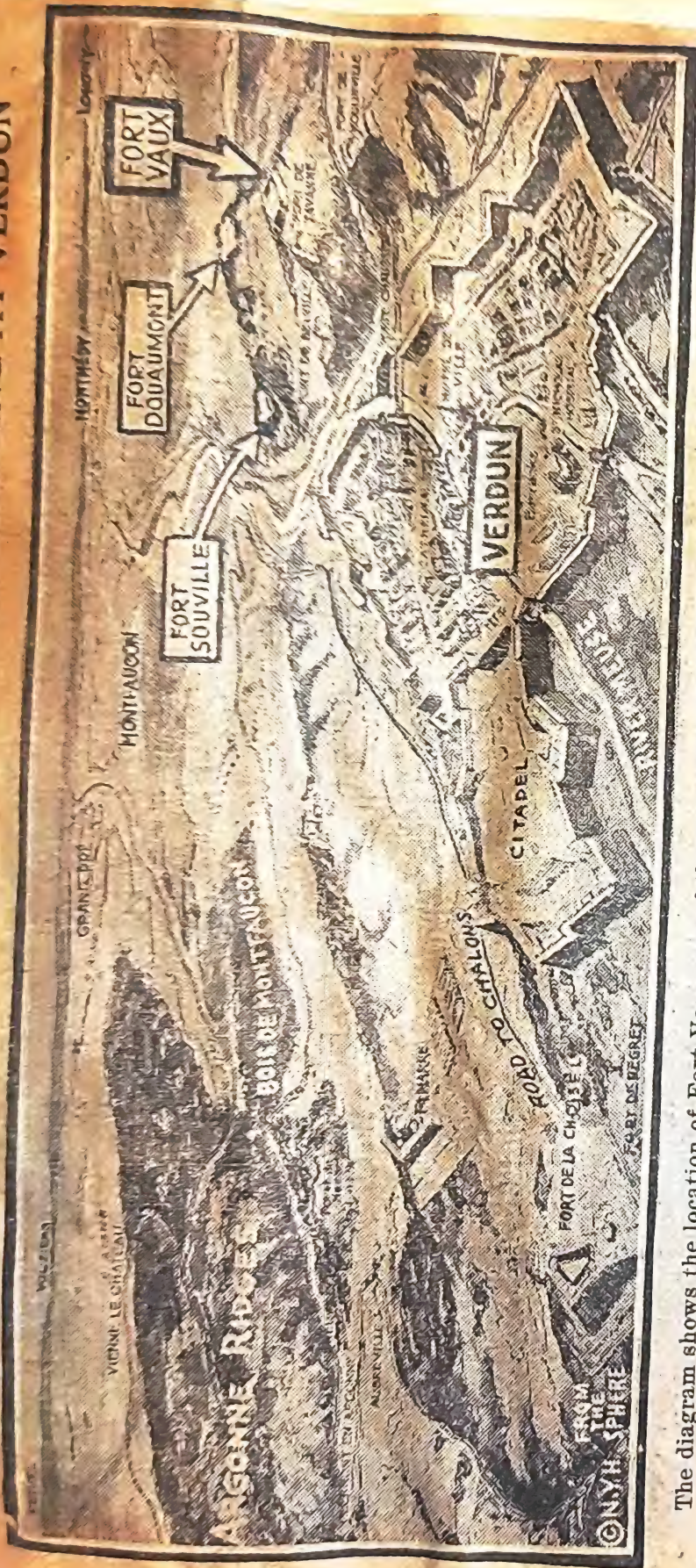
it had strange taste, which made us think it was horse flesh, so we left it alone. Our dessert was found in a pathetic 'home parcel,' full of delicious biscuits. What would the poor German mother have thought if she had known that her baking was to be enjoyed not by her boy, but by the hated Canadian enemies?

"On our way back we met a batch of Hun prisoners. The officers looked very cross. I suppose they did not like being treated like ordinary mortals. But the privates were more communicative; they all looked anxious and distressed. One of them, who spoke French, explained his fears to me.

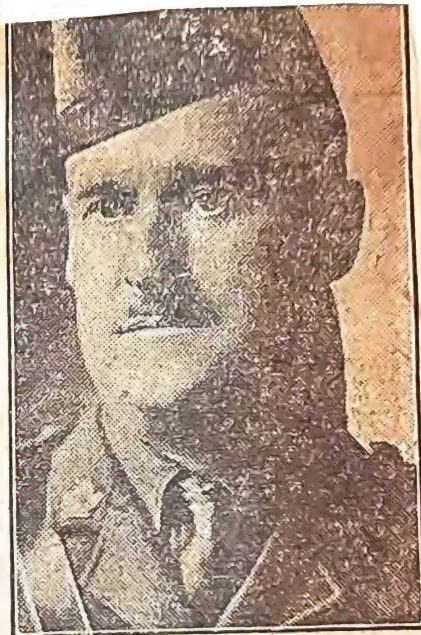
"Do you think," he asked, 'that the ship which will take us over to England will be plainly marked with the German colors, so that our submarines should know that they must not blow it up?'

"I reassured him as to the safety of the English Channel, and he looked astonished and relieved."

IMPORTANT FORT RETAKEN BY FRENCH IN FIGHTING AT VERDUN



The diagram shows the location of Fort Vaux, one of the most important fortifications captured by the German Crown Prince on June 6, at a heavy cost in men in his prolonged drive at Verdun, which has been retaken by the French. The Germans evacuated the fort during the night, says their official report, without hindrance by the French and after portions of the fort had been blown up.



Capt. Inverness Watts, 2 Place D'Armes.

WOUNDED



Lieut. Paul Phelps Hutchison, 4831 Western Ave, Westmount.

and Railways

GOING OVERSEAS VERY SOON



The sergeants of the 1st Reinforcing Company 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F. The pictures are:—Front row, left to right—Sergeants A. Burnett, T. F. Duncan, Co.-Sergt.-Major J. Robertson, Sergt. W. Nightingale. Back row, left to right—Sergeants R. Goldie, J. McGregor, F. J. King. Since this photograph was taken Sergt. A. Harfield, of the 42nd Batt., has joined the unit. The Reinforcing Company will proceed overseas some time this month, and any man who wishes to go, list, but does not want to spend the winter in barracks in Montreal, should join this unit at once.

THE MEN WHO KEEP YOU FIT



The 1st Reinforcing Company, 5th Royal Highlanders, C.E.F. pay particular attention to physical training and bayonet fighting, and have made great progress under these instructors. Reading from left to right they are: Sergt. A. Burnett, Sergt. T. F. Duncan, Sergt. F. J. King and Corp. G. Fox. These men all qualified at the School of Physical Training and Corp. G. Fox affords a splendid opportunity for men who do not wish to spend the winter training in Canadian barracks. There are now only a few vacancies left and recruits should apply to the barracks at 444 St. James street for enrollment.

BATTLESHIPS OF KAISER CLASS HIT BY TORPEDO, BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAYS

Further Advance Reported by General Haig—
Additional Gains Made in Neighborhood of
Butte de Warlencourt—Berlin Reports Allied
Attacks on Somme Front

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 2 p.m.—A claim that two dreadnoughts were hit by the British submarine which yesterday was reported launching a torpedo at and striking a German dreadnought in the North Sea is contained in a further report received from the commanding officer of the submarine, it was officially announced today.

The official statement reads:

"With reference to yesterday's communication, a further report has now been received from the commanding officer of the submarine. He now claims to have hit two dreadnought battleships of the Kaiser class."

ALLIES' GAINS SUCCESSFUL

ON CASUALTY LIST



Second Lieut. John Allan (died of wounds), 187 Mance street.

LIEUT. J. ALLAN.

Lieut. John Allan, of the Royal Flying Corps, has died of his injuries. He was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allan, of 187 Mance street, and was twenty-nine years of age. When he left Montreal for overseas he was armorer sergeant with the 42nd Battalion, and was later promoted brigade armorer. In August last he joined the Royal Flying Corps. On Saturday a cable stated he had been admitted to hospital in France with a fractured skull and on Sunday he succumbed to his injuries.

Private. Kindly omit flowers. 265 2

DEATHS OUTSIDE CITY.

ALLAN—Died of injuries in France, on the 4th inst. John Allan, Second Lieut. Royal Flying Corps B. E. F., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allan, 187 Mance street, aged 29 years.

CARRUTHERS—In Lachute, Que., on November 6, 1916, Mr. Isaac Carruthers passed away after a short illness.

THE NATIONS AT WAR.

Q.—With the coming in of Rumania how many nations have now entered the war?—A.W.D. Montreal.

A.—Rumania is the fourteenth nation to go in to the war, the list being as follows: Side of Entente Powers—Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan, Italy, Portugal and Rumania. Side of Central Empires — Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

LIEUT. ROY HASTINGS.

Lieut. Roy Hastings, 16th Winnipeg Battalion, is killed in action. He received his commission only a few days before his death. It is stated that he was offered the choice between a lieutenancy and the D. C. M. and chose the former as offering larger possibilities. He was partner in the law firm of Fleet, Falconer, Phelan and Bovey. Capt. Ogilvy Hastings, a brother, has been invalided home from the front. The family live at 84 Redpath street.



Pte. C. T. Edgecombe (wounded), Montreal.

*goffbury
old boy.*



Gunner John C. Reiffenstein (wounded), 459 Elm avenue, Westmount.

Lieutenant Savage Dies Of Wounds



LIEUT. D. L. SAVAGE

Word has come to Mr. John G. of Savage, that his youngest son, Section- and Lieut. D. L. Savage, Royal Engineers, has died of wounds. "Don," his as he was known to his friends, was born in this city twenty years ago. He was educated at the Montreal High School and the Royal Military College, Kingston. He was Battalion Sergeant-Major during his last term at the college and also won the Silver Bugle for Athletic Sports. In January last he was gazetted to a commission in the Royal Engineers, he went to the front about a month ago on completion of his training at Chatham and Aldershot. His two oldest brothers are at present on the front line in France. Capt. H. M. Savage being adjutant of the 7th Brigade, 2nd Division, C.F.A., and Lieutenant E. B. Savage, 7th Battery, 2nd Brigade, in the 1st Division, C.F.A.

LIEUT. CARLING IN ROYAL FLYING CORPS

Popular Ottawa Athlete Has Gone Overseas to Train For Aerial Service.

Still another of Ottawa's best known athletes has left to join the Royal Flying corps in England. He is John Carling, who starred during the past season on the champion 207th football team in the Overseas Rugby league. Lieut. Carling was in the Army Service corps for many months, but he fancied the more venturesome branch and left for England immediately after receiving notification that his provisional lieutenancy had been granted. He will train in England and will either go on active service in France or the Balkans or assist in the coast defence of England. There are many Canadian boys in the Royal Flying corps and the Naval Aerial service, and they have made so good that more have been requested.

Lieut. Carling comes of good sporting stock and will, no doubt, make a name for himself in the aerial game. He is a son of Mr. Fred Carling, one of Ottawa's leading business men, who has been connected for many years with motoring, hockey, football and other sports in the Capital. Captain Gordon Carling, who went as a private in the original Princess Pats, and who was promoted for gallant conduct on the battlefield, is an older brother.

Lieut. John Carling is a crack all round athlete. He graduated from Ashbury college after serving with distinction on the hockey, football and track teams, and though a newcomer, he showed exceptional promise in the military football league this fall, developing one of the best outside wings in the game. His military career will be watched with interest by many Ottawa friends and admirers.

WINS MILITARY CROSS



Capt. Royal L. H. Ewing, who has been awarded the Military Cross, went overseas in the spring of 1915 as a captain in the 42nd Battalion, and is at present acting second in command of that unit. At the outbreak of the war he was in the real estate and insurance business, and a member of the firm of Ewing & Ewing. He at once joined the McGill C. O. T. C. to get military training, and was then given his commission with the 42nd Battalion. Capt. Ewing was slightly wounded on June 1, but did not leave the firing line. He is a brother of A. Stewart Ewing.

NAMED IN CASUALTY LIST



Pte. A. H. Borwick (killed in action). 1150 Wellington street.



Lance-Corp. P. J. O'Brien (wounded). 251a Liverpool street.

"KIN UNKNOWN."

No mother wept when thou didst take thy leave.
No home hopes now in vain for thy return.
No saddened family for months shall grieve,
When from some messenger thy fate they learn.

Still thou art not unclaimed, for Britain knows
That thou didst cross the world for sake of her,
And thou, brave boy, art brother to all those
Whom Freedom doth in those scarred fields inter.

What was it made thee quit thy 'customed task.
When War's shrill bugle woke thy quiet vale?
Wouldst thou begin anew?—In vain we ask,
But now where worth is known they bid thee "Hail."

And what if to this old world thou wast strange,
Down storied fields with heroes thou dost range.
—Alexander Louis Fraser, Westminster Manse, Smith's Falls.

FURTHER GAINS TOWARD BAPAUME, ALON

CANADA'S PART IN THE SOMME ADVANCE. THE BRILLIANT AFFAIR AT COURCELETTE



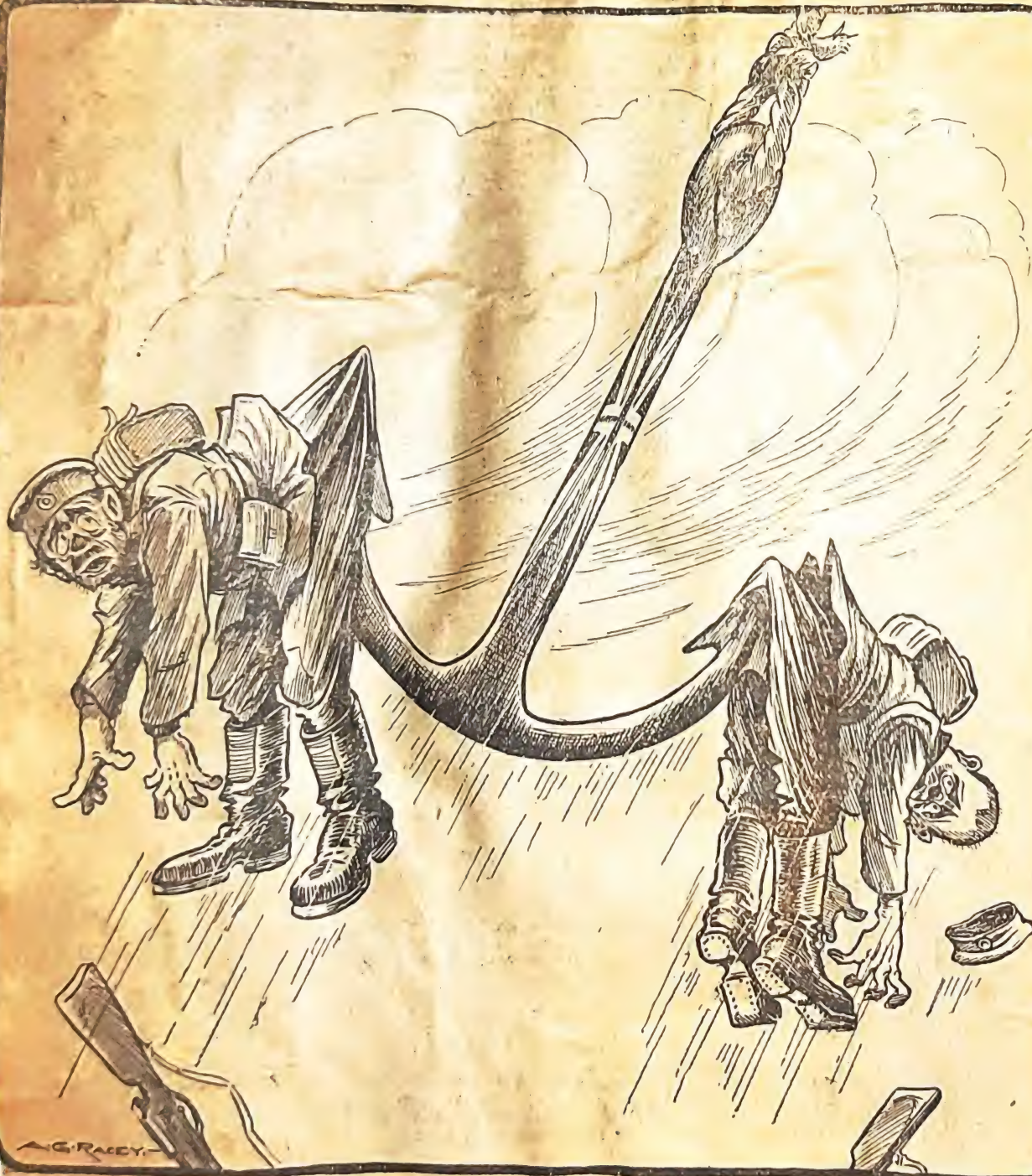
The Canadian troops have taken a very prominent part in the great Somme battle. This is depicted in the accompanying picture by F. Matania, the London Sphere artist, which shows a scene during the capture of the sugar refinery at Courcellette by our troops. In a series of brilliant attacks they forced the Germans back over a mile beyond their original lines. They captured the Moquet Farm, having overcome a desperate resistance. They attacked and carried the sugar refinery and its lines of connecting trenches, and then, following up this success with boldness of plan and a skill of execution not excelled in this war, they on the same day organized and delivered fresh attacks, which made them masters over the whole village of Courcellette. They took more than 1,200 prisoners, and in the course of heavy and sustained fighting they inflicted serious losses upon the enemy.

late Geo. W. McKibbin, of Ottawa.*
MOORE—Killed in action, September 16, somewhere in France, Sergt. C. Moore, 419506, 42nd Battalion, age 28 years, son of Mrs. E. Moore, 238 Rushbrooke street, Verdun. "Though lost to sight to memory dear," (Mother.)

NELSON—Suddenly at Ottawa, on November 14th, Eliza Smiley, relict of the late J. C. Nelson, of Glen Ogilvie. Funeral service held at 65 Stewart St. Ottawa.

STEVE
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ANOTHER NAVAL DISASTER FOR THE HUN



"Gen. Haig has attacked both sides of the Ancre."

WHERE BRITISH DRIVE PROCEEDS.



This new map shows where some of the most important advances in the present war were made the other day. It graphically shows the new battle-line, and the new territory occupied by the allies.



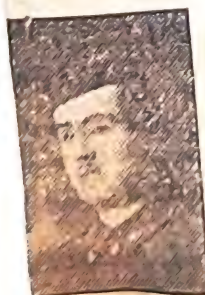
Pte. G. F. Nauffts (wounded), 102 Ash avenue.



Pte. K. Bestos (wounded), 1823 St. Denis street.



Pte. W. H. Gordon (missing), 1196 Bordeaux street.



Pte. S. Reany (wounded), 267 Gau street.



Pte. Charles Nelson (died of wounds), 29 Resther street.

AMERICAN CRITIC SINGS PRAISES OF CANADIANS: MENS' RESOURCEFULNESS

**Will Irwin Tells What Fourth Division Under
Major-General Watson Has Done—Thinks
Watson "Coolest Proposition" He Has Ever
Met**

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHERN FRANCE, via London, Saturday, Nov. 18.—For the last three days I have, as a Canadian correspondent, been travelling close to the lines of communication of the Canadian Corps, as Canadian correspondents have been allowed to recently.

It has been a glorious experience because of the adventure, also because every Canadian we have met has been full of praise for the English country regiments, who have done so much recently.

But let me, from a neutral source, tell some few things that Gen Watson's division has done, since everybody thought they were out of the Somme fighting.

According to Will Irwin, who will soon give his impressions to the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post,—impressions which since the days of Antwerp and Calais have always been very much pro-Ally, and since Langemarck—from my personal contact with him—he has always been kindly to the Canadians—these men took and retook the Regina trench with very small losses, but with much opposition. Night after night there were hand-to-hand contests in the trenches, and in most of these, Montreal and Western Scottish battalions came out on top.

It was only towards the end of last week that our latest division, according to this American writer who had special neutral facilities for observing, actually cleared the famous trench and were relieved.

THE DEAD MONARCH



THE LATE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

HIGH TRIBUTE FROM WILL IRVIN

or from the States, it made an American Journalist feel he was at home to be among them.

"One thing to be noticed was that statute, not only among British troops who fought wonderfully well alongside them, but compared with the Hun prisoners who came in."

"You must have picked the biggest men from Canada for your early divisions. They have one thing that the British troops seem to lack, and that is individuality. If a simple private gets into a hole—and they have often done so—he shows us much sagacity as an officer should in getting out of the difficulty. Yet they have always confidence in their officers, who themselves are splendid men. Thank Heaven there are many Americans among them, like the late Major Stewart."

GEN. TURNER A LEADER OF MEN

night before exactly what he expected to do in the attempt to capture the trench and showed me while it was happening how it was progressing just as he had planned. Yet this was no minor operation, but a trench which the Germans had captured and recaptured several times from the British.

"General Watson, to my mind," says Irwin, "is nerve absolute. He has a cool grey eye that always looks like business."

Will Irwin, I know from ten years' journalistic acquaintance, has a soft spot for Canada, yet he would never slip over in praise of our Canadian troops or Commanders if they did not deserve it.

He has been a keen critic, whose criticisms have been needed, of British war institutions, and it is a splendid tribute that an American Journalist of his repute has been deputed by the Foreign Office to visit the lines of the Canadians. I will believe the United States to un-

Will Irwin pays, through your correspondent, a high tribute from our cousins across the border.

"I found directly that I was among ourselves," he says. "I have travelled through the Serbian, Italian, French and Belgian lines, and have spent days among the brave men from England, but the first thing that struck me was that I was at home among these men from the Dominion—and from the States."

"I asked one man if he was from Toronto, and he gave me an address in New Rochelle, which Canadians now is in New York, and another man I thought from the West—I placed him as from Denver—I found he was from Manitoba. He had gained the Military Cross."

"Whether they were from Canada."

I asked Irwin what he thought of the Canadian Major-Generals he had met. He placed Gen. Turner first.

"He is a leader of men," he said. "Everyone I met, officers and privates and even batmen, stood by Gen. Turner like a tallman. The best description I had of him was from an American captain who had been with him since the First Contingent came over."

"He is always there and never afraid," he said.

Of Gen. Currie, this kindly American critic, who has seen most, if not all, of the Allies' commanders, says:

"He has horse-sense and is a born commander. There has been no military evolution ever constructed in Germany that could fool this astute commander."

Unfortunately, Irwin missed the commander of our other earlier division, which happened to be back in front when he visited the Canadian lines, but of General Watson and his Fourth Division, he says:

Regiment Can Claim Deserter Sentenced to Imprisonment

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Under the War Measures Act a new regulation has been adopted respecting deserters.

It provides that where any soldier is convicted of that offence and is sentenced to a term of imprisonment the court imposing the sentence may at any time pending its execution, upon the application of the military authorities, hand over the offender to his unit.

He must agree to return and not again desert or absent himself.

NO FOUNDATION FOR RUMOR RE FLORIZEL.

HALIFAX, Nov. 18. — The published report that there is anxiety over the mysterious disappearance of the steamer Florizel from her berth in St. John's, Nfld., is evidently a mistake. The Florizel sailed from Halifax on Thursday for New York and is due there this morning.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Florizel arrived here this morning.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Nov. 18. — Today's casualties consist of sixty-one officers, of whom twenty are dead, and 2,908 men, of whom 669 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the East Kents, Suffolks, Highland Light Infantry, London Regiment, Sussex and Middlesex.

WINDERMERE.

HELEN KELLER TO MARRY SOON

Special to The Star by United Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Helen Keller, one of the world's most remarkable women, blind and deaf, and dumb till she was taught to speak, is to be married soon. It was learned here today on good authority.

Peter Fagan, her secretary, a former Boston newspaper man, applies at City Hall here ten days ago for a license to wed Miss Keller, according to City Registrar Edward W. McGlenon.

ALLIED GENERALS CONFERS IN PARIS.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A military conference of Generals of the Allied Powers was held at French Army Headquarters on Thursday at the same time that the political conference was being held at Paris.

Sir Douglas Haig and Gen. Sir William Robertson represented Great Britain; Gen. Galitzin, Russia; Gen. Porro, Italy; Gen. Rudeano, Rumania; Gen. Racbitch, Serbia; Gen. Nagai, Japan, and Generals Joffre and Castelnau, France.

TWO CANADIANS WED IN ENGLAND

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Nov. 18. The following marriages have taken place:

At Milford: George Brown Somerville, of the Canadian Infantry, Winnipeg, to Margaret Codd of Milford; at South Croydon: Lt. Malcolm McGregor, of the Canadian Cavalry, son of I. McGregor, of Brandon, to Muriel, daughter of Phillip Littell, of Purley, Surrey.

The appointment of Maj. G. E. McCualg to be Lieutenant-Colonel is gazetted today.

Flight Sub-Lt. Joseph W. Hobbs of Sault Ste. Marie, has left for Canada on sick leave.

WINDERMERE.

SERBIANS AND BRITISH BOTH MAKING GAINS IN DRIVE WEST AND EAST

Serbs Storm Bulgarian Positions East of Cerna River and Reach Outskirts of Kanena—British Progress Northeast of Beaumont-Hamel and North of Beaucourt

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18, via London, 2:22 p.m.—Russian troops near Sarny, southeast of Pinsk, have brought down a large Zeppelin airship. The crew of sixteen was captured.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 18, 12:30 p.m.—On the Macedonian front east of the River Cerna yesterday the Serbians captured 800 yards of trenches, the War Office announces. They also stormed Hill 1212 in the Cerna bend, northwest of Iven.

The French made progress in the direction of Monastir, reaching the outskirts of Kanena.

The statement says that in the fighting with the Serbians the Germans and Bulgarians sustained heavy losses. Kanena is five miles south of Monastir.

BRITISH ADVANCE AGAIN

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 11:44 a.m.—Renewing their attacks near the Ancre river, on the French front, the British last night made further gains, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

"We advanced our position northeast of Beaumont-Hamel and pushed out further north of Beaucourt. Beaumont-Hamel and Hebuterne were heavily shelled by the enemy.

"During the night we successfully raided an enemy redoubt north of Ypres, taking twenty prisoners and one machine gun."

BRITISH GAIN IN EAST AFRICA

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 12:20 p.m.—Further spirited fighting, the outcome of which was favorable to the British, has taken place in the campaign for the clearing of German East Africa, according to an official announcement.

"After the recent attack by the Germans on Ngominji, the bulk of their force," says the statement, "moved southwest and invested a small British post at Malangali, falling in three efforts to capture it. A British relief column arrived and defeated the besiegers, killing and capturing some of them and taking booty."

"On the Macedonian front further attacks by Entente troops failed."

GERMANS ARE REPULSED

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 18, 12:30 p.m.—A strong German detachment attempted last night to reach one of the French trenches at Blaches, on the Somme front.

The War Office announced today that the attackers were repulsed. In yesterday's fighting six German airplanes were shot down.

The statement follows:

"South of the river Somme a strong detachment of the enemy which was endeavoring to reach one of our trenches in the sector of Blaches has been easily repulsed with hand grenades. Everywhere else the night passed quietly. Bad weather interfered with operations generally along the front.

"During the day of November 16, a French airplane having on board a Second Lieutenant Loste, as pilot and Sergeant Vitalis with a machine

gun, brought down on the Somme a German airplane. This is the fifth enemy machine vanquished up to the present time by these aviators.

"During the day of November 17 a total of six German airplanes were brought down by French pilots. One machine fell in flames near Hallu. Another was destroyed by Adjutant Tarascon, making the total number of this man's air victories eight. This machine fell near Manancourt.

"Two other German airplanes were brought down to the north of Beaucourt, to the southwest of Hebuterne. A spirited engagement preceded this success. The fifth machine suffered a broken wing and fell to the earth in the region of Marvaux. The sixth airplane of the enemy, attacked by one of our machines, fell in flames in the region of Villen-Haye."

CANADIANS CARRIED THE REGINA TRENCH IN EIGHT MINUTES

Run Across Sea of Mud Worse Than Slough of Despond—Assault Carried Out in Brilliant Moonlight—British Barrage Fire Perfect

Special Star Cable by William Philip Sims of the United Press.

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES ON THE SOMME FRONT, Nov. 18.—Eight minutes of dashing across a sea of mud worse than the slough of Despond, of methodically advanced barrage fire, of quick work in trench fighting, sufficed for the Canadians to like Regina trench—one of the choicest bits of trench-taking that has been witnessed in the Somme drive. I saw the Canadians, muddy to the eyebrows—but grinning—on the day after they had accomplished the feat.

The assault was over in eight minutes. It was carried out in brilliant moonlight, and despite a terrific German counter barrage fire and a sea of mud every objective the Canadians sought was completely won. Though the Germans repeated counter-attacks, the Canadians not only kept every inch they had wrested from the enemy, but before dawn they had strongly reorganized their position and dug over 250 yards connecting trenches.

Prior to the attack the Canadians had occupied a trench directly south of Pys. The Regina trench—300 to 400 yards northward—had been partly occupied a fortnight ago by Canadians, but a thousand yard portion remained to be taken. This section in from "Desire trench" to "Death alley" on the east. Severe fighting had already marked this scene, the Regina trench being the Germans' real defence work between the chawben redoubt and LeSars.

ATTACK UNDER FULL MOON.

The space between the trenches—held on the one hand by the Canadians and on the other by the Prussian Guards and Saxons—was slightly rolling. It was utterly devoid of vegetation, due to a blasting shell fire. It was unimaginably muddy, due to weeks of downpour of rain and the incessant churning by explosive.

The British barrage fire began fifty yards in front of the Canadian trenches. At midnight every man went over the parapet and the barrage fire began to move forward towards the Regina trench. The gun-fire was perfect. The Canadian wave was enabled to follow closely and to assault what remained of the Prussian Guards and the Saxons.

These fought stubbornly, but were routed in two minutes—some bolting through the barrage fire, wherein many died, some surrendering, and some dying in stony resistance. Nobody shouted stop. The whole assault was in perfect silence in this respect. Desire Trench, leading northward from Regina, was the scene of a hard scrimmage.

PERFECT CO-OPERATION.

Many Germans fled through this in the Canadians' approach, but were evidently ordered at once to return in counter-attack. When this came, the Canadian bomb throwers advanced methodically up the trench, clearing it for a space of a hundred yards to the north and then returned part of the distance to barricade and prevent further disturbance from this quarter.

A violent German barrage fire began shortly after the Canadian assault started, and it failed in its purpose, causing but little damage. As the Canadians expressed it afterwards—in American slang—"We got the jump on Fritz and beat him to it."

The whole action was a model of method and co-operation of all branches. German prisoners admitted the shell-fire was of deadly accuracy—and proof of this was found at dawn in the German dead strewn in the region of the Regina trench. The barrage fire "got" them fleeing from the trench and returning to the counter-attack.

(Copyright, 1916, by the United Press. Copyrighted at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

SERBIANS GETTING BACK THEIR OWN



Map of Balkan States, showing Monastir, recaptured by the Allies. This gain will permit successful junction with the troops in Albania.

HONORS FOR THESE HEROIC CANADIANS



Sergt. H. M. Gilmor, 4149 Dorchester street west, awarded Military Medal.



Lieut. R. McK. Watt, awarded Military Cross.



Capt. the Rev. A. H. McGreer, awarded D. C. M.



Capt. A. L. Walker, Montreal. Awarded Military Cross.



Major Sam J. Mathewson, 112 St. Famille street, awarded Military Cross.



Lieut. R. O. McMurtry, 29 Tower avenue, awarded Military Cross.



Major J. C. K. Carson, Montreal, awarded Military Cross.



Pte. V. Papps, awarded Military Medal.

Major McCuaig Now Lieutenant-Colonel

Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 20. — Major McCuaig has been gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major G. R. Philip, of the Medicals, has been gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Frederick Norton, Royal Engineers, has been killed. He was for some time a land surveyor in the employ of the Dominion Government.

VENIZELOS, POPULAR HERO



Part of the crowd which greeted the intrepid spokesman of Greek free fighters on his arrival at Salonika.

RETREAT OF TEUTONIC FORCES FROM MONASTIR IS VERITABLE DEBACLE

Entente Troops Pursuing Fleeing Enemy and Taking Villages and Prisoners North of Monastir as They Advance—Allies Give Enemy Ambassador's Notice to Quit Greece

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The retreat of the Germano-Bulgarian force from Monastir in the direction of Prilep is a debacle, says a despatch to the Wireless Press from Rome today.

The Entente troops are pursuing the fleeing foe and have occupied villages north of Monastir, taking prisoners as they advanced, the despatch adds.

The Serbians, according to these advices, are delaying entering Monastir because of the fire and explosions which have virtually destroyed the city, from which the population has fled.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Energetic pursuit of the Teutonic-Bulgarian army retreating from Monastir is proceeding, according to the Serbian official statement today, mentioning Saturday's operations.

"News of the liberating of Monastir, the ancient city of Serbian Macedonia, has caused proud satisfaction and great joy in the Serbian army," the statement declares.

Canadian Press

LONDON, Nov. 20., 20.32 a.m.—An Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish Ministers to Greece have been informed by Vice-Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Allied fleet, that they must depart from Greece by Wednesday.

ALLIED TROOPS' SUCCESS COMPLETE

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 20, 2:10 p.m.—Allied troops have been completely victorious on the Macedonian front from the river Cerna to Lake Presba, according to announcement made by the French War Office this afternoon.

The text of the communication follows:

"The fighting which has been going on since November 10 along the front of the army in the Orient, from the river Cerna to Lake Presba, has come to an end with a complete victory for the Allied troops."

"The day of November 18 saw the final result of the vast enveloping manoeuvre of the German and Bulgarian forces which were defending the region of Monastir."

"On the evening of November 18 Serbian forces, continuing their victorious offensive occupied the village of Grunishite, east of the Cerna. The same night Yarashoki, in the bend of the river, fell into the hands of Franco-Serbian troops."

"Following up their success with energy during the night of the 18th-19th, our Allies after a brilliant engagement, took possession of Hill No. 821 and of the village of Kik-lina (two miles north of Monastir), and they reached the outskirts of Karaman and Orizar (respectively four miles to the northeast and two miles to the north of Monastir)."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 20, by wireless to Sayville.—Operations along the Eastern front have been only of a minor character, the War Office announced today in the following statement:

"Eastern front: Front of Prince Leopold: Severe cold prevailed and fighting activity has been limited."

"Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Our operations against the Russo-Rumanian front are progressing to our plans."

"Northwest of Campulung, the Rumanians are exhausting their units."

which are of mixed and haphazard formation, in fruitless attacks."

"Front of Field-Marshal von Mackensen: In Dobrudja and along the Danube, as far as the Port of Oltina, east of Silistria, there has been artillery firing."

"The new positions north of Monastir were occupied without pressure from the enemy. New German forces have arrived at the fighting zone."

"On the Moglenica front Serbian advances near Bahovo and Tush were repulsed by the Bulgarians."

(Continued)

ON CASUALTY LIST



Major Frederick C. Tryon (died of wounds), 541 St. Denis street.

Official Account of Canadian Advance

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The following communique is issued by the Canadian War Records Office:

"Shortly after six on the morning of November 18, our guns opened a heavy barrage along the trenches opposite the Canadian positions, and our troops went over the parapet. The German guns promptly put up a counter-barrage, but it proved comparatively weak, and our men went through it with fewer casualties than were to be expected."

"Our advance was on a front of about 3,500 yards. The movement was practically a swing forward of our left, pivoting on the right, and was everywhere successful. In depth the gain varied from about 200 yards on the right to something under 1,000 yards on the left. The main or left portion of our objective was a strong line which our guns had been shelling heavily for several days before the attack."

THE COME-BACK



The All-Highest Hun:—Hey there, I protest! This is against my rules of warfare. I officially declared you dead.

ATHENS, Nov. 20, via London, Nov. 21.—The Council has decided on principle to refuse to surrender the arms and munitions of Greece to the Allies, as demanded by Vice-Admiral Du Fournet, the commander of the Allied fleet.

King Constantine, on leaving the palace after the meeting, was cheered by a crowd which was waiting the conference's decision.

It is understood that Premier Lambros will remain in power for the present.

SERBS PRESS ON PURSUIT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 12:30 p.m.—Continuing their pursuit of the defeated German and Bulgarian troops on the Macedonian front, the Serbians have captured several villages and taken a great number of prisoners. Reuters' Salonika correspondent reports. The German and Bulgarian troops have received reinforcements and are offering severe resistance.

The despatch, which was filed at Salonika yesterday, says the Serbians have captured the villages of Makovo, Orahovo, Vranovtsi, Ribartsi, Bilyanik, Novak and Subodol, all in the sector west and northwest of Monastir.

In addition to many prisoners, the Serbians are said to have taken three field guns, a considerable number of machine guns and a great quantity of other war materials.

ITALIANS DRIVE ON BULGARS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Troops of the Allies are pressing the German-Bulgarian rearguard detachments to the north of Monastir, according to the official announcement on the progress of hostilities by the War Department today.

The text of the communication follows:

"Army of the Orient, November 20: To the north of Monastir rearguards of the enemy, supported by strong detachments of artillery, are being strongly pressed by the Allied troops.

"To the west of Monastir, Italian forces have repulsed a violent counter-attack delivered by detachments

of the enemy from the mountainous region of Muza, seven miles southwest of Monastir.

"We have occupied the village of Krani, on the eastern bank of Lake Prespa."

(Continued on Page Three.)

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Serbian retreat into Montenegro. The first contingent of German troops is reported at Constantinople.

SERBIANS CONTINUE TO DRIVE BULGARIAN ARMY NORTH BEYOND MONASTIR

Seven Villages Captured by Victors in Addition to Many Prisoners and Booty—Italians Aid in Maintaining Pressure on Defeated Forces—French Take a Village

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21, via London, 1:20 p.m.—The Rumanian forces in southwestern Rumania have retired in the face of Austro-German attacks to the region of Filiash (Filiachu, forty eight miles northwest of Craiova), according to an official statement issued by the Russian War Department today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A wireless despatch from Bucharest today says it is rumored in the Rumanian capital that Gen. von Falkenhayn has been recalled from command of the German operations in Transylvania, being replaced by Field-Marshal Mackensen, who is now in Dobrudja. In Mackensen's place, a despatch says, it is reported that the Germans will put Gen. Ludendorff.

By Canadian Press

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. K. W. McLea (wounded),
311 Peel street.

THE DEPORTATION OF THE BELGIANS



Will neutral protests be heeded?

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR "KULTUR"



Brutes are not responsible for their actions; it is their nature. They must be caged to protect civilization.

ALLIES ADVANCE AGAIN IN DOBRUDJA; SERBS AND FRENCH STILL ADVANCING

Attempt by Germans to Cross Danube at Zimnitsa Reported from Bucharest—Big German Submarine Caught by British in Mediterranean—Bulgars Still Retreating

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 3:30 p.m.—A Rome dispatch to the Wireless Press says all the bridges across the Danube have been destroyed.

An overflow of the Danube is threatened and the population of Dobrudja is running short of food.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24, 12:30 p.m.—The Greek royalist troops have refused to evacuate Katerina, as demanded by the Entente authorities, and General Serrail, in command of the Entente forces, has warned the Government at Athens that unless an order for immediate evacuation is given he will proceed to use force, says an Exchange Telegraph Company despatch from Athens today.

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 24, via London, 3:44 p.m.—Rumanian forces have assumed the offensive in the Province of Dobrudja, says the official statement today issued by the Rumanian War Department, and have advanced along the entire front, capturing several towns about fifteen miles north of the Tchernavo-Constanza railroad line.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—Further advances in Dobrudja were announced in today's official statement. "We advanced southwards, reaching Tashul and at places crossed the Karal," the statement declared.

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 24, via London, 2:32 p.m.—An attempt to cross the Danube at a point thirty-five miles southwest of Giurgiu, on the railroad leading northward to Bucharest, has been made by Teutonic forces, the War Office announces. The attempt was made at Zimnitsa, which is about seventy miles southwest of Bucharest.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—If German official reports today are accurate, Gen. von Falkenhayn's vise has closed still tighter on Eastern Rumania. Berlin claimed occupancy of Orsova and Turnu-Severin.

With Craiova, which they announced captured early in the week, but the fall of which is not yet admitted in Bucharest statements, the Germans are apparently now in control of the three largest cities in Eastern Rumania.

By Canadian Press.

MILAN, via Paris, Nov. 24.—British naval forces recently captured a large German submarine, according to the Corriere della Sera. The newspaper says that a British mine-sweeper landed thirteen sailors and two officers of the crew of the submarine at Italian port.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SALONIKA, Nov. 24.—Nearly two hundred square miles of Serbia have been reconquered from the Teutons in the Allies' advance around Monastir, according to the Serbian official statement today.

Violent fighting occurred Wednesday along the whole front north and west and east of Monastir, the Allies fighting against new German forces which have reinforced the defeated German-Bulgarian army.

The Allied advance northward continues, counter-attacks being repulsed.

BARRAGE CAUGHT MAJOR LEWIS AND PRISONER GROUP

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent.
Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, Nov. 24.—Latest inquiries regarding Major Lewis, of Montreal, reveal that he and his company went into the early morning attack at Grandcourt on the 18th.

The first two German trenches were so easily carried that the Grenadiers and others of the 11th Brigade fought on to the third line.

Here, while a hand-to-hand fight was taking place during a heavy snowstorm, artillery barrage caught them.

A private, returning with a report, said that Major Lewis was all right, but later he was almost certain that he and a little knot of prisoners who had surrendered to him were wiped out by shell fire, which may have been an enemy attempt to save the third trench.

ROLAND HILL.

CANADIANS THROW AWAY GREATCOATS AND CHARGE INTO GERMAN TRENCHES

Wounded Officers from Ancre Battle Tell How
Dominion Troops Leaped the Parapet in
Heavy Snowstorm and Took Positions Held
by the Huns

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent, Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Nov. 26.—Some wounded officers who were among the Canadians who "went over" last Saturday have arrived in London hospitals with details of the fight. The affair was important to the men of the Canadian Division, although they were only part of a large attack which ended in the gain of so much territory north and south of the River Ancre.

Now that the line has changed it is, perhaps, permissible to mention details such as names of trenches and positions.

The Canadian part in the battle was almost on the extreme right of the attack. They had been instructed to take two German trenches called "Desire Number One" and "Desire Support." They were to attack laterally, from the end of the Stuff Redoubt, which had itself been taken on October 21.

It was the coldest night they had seen this year on the western front, and at about two in the morning it started to snow heavily. The men had a good time, with plenty of hot coffee and other drinks, and were, according to the officers, in fine fettle.

PUSH ON SECOND TRENCHES

It was about three hundred yards in a diagonal line to "Desire Number One." At six o'clock, while it was still snowing hard, the men "went over" with such keenness that they left their greatcoats behind.

The first trench was taken and more than a hundred prisoners were coming in less than twenty minutes. The first wave went on to the support trenches and caught German reinforcements coming out of large dugouts which they had occupied during our artillery bombardment.

Our artillery—they were Canadian guns—which in support of the infantry kept up a splendid barrage, with the aid of large howitzers had crumpled up the dugouts of Desire Support trench by the time the Canadians arrived.

TOOK GRANDCOURT TRENCH ALSO

The casualties up to this time had been comparatively light, but the going was so easy that the battalion commanders decided to take the risk of attempting the capture of what was called Grandcourt trench, one of the main defensive works of Petit Miramont.

This was about three hundred yards further to travel but through the hinterland was a ravine about fifty feet deep. Grandcourt trench was taken and was being consolidated when a terrific barrage and high explosive fire was concentrated on it.

Reports were sent back, but shortly after two o'clock, owing to brigades right and left of the Canadians being held up by wire, they were ordered to retire back to Desire support trench so as to have a straight line.

A heavy German counter-attack was launched through the ravine and the Canadians found themselves fighting both ways while Grandcourt trench was being mined.

It was in fighting his way back that Maj. Hall was hit and killed almost instantly by a high explosive shell, and Maj. Lewis was wounded by shell fire while attacking Grandcourt trench. Two officers started back to bring him in, but no trace could be found of the former editor.

COLLAPSED BUT WOULD NOT GO BACK

He was worn out with the terrific work he had been doing for several days previously.

"He would never rest and some nights before the attack he collapsed from sheer fatigue, but refused to go back to hospital, because he wanted to be with his men in the great attack," says a wounded officer.

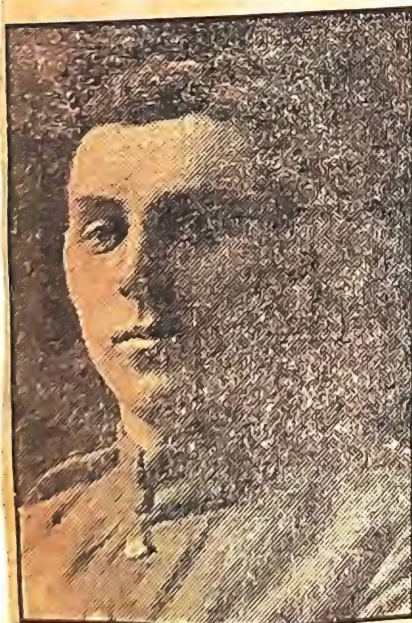
The brigade fought their way back in splendid shape, after having blown up Grandcourt trench. They even gathered in nearly a hundred prisoners from the Huns who had been sent down a ravine to counter-attack.

By four o'clock in the afternoon Desire support trench was consolidated and free from the possibility of recapture. The Canadians found fairly comfortable dugouts to shelter them from the weather.

The snow had turned to sleet, but the division were that night "on velvet."

ROLAND HILL.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Corp. Jack Evans (wounded), 209
Laurier avenue West.

LT. MATHEWSON GIVEN BURIAL BY THE GERMANS

"The King and Queen deeply regret the loss that you and the Army have sustained by the death of your son in the service of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathize with you in your sorrow."

This was the cable message received by S. J. Mathewson, of 112 St. Famille street yesterday, from the Keeper of the Privy Purse, and which confirmed the death of Lieut. Kenneth Mathewson, of the Royal Flying Corps, who was reported as missing some time ago after having been shot down behind the German lines.

The International Red Cross at Geneva made wide investigation regarding Lieut. Mathewson, and eventually found that he had been found dead with his machine after having been shot down some distance behind the German lines. His observer was still alive, but died before reaching a hospital. The Germans, however, buried Lieut. Mathewson under the name of Lieut. Mackenzie and it was because of this error that the official confirmation of his death was so long delayed. Lieut. Mathewson was buried in a separate cemetery at Sallaumines, behind the

THE BATTLE LINES OF

WAR TO-DAY



Map of the European War Zones, Drawn in Perspective, With the Several Battle Fronts; (4) Russian Front; (5) Teutonic Invasion of Rumania; (6) von Mackensen's offensive in the Dobruja.

PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION

was France's most brilliant victory at Verdun. Now we hold the offensive on the Somme, the Ancre and at Verdun. Our gains in territory may not look large on a small scale map; but they are immense in prestige, in morale, in strategic value. When spring comes, we shall show the value of these gains. Ports which our brave dead have bought for us. Germany is clearly unready at our salient driven in toward the coast.

(By ALBERT R. CARMAN.)

Lines Indicated as follows: (1) Western Front; (2) Italian Front; (3) Macedonian Front; (4) Russian Front; (5) Teutonic Invasion of Rumania; (6) von Mackensen's offensive in the Dobruja.

but they have won back part of the lost territory there. The Italian front is splendidly advanced toward Trieste. They desire to recover Italian territory, but they can never get far by that route. They can, however, ally the important front for the Italians. They can, however, ally the important front for the Italians. They can, however, ally the important front for the Italians.

immediately decisive. With as much as stable as Rumania has in the war of any Eastern campaign, we may be certain that she does not lack. The secret of the Salonika camp will probably not be told till the war is over. But of his it has been much more active. The British have established themselves across the Struma and in command of the Sava Railway. They are now contributing to the defense of the Macedonian Front.

"POKENOSEOSIS"



The Butterfly:—Stop th' War!

COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—A counter-attack by German-Bulgarian forces against positions northwest of Grunitsa (in Macedonia) taken by the Serbs yesterday was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, the War Office reported today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Capture of a large German force in German East Africa, the division of Teutonic armies in that section and a retreat of badly reduced enemy detachments was announced today by General Smuts, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the South African Union.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.—The Russian offensive in the Carpathians southward of Kirilbaba is proceeding with success. The War Office statement today declared that the Czar's forces in this sector had occupied the whole range and the heights surrounding this city recently wrested from the Germans by the Russians at the start of the offensive.

BRITISH TANKS ON DOBRUDJA

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Dec. 1.—British armored cars have been unable to stop the failure of attacking masses of the allied forces in Dobrudja; today's official statement declared. The attack was centered against the left wing of the Bulgarian forces. Two of the English armored cars were destroyed before the German barricades.

GREAT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.—A vigorous offensive along the entire Carpathian front has been started by Russian troops, special despatches today said the advance movement was of the strongest possible nature.

The Carpathian offensive is patently designed to relieve the pressure of German troops on Bucharest by a thrust at the German lines of communication. Berlin statements for the last two days indicated an offensive in this section by the Czar's troops.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 1.—Six miles south of Pitesti, along the Goleb front, Rumanian troops were in violent engagement with Teutonic forces, today's official statement asserted.

Several hundred enemy prisoners and ten machine guns were captured. There was also vigorous fighting in the Glacloc valley and near Neajlov, as far as Komana

RUSSIANS MASSING ARMY CORPS TO OPPOSE HUNS ADVANCE ON BUCHAREST

Berlin Reports Mackensen Proceeding Northward from Danube—Rumanians Preparing for Desperate Resistance Against Attack on Capital—Russians Make Great Onslaught

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Dec. 1.—Field-Marshal von Mackensen's army continues its progress northward from the Danube toward Bucharest, and is approaching the course of the Argesul river.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Dec. 1.—Numerous fresh Russian army corps are now concentrating to arrest the advance in Wallachia, Rumania, of the German armies of von Falkenhayn, wireless despatches from Petrograd declared today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Dec. 1.—Evacuation of Bucharest by the civil population and preparations for a desperate resistance to the expected German assault are occupying the Rumanian authorities, according to a despatch today to the Idea Nazionale.

CANADIAN CHAPLAIN SEARCHES TRENCHES TO FIND SON'S BODY

*Canon Scott's Devotion on Somme Battlefield
Described by Wounded Officer — Padres Win
Renown by Their Splendid Work*

Special Star Cable from Our Own
Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
29 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 1.

Canadian padres have won a place
for themselves on the Somme. Two
have already been decorated and
several others have been recom-
mended. Field Ambulance officers,
with whom I have spoken lately,
pay a great tribute to these men of
all denominations for the valuable
aid in attending the wounded
and the rush, that inevitably follows
an attack.

The most remarkable story of de-
votion yet is that which a wounded
officer tells me of Canon Scott, of
the 1st, who returned to London to-

LIED IN TRENCH.

One of his sons was the first of-
ficer killed in leading in an attack on

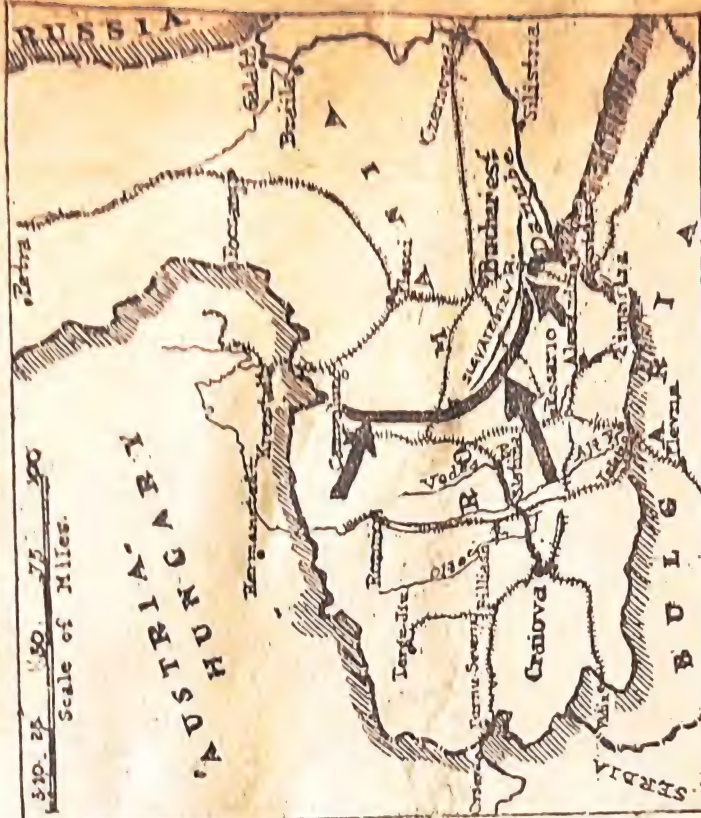
ROLAND HILL.

Regina trench. Waves of Canadians
swept over where he fell. The for-
tunes of war caused us to retire and
in the meantime young Scott's body
was buried with others.

Later on the Canadians captured
Regina trench again, this time to
hold it. Canon Scott's duties took
him into this front line and night
after night, assisted by his faithful
batman,—he refused the help of of-
ficers who were overwhelmed with
their own work,—under shell fire,
he dug among hastily-made graves,
searching for his son's remains.

Finally he found young Scott, and
with fatherly tenderness carried him
back to a quiet resting-place be-
hind the lines. There, with his own
hands, he erected a cross and offer-
ed up a prayer to the God of bat-
tles—a brave father and brave son
united again for a brief moment.

WHERE THE RUMANIANS ARE
HARD PRESSED BY TEUTONS



Approximate battle line in Western Rumania today, showing the
territory already captured by von Falkenhyn and von Mackensen and the
danger threatening Bucharest.

LET THEM COME



Little Bo-Peep has lost two more sheep,
And can't tell where to find them.
Leave them alone, they'll never come home,
Into souvenirs John Bull'll grind them.

BRITAIN'S NEW SEA LORD AND THE NEW ADMIRAL OF THE GRAND FLEET



Sir John Jellicoe, now First Sea Lord Sir David Beatty, now Admiral of the Grand Fleet.

ADMIRAL BEATTY TO COMMAND GRAND FLEET OF BRITAIN

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, commander of the British fleet, was today appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, being succeeded in command of the Grand Fleet by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the British battle-cruiser squadron in the Jutland naval battle.

The present First Sea Lord of the Admiralty is Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.B., who was appointed in 1915.

Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson has been appointed President of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

The announcement of the change in command of the British Grand Fleet was made this afternoon in the House of Commons by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Balfour said there would be consequential changes also in the Board of the Admiralty.

The decision involving the appointments of Admirals Jellicoe, Beatty and Jackson was taken some time ago, Mr. Balfour said, but for military reasons the announcement was delayed.

Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.C., assumed command of the British home fleets on August 4th, 1914, with the acting rank of Admiral. He has been second Sea Lord of the Admiralty since 1912 and is fifty-seven years of age.

Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty, named commander of the Grand Fleet, has for some time been commanding England's battle-cruiser squadron. He is the youngest of Rear-Admirals, and is now the youngest man who has commanded England's Grand Fleet, being only forty-five years of age.

Rear-Admiral Beatty was the British naval commander of the cruiser squadron which encountered the German fleet in the North Sea and fought the naval battle of the Skagerrak which followed, on May 31, 1916. Before this he had commanded squadrons in the battles off Heligoland and in that which resulted in sinking of the German cruiser Bluecher.

DUTIES OF FIRST SEA LORD

The First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, as distinct from the Civil Lords, advises with regard to such matters as preparation for war and all large questions of naval policy and maritime warfare.

He is responsible for the sea-going efficiency of the Fleet, its organization and mobilization, including complements of ships as affecting total numbers; the system of gunnery and torpedo exercises of the fleet, and tactical employment of aircraft, with all the military questions connected with these, and distribution and movements of all ships in commission and in the reserve.

He superintends the War Staff and the Hydrographic department.

WAR NEWS TODAY.

The Teutonic forces still gain ground in western Rumania, though their progress has slackened somewhat. News from Russia tells of a considerable offensive by Russian troops in south-eastern Bukovina, which may indicate an approaching counter-pressure to relieve the situation.

In Macedonia on the left Allied flank the advance continues steadily. North of Monastir the French and Serbian forces have pushed ahead, and the British report some gains in the Vardar valley.

On the Western front the British have nothing to report, except violent cannonading in the Somme district. Berlin reports repulsing the attack of a British company near Givenchy—probably a trench raid made for reconnaissance purposes.

BRITISH ATTACK ALONG THREE-MILE FRONT AND GERMANS CLAIM REPULSE

Berlin Report Announces Further Advance for Teutonic Forces in Rumania—Allied Aviators Drop Bombs on Prilep in Serbian Territory Now Held by Bulgars

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 1:45 p.m.—“Enemy machine gun and rifle fire was active last night in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt (on the Somme front),” says today’s official announcement. “Otherwise there is nothing to report.”

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Nov. 30.—Fighting in some places hand-to-hand, German troops repulsed an enemy attack in the Ypres bend, the German official statement today announced. The assault was made after strong artillery preparation and along a front of about three kilometres.

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Nov. 30.—Campulung, Rumania, has been captured by German forces, the official statement declared today. The statement pointed out that by capture of this Rumanian city the road across the Toerzburg pass was now opened for the Teutonic forces.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 30, 2p.m.—The following official report from the Macedonian front was given out here today: “There were no important developments yesterday on the front of the army of the east. Rain and fog are hindering operations.

“Our aviators have dropped a number of bombs on Prilep (in Serbia, twenty-five miles northeast of Monastir).”

GERMAN FORCES GOING AHEAD IN RUMANIA, AND ALLIES IN MACEDONIA

Russians Take Heights in Southern Carpathians East and South of Kirlibaba—Serbians Storm Heights Northwest of Grunitza—Germans Report Progress Everywhere

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Nov. 29.—“Gen. von Falkenhayn’s army advances victoriously on the whole Wallachian front,” declared today’s official statement.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29, via London, 2:10 p.m.—Russian troops advancing against the Teutonic lines east and south of Kirlibaba, in the southern Carpathians, have captured the ridges of heights there, and taken 711 prisoners, the War Office announced today.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The official bulletin issued by the War Office today follows:

“There has been very considerable activity on the part of the opposing artillery forces south of the River Somme in the sectors of Biaches and Pressoire.

“On the remainder of the front the night passed quietly.”

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 11:40 a.m.—Today’s official statement on military operations follows:

“There was intermittent enemy shelling in the neighborhood of Gueudecourt and south of Arras. Considerable trench mortar activity developed in the Mauquissart and Neuve Chapelle areas. Otherwise nothing of importance occurred.”

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS



Lieut. Herbert Renwick Hammond, who has been awarded the Military Cross "for obtaining observation and directing fire under very trying conditions with great courage and skill." Lieut. Hammond is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and a son of the late Herbert C. Hammond, of Toronto, and Mrs. Hammond, who resides at 280 Stanley st., Montreal. When war broke out, he was domiciled at Victoria, B.C., where he took out a commission, and in due course proceeded to England with his regiment, subsequently being attached to the 15th Battery, 6th Artillery Brigade. He has seen much active service in Belgium and France. A week ago he was wounded, though not very seriously, and taken to the General Hospital at Le Treport, France, where, from latest reports, he is making favorable progress.

By Canadian Press.

"PARIS, Nov. 30, 2 p.m.—The official account of last night's operations on the front in France follows:

"There were no important developments during the night, with the exception of artillery fighting, which was fairly spirited south of the Somme in the region of Ablaincourt and Pressoire, and patrol encounters in the vicinity of Butte de Mesnil."

ALLIES RELY ON RUSSIANS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Allies are pinning their faith on the Russians to extricate Rumania from the German war pincers.

Despatches today indicate that the Czar's forces are pounding vigorously at German positions in the southern Carpathians, inaugurating an offensive which experts here are confident will force Field-Marshal von Mackensen to cease some of his pressure on the Rumanian forces now

approaching the line from which they will defend the capital.

The Russian thrust at Kirlibaba is regarded here as the best possible strategic move since, if successfully maintained, it would force a straightening out of the German lines, permitting the Rumanians to gain back a good part of Transylvania. If the German line is not straightened out under the conditions, it will be in danger of a strong flanking movement.

GEN. SMUTS TO GO TO SOMME

By Canadian Press.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 30.—It is understood here that Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Minister of Defence, as soon as he has wound up his campaign in German East Africa, where he is in supreme command of the British forces operating there, will go to the front in France to take command of the Union of South Africa contingent there.

The situation in German East Africa is that what is left of the Ger-

man army is kraaled in a stretch of territory to the southeast corner, about 500 miles in diameter, covered with thick brush, very swampy in places, and with malaria very prevalent.

Notwithstanding the hardships they have undergone in the campaign through the Kaiser's long possession, the large majority of the seasoned soldiers are said to be eager to volunteer for overseas service.

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS



Capt. S. C. Norsworthy, of Ingersoll, Ontario, has been awarded the Military Cross and promoted to his majority for gallantry under fire. Major Norsworthy is a brother of Major Edward Norsworthy, of the 13th Battalion, who was killed in action when the Germans tried to break through the Canadian lines at St. Julien on April 22, 1915. Two other brothers are Lieut. A. J. Norsworthy, with the 73rd Battalion, and Lieut. J. V. Norsworthy, in training at Shorncliffe. Major S. C. Norsworthy was wounded a short time ago, and is at present recuperating in England. He was manager of the Bank of Montreal in Mexico prior to joining the 2nd Battalion.

The first Zeppelin, which apparently entered over Durham, was pursued by an aeroplane as it turned homeward. Not until the Zeppelin was over the sea off the Durham coast did the British aviator succeed in reaching a vital part. Then he brought the great dreadnought of the air down, a burst of flame.

STRUCK BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

The Zeppelin brought down on the Durham coast was first seen at midnight. She was located immediately by searchlights and soon a shell from anti-aircraft guns hit her. She fell into flames and fell into the water in two places.

A correspondent on the northeast coast says the Zeppelin which approached from a southerly direction was immediately picked up by searchlights and subjected to a severe bombardment by anti-aircraft guns and airplanes.

Within a few minutes her nose dipped and she burst into flames. The ship slowly fell to the sea, the whole district being brilliantly illuminated by the flare.

The second German Zeppelin entered over North Midlands, dropping bombs at several places. Lord French's statement said. Then she turned homeward and sought to escape, with British aeroplanes pursuing and anti-aircraft guns peppering her aerial course. Finally the great vessel was apparently destroyed.

TEXT OF OFFICIAL REPORT

The following official account of the raid was issued this morning: "A number of hostile airships approached the northeast coast of England between 10 and 11 last night. Bombs were dropped at various places in Yorkshire and Durham. The damage is believed to be slight.

"One airship, attacked by aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps, was brought down in flames into the sea off the coast of Durham. "Another airship crossed into the North Midlands counties and dropped bombs at various places. On her return journey she was repeatedly attacked by aeroplanes of the

parently struck. The last part of her journey was made with great difficulty, the Zeppelin lamely pressing onward. She was unable to reach the coast by daybreak.

Later somewhere aloft on the Norfolk coast, the German crew apparently effected repairs. The machine immediately proceeded eastwards, arising rapidly to a height of 8,000 feet. Then four naval aeroplanes attacked the invader, nine miles at sea. An armed trawler aided in the attack. Finally a shot reached a vital part and the great ship sank from the sky a blazing mass at 6:45 a.m.

Thousands collected on the shore breathlessly witnessed the duel of forces of the air, water and land—for shore batteries also poured their fire at one of the sky dreadnoughts, joining in the fusillade from aeroplanes and armed trawlers. There was a great cheer from these spectators of the combat as the Zeppelin rushed downward, destroyed, like a blazing comet.

Royal Flying Corps and guns. She appears to have been damaged, for the last part of the journey was made at a very low speed. She was unable to reach the coast before day was breaking.

"Near the Norfolk coast she apparently succeeded in effecting repairs and was proceeding east at high speed and at an altitude of over 8,000 feet when she was attacked nine miles out at sea by four machines of the Royal Naval Air Service and an armed trawler and was brought down in flames at 6:45 a.m.

"Full reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received, but they are believed to be slight."

BRITISH AIRMEN DOWN GIANT AIRSHIPS FROM HEIGHT OF 8,000 FEET

Raid Over Northeast Coast of England Costly for Germans---Zeppelins Fall Flaming Into Ocean---Great Achievement by Members of Royal Flying Corps

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 3:40 p.m.—Flying at a great height a German aeroplane this morning passed over London and dropped six bombs on the capital, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. Four persons were injured and only slight material damage, it is added, was caused. The text of the British announcement says:

"This morning six bombs were dropped on London by a hostile aeroplane flying at a great height above the haze. "Four persons were injured, of whom one, a woman, was seriously hurt. The material damage was slight."

THRILLING FIGHT 8,000 FEET IN AIR

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Eight thousand feet aloft, above the English Channel, British hydroplanes sent a German Zeppelin hurtling down to destruction in flames today. A little earlier, anti-aircraft guns, co-operating with an aeroplane, accounted for another German air raider off York and Durham Counties—the great air cruiser also sinking, aflame, into the water.

Graphic details of the British success in repelling the twenty-seventh aerial raid made by the Germans since the first of the year were announced today by Gen. Lord French, Commander-in-Chief of the British home forces.

He said the damage in lives or property from bombs dropped by the raiders over York and Durham counties during the night were believed slight.

SERBIANS GAIN HEIGHTS BEYOND MONASTIR; HUNS ADVANCING ON BUCHAREST

Giurgiu, Thirty-Eight Miles South of Capital
Has Been Taken by von Mackensen—Curtea
de Arges Captured on Alt Front, Berlin
Reports

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28, via London, 2:06 p.m.—No important change in the military situation is reported in today's communication from the War Office.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—An official War Office report issued here today says:

"After an artillery bombardment we raided enemy trenches northeast of Macukovo, on the east bank of the Vardar river, in Greek Macedonia. The attack was entirely successful. Many of the enemy were killed, a number of prisoners were taken and other trenches were destroyed."

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 28, 2:25 p.m.—The military situation in Rumania is improving for the Rumanians, according to a despatch received today by the wireles press from Bucharest by way of Rome.

Field-Marshal von Mackensen is said to be making no material progress. The Rumanian retreat, it is added, is proceeding in perfect order on a settled front.

RAID FUTILE, SAY AUTHORITIES

Reports from the north of England indicate that the latest raid by German airships was futile as far as the infliction of any damage was concerned. The military authorities in a number of towns gave warning of the approaching raiders and all lights were promptly put out.

In some places it was reported that the engines of the airships were heard overhead, but no bombs were dropped. It is said that most of the bombs released by the raiders fell in fields in the rural districts.

Reports so far received from the northeast coast only mention two German airships as having been engaged in the raid. A telegram from an unnamed town says that the first raider arrived there at 12.30 and remained a short time, during which several bombs were dropped. No body was injured.

The second airship appeared ten minutes later and hovered over the town for a few minutes as if the commander was uncertain of his whereabouts.

It then turned seaward and disappeared without dropping any bombs.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES TO DATE

The destruction of two Zeppelins in Monday night's raid on the northeast coast of England makes a total of six of the giant dirigibles which have been destroyed in the three latest attacks by German airmen on British towns.

On September 3 a squadron of Zeppelins raided the eastern counties of England, with London, according to the British official statement, their apparent objective. One of the airships was brought down in flames close to London.

On September 23 twelve Zeppelins again attempted to reach London, and this time two were victims of the British anti-aircraft guns in the neighborhood of the capital. The crew of one airship perished and the crew of the other, consisting of twenty-two men, was captured.

An official statement by the British War Office said that thirty persons were killed and 110 injured as the result of the bombs dropped by the raiders on this occasion.

On November 18 Petrograd report-

ed that Russian troops near Pinsk on the eastern battle line brought down a large Zeppelin and captured the crew of sixteen.

The first Zeppelin to meet with disaster in the English raids was the L-15, which was forced down in an attack on London on March 31 and captured in the Thames estuary. The airship sank while in tow of a British patrol boat.

Prior to this, on January 31, the L-19 was seen in the North Sea in a sinking condition after a raid on England, and is believed to have been damaged by the English coast batteries.

After one of the early raids on England on February 18, 1915, the Zeppelin L-3 was lost in a snowstorm and forced to land in Denmark, where she was burned by her crew.

Fourteen of whom were interned by the Danish authorities. Last night's was the twenty-seventh air raid over "eastern counties" since Jan. 1. The last raid was on October 2—this time by an aeroplane.

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Nov. 28.—Giurgiu (or Giurgevo) a town on the Danube, thirty-eight miles south of Bucharest, has been captured by Field-Marshal von Mackensen's army, the War Office announced today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Led by French Zouaves, Serbian forces captured Hill 1050, northeast of Monastir, despite the most violent efforts of Bulgarian-German defenders, the official statement related today. Four counter-attacks by the Teutonic forces were repulsed with heavy losses.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SOFIA, Nov. 28.—"We crossed the Danube near Rahova, occupying Bechet," declared today's Bulgarian official statement.

Rahova is a Bulgarian town fifty-miles southeast of Vidin, on the Danube. Bechet, the Rumanian town mentioned as captured, lies about three miles inland.

ER

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1919

NAMED IN CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. G. W. McEwen (killed in action), Montreal.



Lieut. P. P. Hutchison (wounded), 4331 Western avenue.



Lieut. H. F. Sare, wounded, but returned to duty, 57 Bruce avenue.



Capt. I. W. Watts (wounded), Montreal.



Lieut. R. G. Lefebvre (wounded), 58 Bernard street.



Lieut. G. A. Birks (wounded), 294 Stanley street.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

By Canadian Press.
BERLIN, Nov. 27, via Sayville.—
French forces last night attacked
the German positions in the southern
portion of St. Pierre Vaast wood, on
the river Somme front, says today's
German official statement, but they
were repulsed by the German artil-
lery and machine gun fire.

The text of the statement follows:
"Army group of Crown Prince
Rupprecht: In the Somme sector
there was only minor artillery firing
yesterday.

"In the evening the French at-
tempted to enter the southern part
of St. Pierre-Vaast wood without
artillery preparation. They were re-
pulsed by the machine gun fire of
the troops in the trenches and by the
artillery curtain of fire which was
immediately projected."

Army group of the German Crown
Prince: East of St. Mihiel a French
raid upon one of our outposts failed.
"Front of Archduke Joseph: In the
Carpathians, a Russian reconnoitring
detachment in the Ludova sector was
repulsed, as were several battalions
north of the Negrasora valley.

"German and Austro-Hungarian
troops of Lieut.-Gen. Krafft von Del-
mensingen, advancing on both sides
of the Alt from the north, forced the
enemy behind the Topelov sector.

"East of Tigveni, Saxon Infantry
Regiment No. 102, brilliantly assisted
by Newmark Field Artillery Regiment
No. 54, which for a quick effort took
positions immediately in front of the
enemy, broke through the hostile
lines and captured from the enemy
100 officers, 400 men and seven ma-
chine guns.

"In the Vede sector, Alexandria
was reached on both sides and the
town captured.

"Our troops from Turnu Severin
pushed the remainder of the Ruman-

SERBS BEAT BULGARS AGAIN

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Nov. 27, noon.—Bulgarian
forces in the Macedonian front
launched a counter-attack on the
Serbians in the Cerna River region
last night, the War Office an-
nounces. The Bulgarians were re-
pulsed with heavy losses.

The text of this communication
follows:

On the Cerna front a Bulgarian

ian Orsova group towards the south-
east. Other forces in that direction
are blocking their way.

"The defeat of the enemy, besides
sanguinary casualties, has lost there
up to the present six steamers and
eighty barges, which are in our hands,
most of them with valuable cargoes.

"Army group of Field-Marshal von
Mackensen:

"Hostile attacks carried out in Dob-
rudja by Russian cavalry and infan-
try were failures. An advance by
Bulgarian battalions repulsed the en-
emy, in front of our positions east of
B. chesoo.

"The Danube army is advancing in
Rumania. The resistance to it is
breaking.

"Eastern front: Front of Prince
Leopold: There is nothing important
to report."

"Macedonian front: Between Lake
Presba and the River Cerna there
was a violent artillery duel.
"Strong attacks against the heights
to the east of Parlovo broke down
in the tenacious resistance of Ger-
man rifle battalions.

"West of the River Vardar the
English directed a strong fire against
the German positions. This was
followed by an advance which was
repulsed.

"On the River Struma there were
engagements between reconnoitring
detachments."

BERLIN, Nov. 26, by wireless to
Sayville, Nov. 27.—General von Eber-
kenbayn's troops, invading Western
Rumania in the north and west, have
effected a junction with Field-Mar-
shal von Mackensen's forces, that
have advanced from the south, and
crossed the Danube into Rumanian
territory, the War Office announced
today.

Driving toward Bucharest, von
Mackensen's advance has reached the
outskirts of Alexandria, forty-seven
miles from the Rumanian capital.

counter-attack upon Serbian posi-
tions last night was repulsed with
sanguinary losses for the enemy.

"To the north of Monastir the ar-
tillery fighting in which both sides
are taking part is being continued
with violence.

"On our left wing Italian troops
are continuing their advance in the
mountainous region of Disova, four
miles northeast of Monastir."

TEUTONS HAVE TAKEN ALEXANDRIA FROM THE RUMANIAN ARMY TODAY

Retiring Troops are Resisting Austro-German Advance, Availing Themselves of Natural Defences—Sanguinary Repulse of Bulgars on Cerna Front Reported—Western Front Quiet

By Canadian Press.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27, via London, 11:51 a.m.—The Ru-
manians have retired from the line of the river Alt, the War Office
announces.

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Nov. 27.—Alexandria has been cap-
tured from the Rumanians in Wallachia, according to today's offi-
cial statement.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Nov. 27, Noon.—"Our artillery was active last
night in the neighborhood of La Basse," says today's official re-
port from the Franco-Belgian front.
"Otherwise there is nothing to report."

By Canadian Press.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 27, via London, 1:37 p.m.—A Sofia
despatch to the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says Emperor
Nicholas of Russia has arrived at Kiev on his way to the Rumanian
frontier, where he will confer with King Ferdinand of Rumania.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27, via London, 3:12 p.m.—The War
Office announces that the retiring Rumanians are resisting the
Austro-German forces in Western Wallachia, availing themselves
of natural defences. The invaders have occupied positions on the
Vede river between Rochi de Vede and . . .

LOOK-OUT FOR U-BOATS THIS SIDE OF ATLANTIC SAYS BRITISH CRUISER

Allied Merchant Ships Warned to Avoid Regular Routes and Travel Dark—Some Liners in Danger Zone—Ottawa Naval Authorities Not Surprised—Two Submarines Operating

Special to The Star.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—General warning to all ships flying the flags of the Allied Powers to beware of German submarines on this side of the Atlantic is being sent out by British warships. Steamers arriving at this port tell of picking up the wireless warnings.

Some ships received the message from cruisers, and others from the British Government wireless station at Hamilton, Bermuda.

The flash, as received by the American liners Kroonland and Philadelphia, arriving here this morning, reads as follows:

"Government Station, Hamilton:

"Abmy (call for all British merchant vessels).

"German submarines may be met anywhere in the Atlantic, especially west of sixty degrees west. Show no unnecessary lights. Avoid all trade routes and converging points."

HAD LIFEBOATS READY.

The British cruiser Lancaster, stationed fifteen miles southeast of Sandy Hook, at 9 o'clock last night sent out by wireless the general warning. The Lancaster directed the commanders of all vessels to keep a sharp look-out for underwater boats.

They were told to show no more lights than necessary and to avoid, so far as possible, the regular lanes of steamship travel.

Passengers on the Philadelphia said the ship was illuminated last night and the lifeboats were swung out ready for a possible emergency. Captain Cady said, however, he had heard or seen nothing of submarines.

respectively, and the Anchor liner Tuscania, from Glasgow. The freighters due include the Celtic and Bovio of the White Star Line.

Almost a score of French and British merchantmen have sailed from this port within the last two days, and all of these vessels are within the zone which is supposed to be most dangerous.

The district in which the U-boats are believed to be, includes the water between Sable Island and north of Bermuda, west of sixty degrees. A rumor has also reached New York that two submarines are among the small islands near the New Hampshire Coast. One of these is said to be the U-53, the submersible which sank five ships near Nantucket in October.

U-BOAT MEETS DEUTSCHLAND.

Special to The Star by United Press.

NORFOLK, W. Va., Nov. 27.—In British marine circles today it is reliably reported that the merchant submarine Deutschland, which left New London several days ago on a return voyage to Bremen, was met 300 miles off the New England coast by a fighting submarine.

Efforts to locate this fighting ship, the presence of which was known in British circles for at least five days before the Deutschland left New London, failed.

The submarine was first sighted 250 miles east of the Virginia Capes. Her captain evidently being in doubt as to whether the Deutschland had put in at Baltimore, as on her first voyage, or at New London.

Where Ted was for 7 weeks.



London Hospital.

WHAT THE RIBBONS MEAN

The following descriptions of the medals which represent the different medals should prove of interest to almost everyone in these days of war and strife. Some of the ribbons we all know, but a great many seen on the tunics of our men in khaki mean nothing to the average individual.

VICTORIA CROSS—Broad Crimson ribbon.

MILITARY CROSS—Wide, silvery streak on each side and a violet one in centre.

D. C. M.—Fine crimson ribbon with blue centre stripe.

KING GEORGE CORONATION MEDAL, 1911—Bright blue with two narrow red stripes in the centre.

INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE—Alternate stripes of crimson, green, crimson, green, crimson.

INDIAN GENERAL SERVICE, 1908.—Brilliant green on either side and rich blue centre.

BOER AND SOUTH AFRICA MEDALS—*The Kings*: Orange, white and green. *The Queens*: Red and blue, wide orange centre and blue and red again.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT—Deep crimson.

EGYPT, 1882-9—Alternative stripes of blue, white, blue, white, blue.

SOUDAN EXPEDITION, 1896—Black on one side, red streak in centre, and yellow on the other side.

WEST AFRICA—Alternative stripes of black, yellow, black, yellow and black edge.

SOUDAN (Egyptian)—Deep yellow on either side and blue in the centre.

THE D. S. O.—Blue with purplish red centre.



CAPT. THE REV. CANON A. P. SHATFORD, M.A.

The members of the Rotary Club listened to a delightful and inspiring address from Capt. the Rev. Canon Shatford at their noon-day lunch to-day, the popular Montreal chaplain speaking on "Some Impressions of the War." The first thing, he stated that impressed the newcomer to the Western battlefield was the tremendous destruction that was going on all around. The ordinary business man would be overwhelmed with amazement at the destructive power of the great shells that are daily being hurled by the thousands from the lines of the British and German armies.

He told his audience in a delightfully impersonal manner of his first meeting with Major the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor at the front and the story led nothing on account of the fact that Major Taylor was sitting next to Capt. Shatford as a guest of the club.

Meeting Old Acquaintances.

The Rev. Mr. Shatford said that, mounted on his charger—which was so round that on mounting it a jocular Tommy had asked why he did not make his journey inside instead of outside the animal—he had finally come to the town where he was to be billeted, and, on alighting from his horse, the first thing he saw was the head of the Rev. Bruce Taylor poking through a broken window shouting him a greeting that was more than welcome.

Describing actual conditions as they are to-day on the Somme front, where he had been for six weeks, he stated that the violence of the British bombardment was such that whole towns had been actually ground out of existence, and that the British army, in capturing that territory from the enemy, if they had not known that a town once stood there, would never have been able to believe it.

German Airmen Scare.

The superiority of the British air service was emphasized by Capt. Shatford. During six weeks on the Somme front he had seen only two German airmen aloft. On one occasion he had counted thirty-four British airships and several observation balloons with not a German airman in sight. The supremacy of the air had been established by Britain as much as had the supremacy of the sea.

The supremacy of the artillery was

also with the Allies in no innumerable fashion. On the Somme he had stopped at one place where it was stated by the officer in charge that the British had a big gun to every four yards of ground and there was no word to spare any shells.

From the destructive elements at work he turned to the constructive side and told his hearers of the wonderful work of the men who are rebuilding roads and trenches at the front from day to day. Then he passed to the most glorious work of the medical corps.

It was unbelievable, he said, the manner in which the doctors, the nurses, and the general hospital staffs were rebuilding the men who had been broken at the front. Then he evoked a burst of applause from the business men present when he stated that one of the most solemn obligations of the people of Canada when the war was over would be the care of the men who had been broken in body at the front.

Capt. Shatford told his hearers some interesting facts of the marvellous organization that had been built up by the British army and navy to bring their services to the present pitch of perfection and added that at one point where he was billeted near Boulogne, two trains passed every five minutes of the twenty-four hours every day in the week. He closed with an eloquent testimonial to the spirit of the British army whose firm resolve it is that this war shall be ended in Germany.

Major the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor and Major the Rev. C. A. Williams also spoke briefly.

MILLINERY PARLOR BURNED

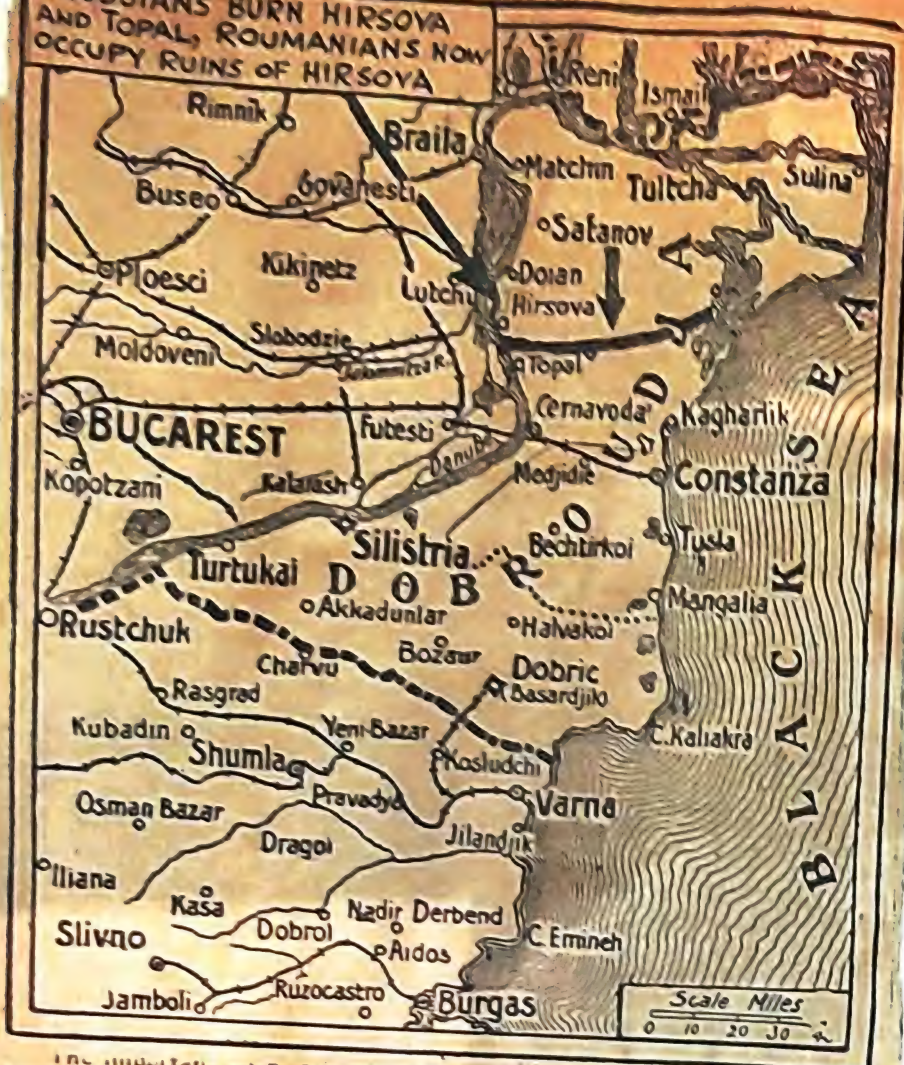
A fire which destroyed the interior of a millinery store at 2917 St. Lawrence Boulevard, broke out at 9.20 o'clock last night. It originated from some unknown cause in the store, which was occupied by J. Burelli, and the inflammable nature of the contents was responsible for its rapid spread. It required almost an hour's work by the fire men before the outbreak was extinguished.

CHAPLAIN TELLS ROTARY CLUB OF WAR IMPRESSIONS

Destructive Power of Great
Shells Would Amaze
Business Men

LATEST OPERATIONS IN DOBRUDJA

PRUSSIANS BURN HIRSOVA AND TOPAL, ROUMANIANS NOW OCCUPY RUINS OF HIRSOVA



The important town of Hirsova and the district south on the Danube have been recovered from Field Marshal von Mackensen, according to official despatches. As the Bulgarians withdraw, the statement says, they are systematically burning the Rumanian villages. Hirsova was put to the torch when the Rumanians approached, and the village of Topal, only fifteen miles from Tchernovoda, was also burned by the Prussians. —N. Y. H. Special.

British Losses for November 74,650

London, Nov. 30 (10.55 a.m.)—British casualties in the month of November, as reported from all fronts, were 74,650.

Of the total 2,351 of the casualties were among officers and 72,299 men.

The average daily loss in October was 3,452, compared with 2,488 in November. The November casualties bring up the total of British casualties reported in the five months since the beginning of the Somme offensive to 488,852.

THE CARSO PLATEAU



Map showing Carso plateau where the Italians have prosecuted a successful campaign.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND

Safe Crossing of More Troops from Canada Announced

Ottawa, November 21.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England:—The 147th and 180th Ontario battalions, the 178th Highlanders, Hamilton; the 194th Alberta Highlanders; the 22nd Manitoba battalion, the 158th British Columbia battalion, drafts signal corps, candidates for royal flying corps, naval detachment.

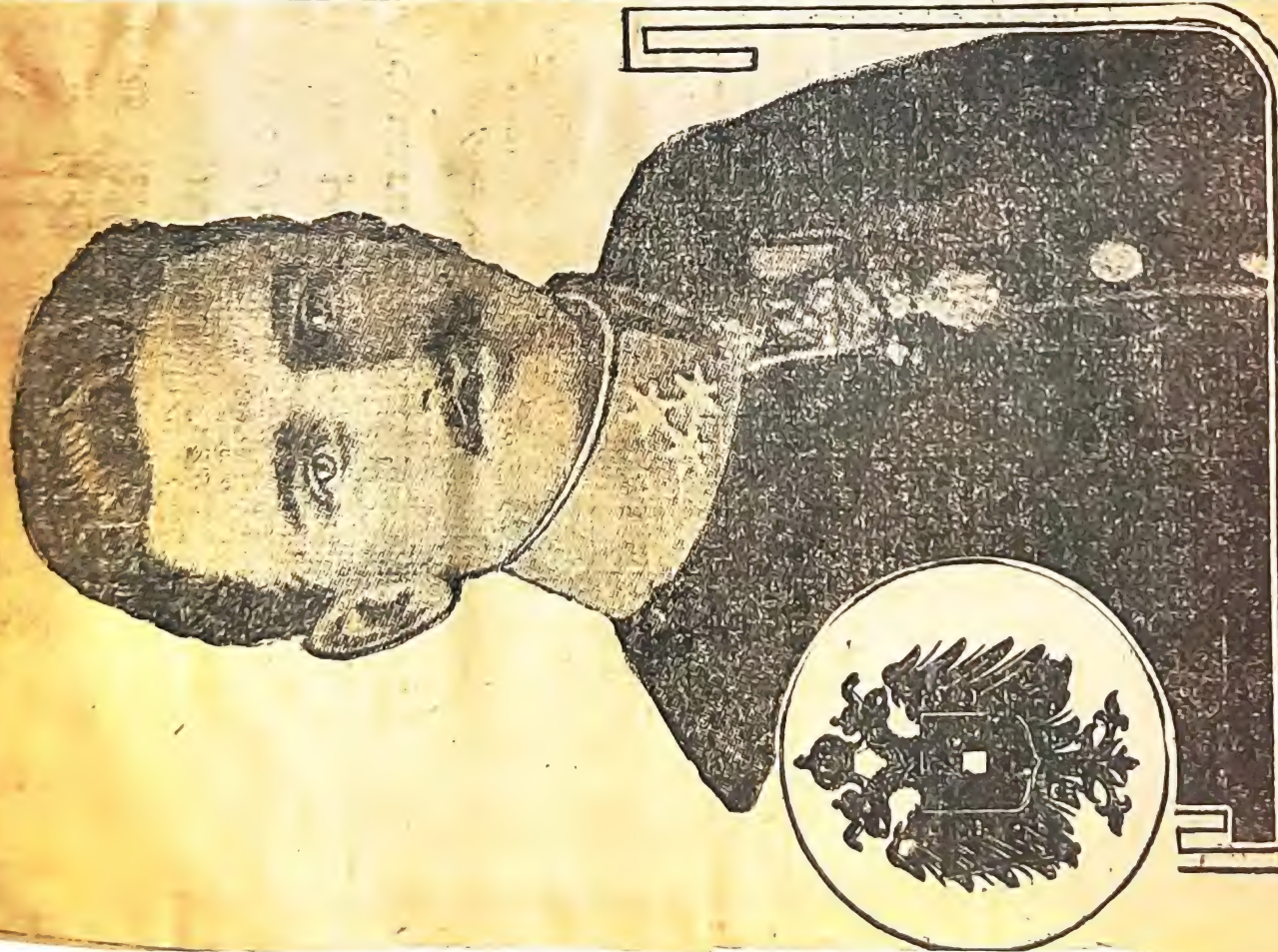
KING DEPLETES STAFF

Unmarried Men at Royal Establishments to Report

London, Nov. 22.—The Times understands that the King has ordered every unmarried man of military age on the Royal staffs at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral and Sandringham, whatever, his employment, to report for service with the colors.

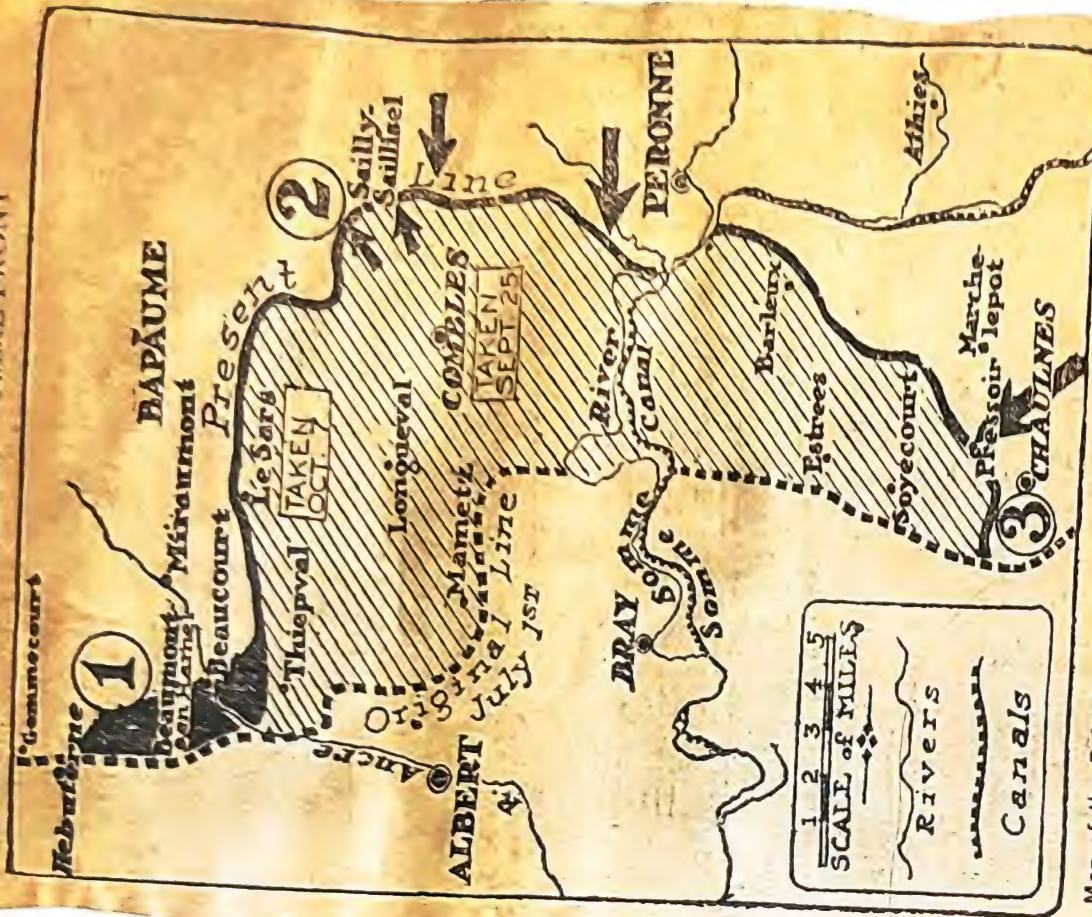
At the beginning of the war the King released as many men as could then be spared for service at the front, and under the Derby scheme, all the remainder attested. The present action further depletes the Royal establishments.

NEW AUSTRIAN EMPEROR



ARCHDUKE CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH,
Named co-regent but a few days ago, he is now Emperor. The new Em-
peror is at the present with one of the Austrian armies on the battlefield.

BRITISH GAINS ON SOMME FRONT



Map of the British gains in the Somme region. The new British offensive beginning Nov. 13, on both banks of the Ancre, is marked (1) and also by an arrow. No. 2 marks the point where French attacks brought ineffectual the German counter-offensive. No. 3 marks the direction of the opening of

MAJ.-GEN TURNER IS IN COMMAND

(Canadian Associated Press)
London, December 1.—On the advice of Sir George Perley, Minister of overseas forces, the Canadian Government has decided to appoint Major General R. E. W. Turner as general officer commanding the Canadians in England.

It is felt that the appointment of this prominent and successful officer, who is thoroughly conversant with conditions and needs of our men at the front, will tend to co-ordinate the whole system and make for efficiency in every way.

When inviting Major-General Turner, the Prime Minister of Canada stated that the duties which he would be called upon to perform in England were most important, and while he realized the keen desire every officer had to continue in service at the front he hoped he would regard it as a duty in the public interest and for the national welfare, to undertake this even more important branch of work.

Gen. Turner has been in command of the Second Division of the Canadian army at the front, where he has made an enviable record. It was the troops in his command that captured Courcellette in the famous battle of the Somme, September 15.

Gen. Turner won his Victoria Cross by gallant service in South Africa. He went to this war with the first contingent as a colonel, winning rapid promotion.

COMMANDS CANADIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND



Major General Turner, who has been appointed commander of the Canadian troops in England. His appointment confirmed by the Militia Department this morning.

NEW FIRST SEA LORD



ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe.

**GERMANY WILL
ADD 3,000,000
MEN TO THE ARMY**

**New Bill Will Release Men
for the Firing
Line**

London, Nov. 24.—The German auxiliary service bill is considered by Secretary of the Interior von Loebell as a measure to release men for the firing line. The bill is expected to be passed by the Reichstag last October. Lieut. Cooper was the son of the Rev. Sydney Cooper, a prominent clergyman.

Lieut. Corin H. B. Cooper Dead

Lieut. Corin H. B. Cooper has succumbed to the wound which he received last October. Lieut. Cooper was the son of the Rev. Sydney Cooper, a prominent clergyman. He was born in Alexandria, twenty-three years ago, and was the son of Lieut. Col. MacDonald, who is at present recruiting a regiment in Glengarry. A brother, Hubert, who is also a Loyola College graduate went overseas with the same battalion.

HUNS WORRY OVER CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Tradesmen Ask That Card System be Altered to Allow Purchase for Soldiers

(By Canadian Press.)
Berlin, Sept. 22.—The Greater Berlin Association of Retail Dealers in clothing, haberdashery, textiles, etc., has again petitioned the Imperial Chancellor to so alter the present card system for the purchase of their supplies between November 1 and December 24 as to enable the public to do its ordinary Christmas shopping which apparently is going to be difficult.

The association suggests that in addition to the regular cards issued to people desiring to purchase for themselves they also be given cards to show when they intend making gifts, especially for relatives in the field. Warning is given that if this is not done, it is probable that Christmas gifts this year will consist largely of cash, to the great injury of business.

The trade complains unanimously that the government has confiscated goods months in advance of taking them for military purposes, and then makes no allowance for depreciation, interest, loss on investment and storage costs, and asks therefore that all confiscated goods be taken up within three months of their confiscation, with a full allowance for the costs involved.

THE NEW OFFICER

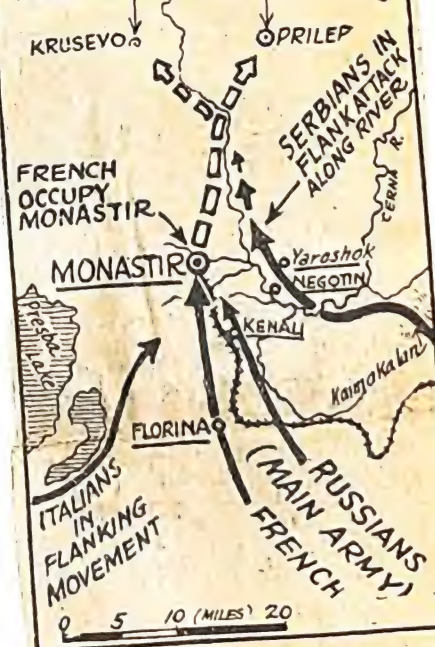


—The Normal

Jock (discussing new officer who has just been attached to the company): "What's his name, Rab?"

Rab: "Have ye no heard? Och, he's got a grand name, I tell ye—Mister Buchanan-Dewar, wi' a syphon."

TOWNS TOWARD WHICH PRUSSIANS ARE RETREATING



Big Zepp Is Wrecked

London Nov. 25, (11 a.m.)
—The wrecking of a super-Zeppelin in a storm on Tuesday is reported by travellers reaching Amsterdam from Munich, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam. They report there was only one survivor of the crew of 28.

The Zeppelin is said to have been on the way from Friedrichshaven to Wilhelmshaven on its first voyage, when it was blown out of its course and fell in the woods near Mainz.

His Last Public Appearance



Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes after presenting the colors to 207th Ottawa-Carleton Battalion, on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Saturday forenoon, at 12.30 o'clock. The arrangements had been made before his signation. Col. C. W. MacLean, O.C., with back turned, in foreground Sir Sam. To the left, in background, is the west wing, Government Building.

Constantine Bows To Will Of The Allies

(Continued from Page 1.)

the Danube. Rumania has about twenty divisions with which to confront the invaders. According to a Berlin despatch to the Neue Rottensche Courant the Teutonic forces have now reached the lowlands from which the outermost forts of the girdle around Bucharest are within range of the German heavy guns. This despatch says it is not believed the Rumanians will attempt to defend the city. There is no confirmation from any other source of the German rumor that Russian troops have reached Bucharest.

The greatest reliance is now placed here on the Russian counter-move in

the Kirilibaba region. In this theatre the Russians are making a great attack on a front of 400 kilometres, 245 miles, stretching along the whole Carpathian line and the northern part of eastern Transylvania.

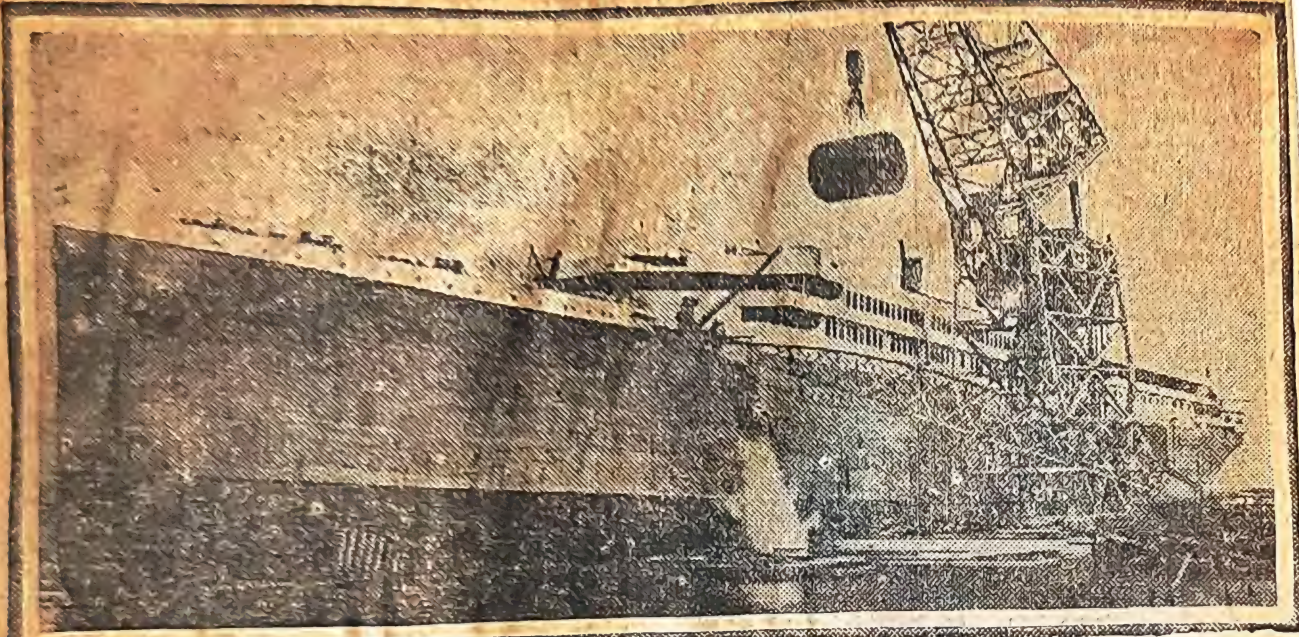
It is believed here that both Rumania and Russia may have been hampered by the question of munition supply as well as by the difficulties in railway transit and the long distances necessary to cover to bring up reinforcements. In regard to munitions Russia is now in better shape as the new railway just opened from Kola Bay to Lake Onega gives access to an ice free port, thus giving constant communication with England and America by sea.

HOW PRUSSIANS ARE OPERATING TO TAKE BUCHAREST



The heavy line on the map shows the Rumanian front, now that it has been driven back from the line of the Alt River, and shows how Bucharest is menaced by the rapid advance of the invaders.

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK BY THE HUNS



SS BRITANNIC.

The photograph shows the Britannic in her dock and being loaded with supplies.

Guynemer Has Brought Down 22nd Airplane

Famous French Airman Adds Another Opponent's Machine---British Air Fleet Rains Bombs Upon Zeebrugge, Doing Much Damage

Paris, November 23.—(2.10)—Sub-Lieut. George Guynemer, the well-known French aviator, has brought down his twenty-second German airplane, according to announcement by the War Office this afternoon. Guynemer secured his last victory over a German airman only five days ago.

British airplanes have thrown down bombs upon German torpedo boats tied up to the dock at Zeebrugge.

The text of the French communication follows:

"Sub-Lieut. George Guynemer brought down yesterday his twenty-second German airplane. The enemy machine crashed to the ground near St. Christ, in the region of the Somme.

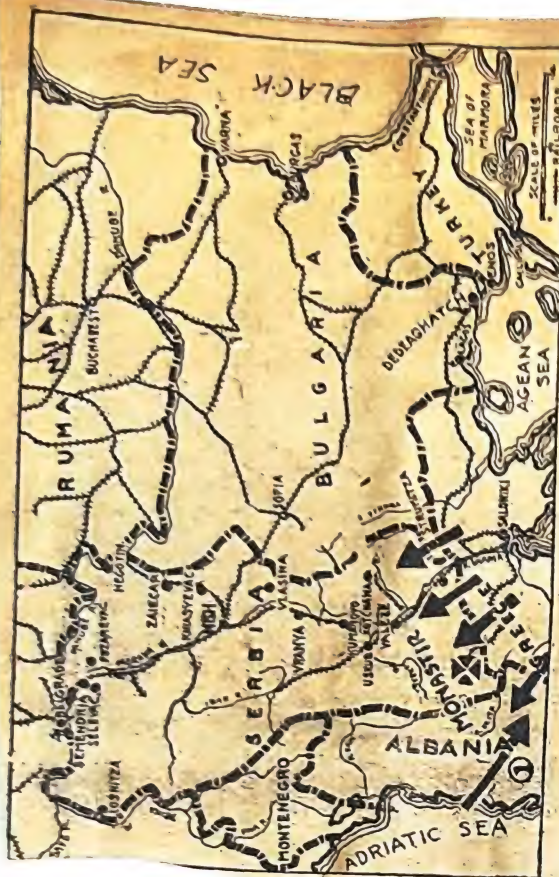
"French bombing airplanes threw down yesterday numerous projectiles upon railway stations and bivouacs behind the enemy front in the Somme region.

"Several British airplanes belonging to the marine corps, have flown over Zeebrugge, where they threw down thirty-four bombs upon torpedo boats tied up close to the Zeebrugge docks. They also bombed the hangars of a detachment of hydro-airplanes, a hangar and one torpedo boat appear to have been damaged. All the British machines returned safely."

The British Report.

London, November 23.—(12.20 p.m.)—Another raid on Zeebrugge was made yesterday by British aircraft, and a German destroyer was hit by a bomb. The following official account of the attack was given out here to-day:

"Yesterday afternoon British naval airplanes attacked the seaplane sheds at Zeebrugge and the enemy's torpedo boat destroyers lying alongside the mole. Observers state that a destroyer was hit and that damage was done to sheds. All our machines returned."



The above map shows the position of the Allies' troops since the occupation of Monastir—No. 1 indicates the position where the Italian troops formed a junction with their Allies after landing at an Adriatic port. The cross shows the situation of Monastir, and the arrows the direction of the Allies' advance into Serbia.

GERMANS DROPPED POISONED SWEETS FOR CHILDREN OF BUCHAREST.

London, November 21.—Miss Helen Monfries, a Scotch nurse who has come from Roumania, said in an interview published in the Observer:—

"At Bucharest poisoned sweets and toys were dropped by German airplanes. One of the bombs contained microbes of every kind of virulent disease—cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid.

"M. Jonescu was present at the analysis of the contents of some of the sweets, which looked like satin pralines. They were made of chloride of lime. Many children ate them and died.

"One morning after an air raid glittering pencil cases lay strewn about the streets. A soldier picked up one and was unscrewing the metal when it exploded. Three of his fingers were blown off."

"The Devil is Coming!" GERMAN TERROR OF THE "TANKS."

ONE FIGHTS SWARM OF HUNS
FOR TWO HOURS.

In the big fight during the Acre operations this week the "tanks" have again been to the fore with successful work. In view of this it is interesting to read the following German opinion of the "tanks," written by Dr. R. Dammert, the correspondent of the "Dusseldorfer General Anzeiger" on the western front:—"One started and stared," he said, "as if one had lost the power of one's limbs. The monsters approached slowly, hobbling, rolling, and rocking, but they approached. Nothing impeded them; a supernatural force seemed to impel them on. Some one in the trenches said: 'The devil is coming,' and the word was passed along the line like wildfire.

"The clumsy steel box with sides one inch thick has appeared in a different form between Comblès and Thiepval. It has usually the shape of an egg, which moves on endless chains. In the front the chains jut a little beyond the body to enable the machine to cross trenches and shell holes. The machine is guided by a kind of tail, the wheels of which dig into the sides of the trench and shove it forward with a jerky motion.

CREW OF SEVEN AND MANY GUNS.

The armoured car, with its crew of one officer and seven men, carries two six-pounder guns in turrets stuck on the side like swallows' nests. There are also four to eight machine-guns at loopholes which can be closed. It is lit inside by electricity. On good ground it has a maximum speed of five to seven miles, in soft ground torn up by shells at most one to two miles.

"The engines are motors of 100-horse-power. It can only turn in wide curves, and has to avoid the larger craters. Its object is to clear trenches and obstacles, and according to orders discovered it can be used against machine-gun positions, and even, in certain circumstances, against batteries, and it may advance with or without infantry.

LED INFANTRY INTO A BATTLE.

Recounting some of the episodes in the fighting, Mr. Percival Gibbons says it was in the advance upon St. Pierre Divion that there occurred the most strenuous of the fighting which took place to the south of the river. Here there entered into the battle ahead of the infantry a tank. If ever one of these mechanisms falls into the hands of the Germans, it will be possible to describe the apparatus; but that seems unlikely. The tank is very thoroughly qualified to take care of itself. This one lurched and curtsied into action with the characteristic gait of the beast, that undulating belly crawl which to me always suggests a vast wounded repile, some lame dragon of the prime. Upon the lip of a shell hole it halted and remained, and the Germans, taking it for stuck and helpless, swarmed out to meet it with rifles and hand grenades. A hand grenade bursting against a tank makes a pretty fireworks, and upon all accounts it is a pity that those inside the apparatus cannot see it. Probably they never know when it happens.

TWO LIVELY HOURS' FIGHT.

Upon this occasion, at any rate, they merely hung where they were, and fought, his Majesty's ship Landcrab—or whatever her name was—for two lively hours, during which the tank showed to the Germans only its toad-complexioned skin of inviolate steel and the spit of its guns. And then—when they were due—up came our infantry, and the fight was over.

At one point another tank came into action, and bedded herself down in the massive and reposeful way which tanks have behind a scrap of trench where 400 "pocketed" Germans were huddled, cuddling their courage back to life. But they abandoned the attempt when the warship "Clodhopper"—or some such name—backed her mainyard and hove to alongside of them, and they were duly gathered in.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

The situation in Rumania has not, to judge from the scant official reports which have come in relative to the fighting in this region, changed very much since yesterday. The only advantages claimed by Germany as a result of the fighting, are the capture of Orsova and the town of Turnu-Severin on the opposite side of the Danube. This means little. When the Germans drove a wedge through the Rumanians and split their line in the Jiu Valley, gained Craiova and captured the railroad junction at that point, they severed the chain by which the Rumanian forces in the western part of Little Wallachia were linked to the forces to the east.

This force in the west is, as was pointed out yesterday, without supplies, and without any means of communicating or again linking up with the forces in the east. They are therefore entirely at Germany's disposition. They may hold out for a little while, but their capitulation is merely a matter of a short time. In fact, the Germans do not need to go to the trouble of fighting. They must give in or starve. We may therefore regard the western toe of the Wallachian boot as a thing of the past as far as the Allies are concerned. Just what the Rumanian forces here consist of we do not know. The probabilities are, however, that they are relatively small, perhaps two divisions. It is not likely that the loss in men will be so severe as to be irremediable.

The main thing is, what is the situation east of the Jiu Valley? This we do not know and cannot know for a little while yet. It will be remembered that for a while, the main offensive of von Falkenhayn was directed against the passes south of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. Here is the crux of the present situation. The hope of the Rumanians may be said to exist entirely on the strength of the defense at these two places. Von Falkenhayn was checked here at both places. He advanced, it is true, but his advance was so slow and so costly that it was entirely disproportionate. Consequently we saw him shift his attack to the west along the Jiu Valley, instead of continuing along the Alt. The Rumanians apparently were concentrated at these places in greater numbers than further west, so that when he shifted his drive he found the going easier.

Abandoning western Little Wallachia as of no further military interest, we may turn to the new Rumanian line and see what the general situation is. The Rumanian line, as nearly as it can be located at present, is in the Alt Valley, running north and south as far as the Transylvanian Mountains, or some little distance south of the crests of these mountains. Then it turns toward the east, follows generally the frontier line, turning north with it and running into Bukovina.

Until the Alt Valley is reached the advantages are all with the Germans in such a situation. They have the railroad running south from Vulcan Pass to Craiova entirely open and at their disposal, and as they advance eastward toward the Alt Valley it will be at their backs, an excellent lateral line and one capable of distributing supplies quickly to any part of the line where they are needed. The Rumanians, on the other hand, are some distance from their nearest line, which is the railroad running up the Alt Valley. As the Germans proceed this advantage will gradually shift until, as they approach the Alt,

the situation will be completely reversed. It will be the Rumanians who will have the railroad at their backs and the Germans who will be some distance from their main line of supply. Therefore we may expect that the Germans will have little difficulty in driving the Rumanians eastward until the line of the Alt is reached. Here the Rumanians will make a decided stand, and here the great battle for the control of Rumania will be fought.

Little Wallachia must be sacrificed—has indeed been sacrificed. Whether Great Wallachia will suffer the same fate none can say. The Rumanian cause is, however, not completely lost yet. On the result of the battle of the Alt will depend the real fate of Rumania. Here the advantages will rest with the defenders. Before the Rumanians are driven across the Alt much delaying fighting will take place to give the Russians time to pour into Rumania along the Alt line all the troops and supplies that can be spared.

The Alt line is plentifully supplied with railroads, both running north and south, and coming in from the east. There is direct communication with Bucharest and the network of railroads leading out from the capital, and also with the road from Cernowitz south. These afford ready means of rushing reinforcements forward and may prove the turning point in Rumanian favor.

There are, however, unfortunately for the Allies, other considerations affecting the situation as it has been outlined. The principal of these is the possibility of outflanking the Alt line. The work of doing this has already been started, was, in fact, started when von Falkenhayn broke through the crests of the mountains at Red Tower Pass and at Torzburg Pass. This throws the Germans somewhat to the rear of the Alt, but not sufficiently far south to give them any great advantage. There is the danger, however, of a break in the line along the northern border, just as the line broke before and gave the Germans control of Wallachia.

Along the southern border there is still another danger. Mackensen is reported to have crossed the Danube at several places. It is not stated where these places are. Bucharest does not admit these crossings, but states that the attempt was made. This makes clear what the Germans are going to attempt. If Mackensen can cross the Danube east of the point where the Alt flows into the Danube, he is at once in rear of the Rumanians defending the Alt position and, therefore, is a threat against their line of communications. If he can make this move in force, the Rumanian situation is acute and a retreat is almost a certainty.

Fortunately for the Rumanian defense there is one point of similarity between the country behind them and eastern Galicia. There is a succession of rivers, all rising in the Transylvanian mountains and flowing generally southward into the Danube. Each of these offers naturally a defensive line which, with such defense as Rumania has made in the eastern passes, will cost the Germans severe losses to take. In the meantime, while the delay is being effected, Russia's opportunity is growing greater, and there is the possibility of the Saloniki operations enlarging.

Just why Sarrail persists in maintaining silence and inactivity on the Saloniki front when the entire allied cause has faced such a tremendous setback is not apparent. The only hope of Rumania lay in a sustained offense from Sarrail, and, except for the action about Monastir, which was brilliantly conceived and as brilliantly executed, nothing has been done. We do not know why, but it seems to us on this side of the ocean a tragic blunder—a blunder quite consistent with the policies of the Entente with respect to its smaller allies. Perhaps later we will know the reason.

FEAR PHTHISIS AFTER WAR.

French Prepare to Treat Infected Prisoners from Germany.

French surgeons and scientists are putting forth every effort to be prepared to cope with a spread of tuberculosis throughout the nation after the war, according to Charles Butler, an American architect, who has been in France for the last two years, and who has been designing several hospitals now used by the French military authorities.

Mr. Butler, who came here for a few months' vacation, is going to spend the time investigating conditions in leading institutions for treatment of tuberculosis with a view of giving information to the French Government when he returns.

"About 95 per cent. of the French prisoners now in Germany have tuberculosis," he said yesterday. "This is due to lack of proper housing, to poor feeding, and to the fact that the Germans are deliberately putting prisoners infected with the disease in with well men, thereby spreading the infection."

"The question of what is to be done with these men when they return to France is in the hands of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of War. The sick men will not be allowed to leave the army, and therefore they will be under the jurisdiction of the War Department, and can be prevented from wandering at large and endangering the health of the whole community. The Minister of the Interior has charge of hospitals for the civilian cases."

Mr. Butler told of the great work of the American Ambulance Corps in France.

"There are 6,000 hospitals in France," he said, "with 600,000 beds. About 50,000 of these beds are occupied all of the time, leaving an even 100,000 for an emergency such as a great battle. At one of the recent attacks in the Somme region where a French regiment of 1,200 men captured a few trenches only 500 returned. Just think of it, 700 killed and wounded out of 1,200."

Mr. Butler said that peace seemed a long way off to the average French mind, but French victory was just as sure as the triumph of the North over the South after Gettysburg.

TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS

PROPER ORGANIZATION



Canada:—I am taking stock of my resources so that by properly utilizing them I can be of still further assistance to you.

Dec 5th 19th

Fed arrived home
in the evening (8^{oc}) at Bonaventure
Station on the train from
St John, where he had
arrived on the 4th.

I had come down from
Ottawa to meet him.
He looked rather thin
and very tired but
in good spirits. By
George it is great to
have him back again.
I went back to school
on the 9th.

ASQUITH ADVISES HIS FOLLOWERS TO SUPPORT LLOYD GEORGE CABINET

Liberal Members in Caucus at Reform Club Pledge Their Aid to New Administration—Mr. Balfour for Foreign Portfolio with Lord Cecil Retained as Under-Secretary

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—According to the Chronicle King George yesterday wrote to former Premier Asquith offering him an earldom and the Order of the Garter. It is understood that Mr. Asquith asked permission to decline both honors.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 2:19 p.m.—At a meeting of Liberals at the Reform Club today it was stated that A. J. Balfour would be Foreign Secretary in the new Cabinet and that Lord Robert Cecil would remain Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

A prominent Liberal who attended the meeting said: "We are going to give whole-hearted support to the new Government. Mr. Asquith, our leader, advised that."

PUBLIC GENERALLY SATISFIED

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 10 Cockspar street, London, Dec. 8. "Everybody cheery." This in bold newspaper type, is the contents of a bill on the streets this morning and it truly reflects the general public satisfaction at Mr. Lloyd George's success in forming an administration of an entirely new and vigorous type.

Specially notable is his affiliation with the Labor party, which has now two Cabinet Ministers—one of them on a small War Council—and three Under-Secretaryships.

This amounts to a revolution in English politics in the direction of democratization and should ensure the removal of the last shreds of unrest among munition railway workers, which has always been a threatening cloud in the British position, although it is probably entirely premature to assert, as some Labor leaders do, that the new Ministry favors the complete nationalization of railways, steamships, food and supply services.

THE BATTLE LINE AND THE GERMAN FRONTIER



Map showing distance between western front and nearest point on the German border.

BUSINESS MEN CALLED IN

Another warmly commended aspect of Mr. Lloyd George's plans is the selection of experienced business men instead of politicians as departmental heads.

Thus, the new president of the Board of Trade may be Sir Albert Stanley, who turned twelve years' experience in managing American electric railways to a striking use as managing director of London's railways and omnibuses services.

Other business men who are not suitable for high office are Samuel Lever, an eminent chartered accountant, who has greatly brought down shell prices, and W. L. Hall, chairman of Cammel Laird's.

Another striking departure may be the selection of a real educationist as Education Minister, viz., H. A. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield, or Michael Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds.

ABILITY BEFORE PARTY CLAIMS

The public will undoubtedly applaud if Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law persist in their present intention to seek ability in the new Ministers rather than traditional party claims.

The Times declares enthusiastically today:

"The spell is broken and the exclusive regime of Tadpole and Tadpole is no more."

It is hoped that Lord Milner will occupy a high rank in the new Ministry.

PARTY CLAIMS

The most difficult task ahead is to find a Foreign Secretary strong enough to overcome Court and pro-German influences, which are the root of so much trouble in Greece and elsewhere.

The next important problem is the threatened food shortage and the new submarine menace. A strong Labor representation in the Cabinet should be an incalculable help in solving these two difficulties.

WINDERMERE

LIBERAL PARTY LENDS SUPPORT

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—All doubt that Mr. Lloyd George would not have complete support for his new government in Parliament was swept away today, when the Liberal party members, in conference, formally resolved to support the new regime in the prosecution of the war.

The action means Mr. Lloyd George will not only be backed up by the Unionists and the Laborites—totaling 324 votes out of the 670 in Commons—but also the Liberal block of votes—260 more. The Irish Nationalist group is the only one of any strength now remaining in the House of Commons whose position toward the new Ministry is not yet clear. The Liberal conference today adopted resolutions of confidence in its leader, former Premier Asquith, but declared its determination to

support the new Government in the prosecution of the war.

About 200 Liberals from both Houses of Parliament, including a number of former Ministers, attended the meeting of the party held noon in the Reform Club. Mr. Asquith, smiling and apparently happy, was accorded an enthusiastic ovation by the crowd which gathered at the entrance to the club.

Mr. Asquith presided at the meeting and explained in full detail the circumstances leading up to the change in Government, particularly defining his own position in the crisis which led to dissolution of the Coalition Cabinet.

SPLENDID PATRIOTIC SPEECH

Mr. Asquith's speech was described as a splendidly patriotic utterance—a vigorous appeal for unity war. He pointed out that each

(Continued on Page Twenty-Three)

JOHN BULL IS CHEERING



Pleased expression on a certain party's face when reading a certain piece of news.

ALL EYES ARE ON DAVID



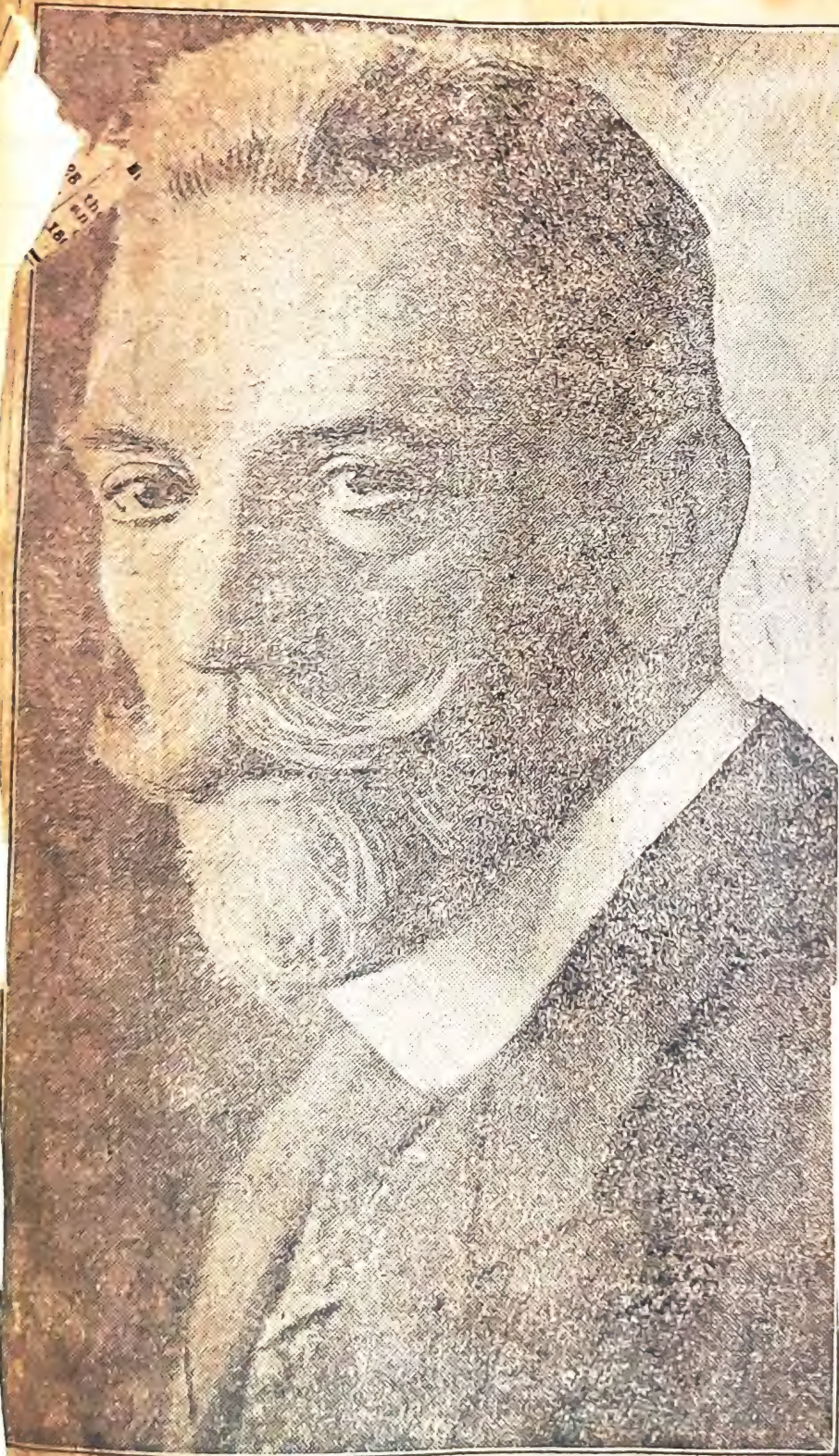
David prepares to put the finishing touches to Goliath.



MONTREAL HIGHLAND OFFICERS IN FRANCE.—Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, officer commanding the 73rd Battalion, Canadian Infantry, Royal Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F., has been obliged to relinquish the command of that unit owing to ill-health. The above picture shows him and his brother officers in France.

OFFICIERS D'UN REGIMENT ECOSSAIS DE MONTREAL EN FRANCE.—Le lieutenant-colonel Peers Davidson, commandant du 73ème bataillon de l'Infanterie Canadienne, Royal Highlanders of Canada, C.E.F., a été forcé d'abandonner le commandement de cette unité à cause du mauvais état de sa santé. Cette illustration le représente avec ses frères officiers en France.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR, WHO HAS
OPENED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS



...ant von Bethmann-Hollweg, who made peace proposals through the
neutral ambassadors today.

GERMANY SUBMITS PLAN TO ALLIED POWERS FOR ESTABLISHING OF PEACE

Washington Learns from Embassy Their Return
to Status Quo is Contemplated in Return for
Germany's Lost Colonies—Autonomy of
Poland and Lithuania Also

GERMANY'S PROPOSED TERMS.

- I. Return of all occupied territory, replacing conditions before the war, with exception of the establishment of the independent kingdoms of Poland and Lithuania.
- II. Balkan boundaries to be left to the Peace Confer-

CLAIMS COMPLETE SECURITY

"Rumania had entered the war in order to roll up our position in the east and that of our Allies. At the same time the Grand offensive on the Somme had for its object the piercing of our western front and renewed Italian attacks had as their purpose to paralyze Austria-Hungary. The situation was serious."

"But with God's help, our troops shaped conditions so that they give us security which not only is complete but still greater than ever before."

"The West front stands. Not only does it stand, but in spite of the Rumanian campaign it is fitted out with larger reserves of men and material than it has been formerly. Most efficient precautions have been taken against all Italian diversions and while on the Somme and the Carso, the drumfire resounded; while the Russians launched troops against the eastern frontier of Transylvania, Field-Marshal von Hindenberg captured the whole of western Wallachia and the hostile capital of Bucharest, leading with unparalleled genius troops which in competition will all Allies, made possible this which hitherto was considered impossible."

"And Hindenberg does not rest. Military operations are in progress. By strikes of the sword, at the same time, firm foundations have been laid for our economic needs."

"Great stocks of grain, victuals, oil and other goods fell into our hands in Rumania. Transport immediately began. In spite of the scarcity that existed we could have lived up on our own, but now our safety is beyond question."

"The Chancellor then referred to the fact that, added to the events on land, heroic deeds of equal importance had been accomplished by the German submarines. He said that many's enemies had intended to appear before Germany, now pursue them. He said the German Empire is not the beleaguered fortress which its adversaries had imagined, but is now gigantic, firmly disciplined resources, faithfully united with the Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Rulgerian flags."

"When after the termination of the first year of the war, the Emperor addressed the nation in a publication appeal. He said:

"Having witnessed such great events, my heart was filled with awe and determination."

"Neither our Emperor nor our nation ever changed their minds in this respect. Neither have they now. The genius and heroic acts of our leaders

the great struggle," the Chancellor continued.

"Behind the fighting army stands the nations at work—the gigantic force of the nation, working for the common aim."

"Not confused by asseverations, we progressed with firm decision and we thus continue our progress, always ready to defend ourselves and fight for our nation's existence, for its free future and always ready to stretch out our hand for peace."

"Our strength has not made our ears deaf to our responsibility before God, before our own nation and before humanity. The declarations formerly made by us concerning our readiness for peace were evaded by our adversaries. Now we have advanced one step further in this direction."

"On August 1, 1914, the Emperor had personally to take the gravest decision which ever fell to the lot of a German—the order for mobilization—which he was compelled to give as a result of the Russian mobilization. During these long and earnest years of the war the Emperor has been moved by a single thought: how peace could be restored to safeguard Germany after the struggle in which she has fought victoriously."

"Nobody can testify better to this than I, who bear the responsibility for all actions of the Government. In a deep moral and religious sense of duty towards his nation, and, beyond it, towards humanity, the Emperor now considers that the moment has come for official action towards peace."

"His Majesty therefore, in complete harmony and in common with our Allies, decided to propose to the hostile Powers to enter into peace negotiations. This morning I transmitted a note to this effect to all the hostile Powers, through the representatives of those Powers which are watching over our interests and rights in the hostile States. I asked the representatives of Spain, The United States and Switzerland to forward that note."

"The same procedure has been adopted today in Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia. Other neutral states and His Holiness the Pope have been similarly informed."

The Chancellor's propositions for peace negotiations, as outlined in the Reichstag, have as their object, he said, the guarantee of the existence, of honor and of the liberty of evolution of the Central Powers, appropriate for the basis of the establishment of lasting peace."

Ottawa Believes
Huns' Peace Terms

ence.

III. Complete restoration of devastated portions of Belgium and France in return for Germany's captured colonies.

These terms are much more unfavorable to Russia than to the other Allies; and the other Allies will undoubtedly stand by Russia to the last cartridge.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 4.35 p.m.—The Foreign Office today informed The Associated Press that it is unable to discuss the German peace offer until the terms have been received.

Meanwhile the attitude of the British Government towards possible peace terms remains as frequently enunciated by the former Premier and Foreign Secretary.

A general note of pessimism prevails in London. One prominent official expressed himself to the Associated Press today as being very sceptical that the proposed terms would offer even a basis for negotiations.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, via London, Dec. 12.—Germany's note to Pope Benedict declares Germany is ready to give peace to the world by setting before the world the question of whether it is possible to find a basis of understanding.

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Dec. 12.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's statement to the Reichstag, as issued by the Press Bureau, is as follows:

"Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg today announced in the Reichstag that Germany, together with her allies, conscious of the exact character of the German peace proposals, no one here regards them as being likely of acceptance by the British or other Allied Governments. If there has been one dominant note in the British conduct of the war it is the determination to see it to a lasting and victorious finish, not on the terms which the Hun might specify, but rather upon those conditions which a victor is entitled to impose."

The Canadian authorities do not presume to speak for those who at the centre of the Empire are directing with a newly intensified vigor the conduct of operations. They, however, express the view that terms set forth by Germany will, unless all previous signs fail, be little likely to commend themselves.

It is not thought that the Germans will consent to relinquish the territory of which they are in temporary possession, and it is considered that only on such a condition peace proposals would be entertained. The "win the war" Government in Britain and the vigorous steps taken to that end are interpreted here as involving a resolute determination

VIENNA DISCLAIMS CONQUEST.

LONDON, Dec. 12, 4.15 p.m.—An official Austrian statement, referring to the peace offer, says:

"When in the summer of 1914 the patience of Austria-Hungary was exhausted by a series of systematically continued and ever-increasing provocations and menaces, and the monarchy, after almost fifty years of unbroken peace, found itself compelled to draw the sword, this weighty decision was animated neither by aggressive purposes nor by designs of conquest, but solely by the bitter necessity of self-defence."

(Continued on Page Four.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 12.—The overdue Furness Withy liner Chesina, arrived here today. Weather delayed her.

WAR NEWS OF ONT.

ALLIES' TERMS AS SPECTATOR SEES IT

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Spectator devotes the greater part of tomorrow's issue to answering President Wilson's question as to what are the peace terms of the Entente Allies. Briefly summarized, the principal demands, as outlined by the Spectator, follow:

"The peace terms are to start from the status quo before the war, thus including the evacuation of the whole of northern France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and of all lands taken from Serbia, Rumania, Russia and Montenegro.

"Alsace-Lorraine is to be restored to France. The Danish portion of Schleswig-Holstein is to go to Denmark and Posen, Polish Prussia and Austrian Poland are to be added to the new kingdom of Poland which the Czar has pledged to create.

"The Slavs of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc., are to be created into a new kingdom.

"Bohemia is to be an independent State.

"The Rumanian section of Transylvania is to be added to Rumania.

"The whole Austrian Tyrol, plus Trieste, Istria and the other portions of Austria which are Italian in blood or feeling, to be added to Italy.

"Turkey to yield Constantinople and the Straits to Russia.

"The Armenians to be put under Russian tutelage.

"The Arabs to be freed, while Syria, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are to be under external protection guaranteeing tranquillity.

"The German colonies to remain in the hands of the Entente.

"Moreover, a money indemnity for the ruin Germany has done in Belgium, France, Serbia, Montenegro, etc.

"Regarding shipping, Germany to make reparation in kind for all ships of commerce destroyed ton for ton, neutral shipping to be replaced only after all the demands of the Allies have been satisfied.

"The German Navy to be handed over and distributed among the Entente nations.

"As a guarantee against future war the Allies are to insist upon the democratization of the German Government.

"The Kiel canal to be neutralized under an international non-German commission, including the Entente countries, the United States and other neutrals."



BATTLE-FIELD WAITING ROOM AND RED CROSS TRAIN.—These wounded Canadian soldiers are about to travel to the sea-coast for "Blighty" in the fine hospital train known as "The Princess Christian." They are seen wearing their labels and chatting together in the moments before departure. [Official Photograph.]

2nd Part of reading & lecture

CABINET OF FRANCE IS RECONSTRUCTED. BRIAND ANNOUNCES

*Statement of Personnel to Be Made Tomorrow—
Small War Council on Lloyd George Plan—
Reorganization in Russia Too*

By Canadian Press.
PARIS, Dec. 12.—Premier Briand announced today that he had completed reconstruction of the Cabinet and that the list will appear in tomorrow's Journal Officiel. The Premier is expected to make a statement to Parliament tomorrow.

A new group, styling itself, "The National Action Group," has been formed in the Senate, irrespective of party affiliations. Already the group has forty members.

The object of the group is to make efforts to see that henceforth the organization and conduct of the war correspond to the necessities of public safety and the exertions of the nation for victory.

TO SOLIDIFY FRENCH EFFORT.

Special to The Star by United Press.
PARIS, Dec. 12.—New blood for old economy and efficiency for wastefulness and lack of concentration, this is what Premier Briand is aiming at in his reconstruction.

Public belief persists that Gen. Joffre will go and the fact that the idol of the Republic is to be transferred from active command to a sedentary post—probably heading a War Council—is an indication of the people's determination to institute a new order which will solidify France into a war machine of the utmost efficiency.

Those who predict that Joffre will be retired, pick Gen. Petain, defender of Verdun, as his probable successor, although there are also some suggestions that Gen. Nivelle, hero of Vaux and Douaumont, may be chosen.

It appears certain that Premier Briand will follow in Mr. Lloyd George's steps and select a small compact War Council, to handle France's part in the war.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11, via London.

don, Dec. 12.—The swift procession of political events which has been making a new chapter in Russian history has come to a temporary halt awaiting the final decision of the Government.

The present situation is as follows: A majority of both Parliamentary chambers, for the first time in their existence, present a united front against the Government, and a series of extraordinarily sensational accusations against the present Cabinet and disclosures of Government inefficiency and corrupt influences have been crystallized into the more dignified shape of a demand for a Ministry which can be supported by the legislative bodies and the public opinion of the nation.

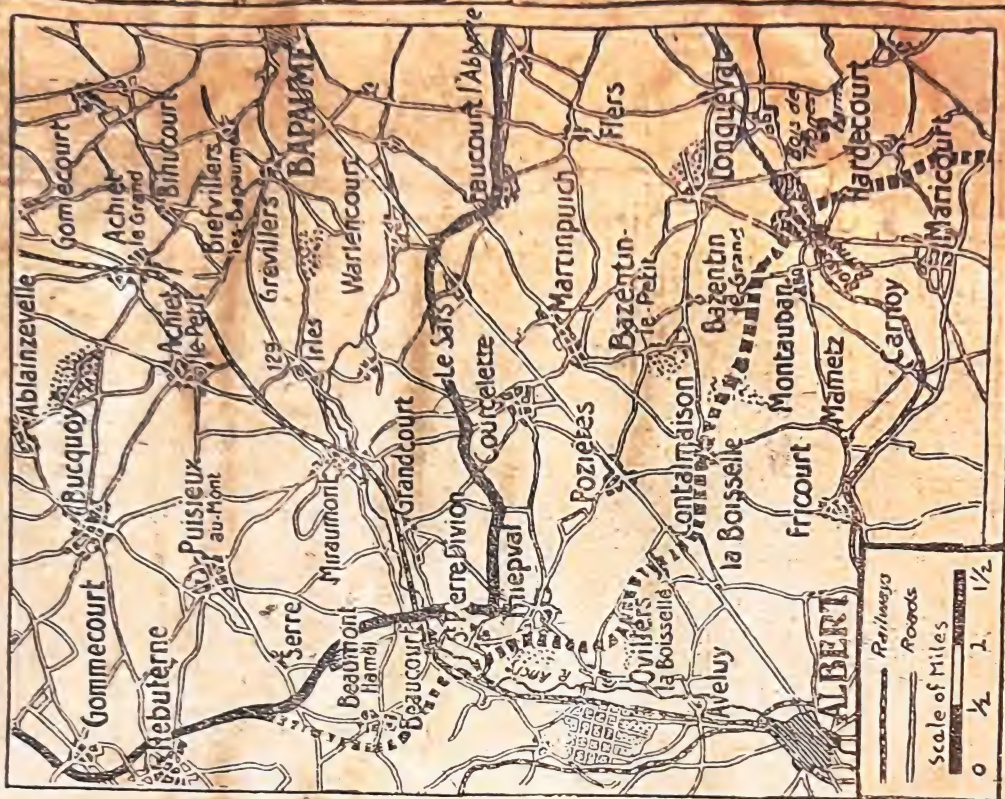
Both Chambers are firm in their insistence upon not merely a changed personnel in the Ministry, but the final elimination of those "dark forces" which formed the topic of so many impassioned utterances in the Duma and the Imperial Council.

The present upheaval can be understood in outline as a tremendously patriotic protest against the efforts of the German party and all other influences which have attempted to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war. The last word has apparently been said in both Chambers.

The next move will undoubtedly be made by the Government. In the meantime, pleas to Russia for a "responsible ministry" are heard everywhere and the newspapers print articles anticipating the new regime, which is regarded as inevitable.

A rumor is current to the effect that the change in the Cabinet will be announced before the Solemn Assembly of both Houses in the Winter Palace.

THE OLD AND NEW LINE ON THE SOMME



The broken line in the above map shows the position of the British troops on the Somme front after they had begun their great drive in co-operation with the French, further south, on July 9. The solid line shows their present position, including their latest gains on the Ancre.

GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS



Germany:—"If you will let me keep what I have, I will let you go."

—Cartoon by the famous Belgian artist Louis Raemakers.

ALLIES REPLY TO GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS REFUSING TO ENTER INTO CONFERENCE

Resent Attempt to Place Blame for Terrible Conflict Upon the Entente Allies Declaring that Huns Refused to Consider Peace Measures, and Struck First Blow. Reply Given Out Today from Paris and Agreed to by All the United Allied Powers.

PARIS, Dec. 30—The Allies today formally refused to enter peace negotiations with Germany, without knowing what conditions the Teutonic powers have to propose.

The note of the Allies, replying to Germany, as announced this evening, charges that the German proposal appears more like a war manoeuvre than a peace proposition. The Allies expressed resentment of the efforts of Germany to place upon them responsibility for the war.

The Allies in turn charged the Central Powers with direct responsibility for the war and refusal to enter negotiations offered by France, England and Russia to prevent it. The note, signed by all of the Entente Powers, declared these nations were just as strong in their attachment for peace as in 1914, but added: "After the violations (by the Central Powers) and their engagement in war, they cannot end the war at Germany's suggestion without any conditions with which to open negotiations. The German proposal is not an offer of peace. The proposition appears more like a far manoeuvre.

In reciting arguments designed to place the blame for the war on the Central Powers, the Allies referred to Germany as "the empire which proclaimed that treaties were scraps of paper."

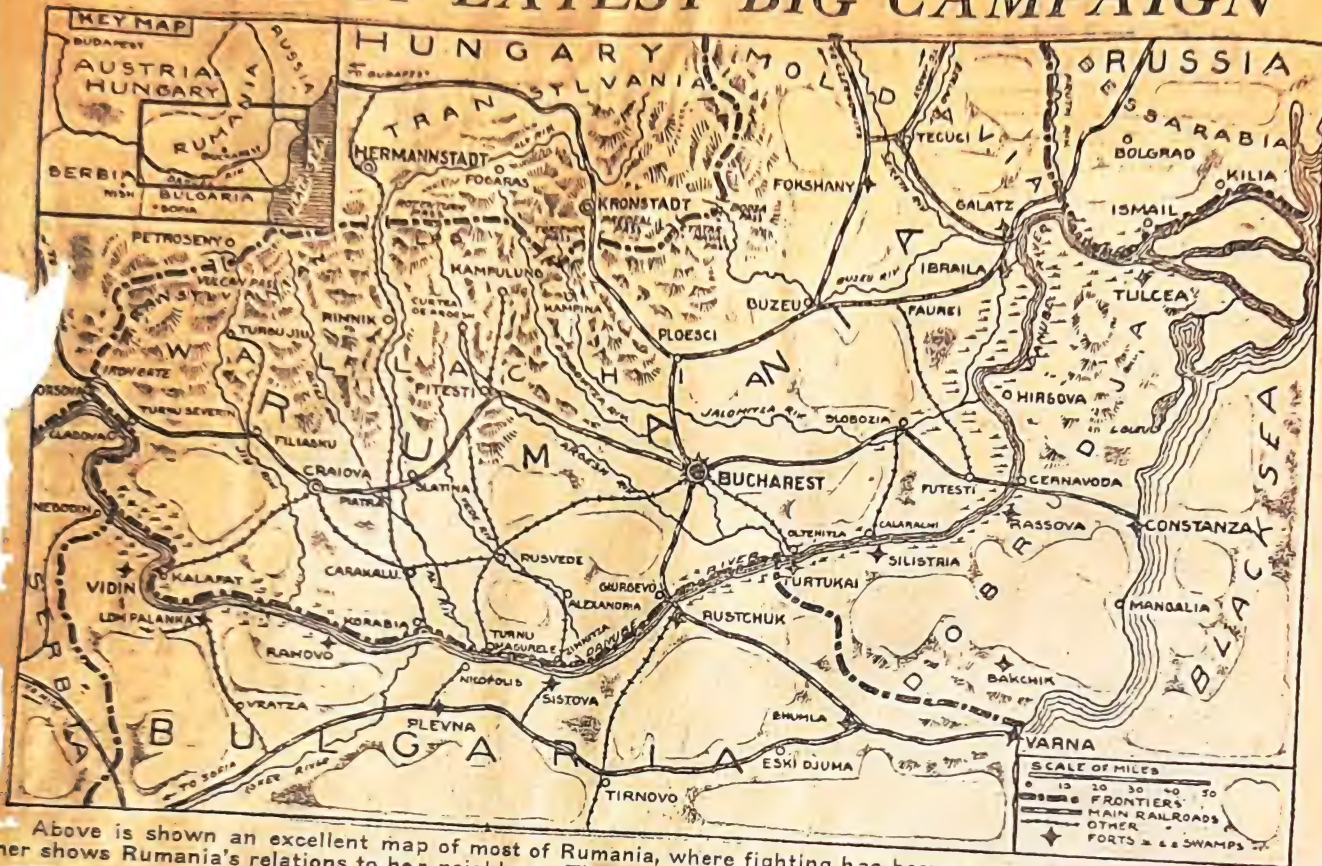
"It was Austria that declared war on Serbia. The Central Powers refused all attempts to stop the conflict; they refused England's offer for a conference; France's offer for an international commission, and the Czar's arbitration proposals.

the Empire which proclaimed that trea-

It is feared he is fatally hurt. Found by the janitor of the building. money left in the safe. Joseph was with all pledges, diamonds and part of the city, escaping crowded part of the office in a and then looted his loan office in a bandits today tied him with ropes beating L. Joseph unconscious, two London, Dec. 30.—After By Arthur S. Draper.

Up Merchant and Loot His Safe
Many Go to Theatre Same Day They Reach Field Hospital—
Maimed German Prisoners Receive Same Care
as Men of Allied Armies.

SCENE OF LATEST BIG CAMPAIGN



Above is shown an excellent map of most of Rumania, where fighting has been so severe. The key map in the corner shows Rumania's relations to her neighbors. The important and lesser important railways, as well as rivers, swamps, mountains and frontiers are indicated in so clear a manner as to make this a most valuable map.

THURSDAY MEATLESS DAY IN GT. BRITAIN

Later Next Year There May Be Two Meatless Days — Fish Excepted from Regulations

London, December 16.—The coming restrictions on the consumption of certain foods and restrictions in other directions are more precisely indicated than previously by the newspapers today. The newspapers say that the order for a meatless day, which is expected to be Thursday of every week will be operative early in 1917. Fish will be excepted, but meat, poultry, and game may neither be eaten nor sold on the prescribed day under heavy penalty. It is added that two meatless days weekly, instead of one, are likely to be ordained before long. It is also said that sugar tickets will be issued shortly.

According to the new scheme it has been decided that the enforced production of whole wheat bread will not be sufficient to meet the difficulties, and the food controller will order maize, oats and barley mixed with wheat in bread making.

Additional impending orders concern an increase in potato growing and pig breeding.

THIS MAY BE THE CAUSE OF HUNS PEACE PROPOSAL

Berlin Press Reports Show Great Shortage of Food Supplies

London, Dec. 12.—The Daily Chronicle prints a despatch from Amsterdam which says that the Berlin Tagliche Rundschau prints an article on the food supply, saying:

"The food scarcity has reached a crisis, as for weeks past in one part of the city or another the supply of bread has been falling constantly. Fish now becomes one of the most important foods, but no fresh fish is available and the price of smoked fish is now six times the normal.

"The more the announcements of arrangements with neutrals for food supplies and the more numerous become official regulations, so the number of shops closing also becomes larger than ever.

"Only apples are obtainable in reasonable quantities."

The newspaper is quoted as urging the seizure of all Berlin stocks and the sale to people direct. The feeling among the people is said to be that the government is behind these difficulties in order to make people agree more readily to the communal feeding system. Such difficulties the Rundschau adds, would be settled in one day in America, where judges and a so lynch law might set matters right.

"Instead of lynch law," it goes on, "we have war legislation, which ought to be enforced rigorously."

Dec 19/16.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR: TUESDAY, DECEMBER

WINS MILITARY CROSS



Lieut. Percy R. Law, of the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards, who has received the Military Cross. He is the son of Mrs. Robert Law, Elm avenue, Westmount, and was educated at the Montreal High School. Always interested in sport, he played for a number of years on the Victoria Hockey Club team and was a member of the club up to the time of his going to England. He was an enthusiastic golfer being a member of the Whitlock Golf Club. He was a member of the McGill C. O. T. C. and took out a commission with the Guards. He trained at St. Johns and was made Intelligence Officer of the Battalion on their arrival in England. He is the first officer of the battalion to receive the decoration after only three months in France.

WARM TRIBUTE TO LOCAL BATTALIONS BY GEN. MacDONNELL

The part played by the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Princess Patricia's, and the 42nd and 49th Battalions, comprising the 7th Brigade, at the front in the attacks of September 15 and 16, and October 8, are described in Brigade Orders, issued by Brig.-Gen. A. E. MacDonnell:

"This brigade has just finished a series of operations of which every member may be justly proud," he says. "The performance on the 15th of September, 1916, when the R.C.R., P.P.C.L.I., 42nd and 49th Battalions moved into an unknown area on four hours' notice, in broad daylight, and under heavy shelling, made the jump-off on time, not from prepared assembly trenches, but from a battered trench captured that morning and changing direction twice captured and held three different objectives together with some three hundred prisoners, has been characterized as one of the finest accomplishments by any brigade in the war.

"No one, as time goes on, can fail to be more and more impressed with the extent to which each arm of the military machine is dependent upon the others for ultimate and lasting success. A brigade may do better than ever before and still fail to gain their objective, owing to another arm not having accomplished its task.

GLORY ADDED TO.

"The attack on September 16, 1916, adds rather than dims the glory. Both the R.C.R. and 42nd Battalion knew the barrage had failed, that the Zollern trench was fully manned, and that the chances of success were slight. Notwithstanding, the attacking companies of these battalions did their duty, knowing that the attack of the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade, timed for 6:30 p.m., depended entirely upon their capturing the objective. They thrust the attack home, gallantly and well, but under the circumstances, with the odds so heavily against them, it was impossible to make good the Zollern trench.

"On October 8, 1916, Regina trench was not battered in nor the wire cut,

but we all have good reason to be proud of the performance of our battalions that day. The R.C.R. and the 49th Battalions for their attack, the P.P.C.L.I. for their good work in the vacated front line, and the 42nd battalion (R.H.C.) for cheerfully going in again to take over the defence of the line, although they had been withdrawn a few hours before, and were desperately tired. The Machine Gun Company also comes in for its share of well earned praise, for its excellent barrage work and support of the infantry.

"We all feel particularly proud of the splendid work of the R.C.R. in driving through to their objective and holding it so long against odds. No one could have done better, few as good.

"Whilst sympathizing deeply with all losses I must sound this note: this is not the time for vain regrets and sorrow; we must be up and doing. Each unit of this brigade has won a proud name and reputation. The brigade has now an enviable name and we must live up to it and add to it.

"I call upon each battalion, each unit and each officer, N.C.O., and man in this brigade to carry on in such a way that he will be second to none, not even the smartest Guard Brigade, of the Guard Division, in dress, general appearance, in smartness on and off parade, and efficiency in battle.

"The best is none too good for the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade. We are the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade—never forget that for an instant."

The Sixth Universities Company at Molson Hall, McGill University, is sending reinforcements to one of the battalions in this brigade, "Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry," which has been at the front for two long years now, and has been receiving reinforcements from these companies for some time. One does not have to be a college man; business men and bank clerks and men of that type are enlisted, partially trained here and sent to England to complete their training.

MAN-HUNTING BEATS ALL OTHER KINDS

Former Bank Clerk Certain
He "Nailed" Three
Germans

WRITER WOUNDED TWICE

Former Manager of Bank of
Commerce, Montreal Branch,
Secured Shell Called 'Silent
Percy' in Backyard

"This is not a life that I would take up from choice, but it is an experience nevertheless, and one gets pretty close to human nature. The shells are a bit strange at first, particularly the Hun one known as 'Silent Percy,' which lands without any previous warning. I have a splendid specimen which I picked up in our back-yard last Sunday," writes Maj. W. Leggatt, formerly assistant manager of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The communication dated late in July from Belgium is one of the series of letters reproduced in the booklet issued by the bank detailing the doings at the front of former officials.

"We are now in the zone where our training has brought us," runs the letter in part, "and feel that we are doing something in the great cause for which so many of our gallant fellows have given up their lives. I have met no end of friends from all parts of Canada, some of whom I had not seen since the Winnipeg and Vancouver days. You would be proud of the splendid troops that our country has provided. They are second to none, and can fight like demons.

"In one of my trips not long ago I came across the grave of our old friend, Donald Cameron. It has a cross over it, and the grass was nice and green, in fact, quite spotless—the same as the dear old fellow used to keep himself.

"Our fellows are all 'jake' (fine), which appears to be the expression over here among the Tommies, and are enjoying the experience. I see Hamilton (A. J. Hamilton, formerly Manager at Quebec), occasionally when I need money. He is the field cashier and looks natural as life, but pretty stout. He is doing good work where he is. His training as a banker has come in useful.

"From all appearances it looks as though the tide had turned, but we have a formidable enemy to contend with, and there is a lot of hard fighting ahead."

The following letter was written about the end of August by Sergt. J. A. Caw, formerly of the Langham branch, from where he left to join the Second Contingent. Mr. Caw has been wounded twice:

"Well, as you may know, we had quite a flare up on our part of the line in the early part of June, and as my battalion moved into the front line trenches on the last day of May, we came in for the full blast. On June 1st the racket started, if I remember correctly at about nine in the morning. Fritz simply swamped our trenches and supports with shells of every size, not to mention rifle grenades, trench mortars, sausages and the like. He continued this for about five or six hours, blew up a mine and then came over on our left. Of course as soon as he left his trenches the bombardment ceased, and then we started to get our own back. All the boys who had any sporting instinct at all were out of the trench in a twinkling, sniping at the Boscches from shell holes, etc. We had him where we wanted him; half way up a slope, no cover, and digging himself in, in full view in broad daylight, range about six hundred yards. Three years ago anyone who would suggest that I could take delight in firing at a human being with intent to kill—I would have called him something. But, nevertheless, I took a fiendish delight in it on June 1st, and, for excitement, man-hunting has all other kinds of hunting beat a mile. I could not say how many I nailed, but I'm sure of three. The boys with the telescopic sights had an advantage, as Fritz showed himself as little as possible, and was most inconsiderate as he would not keep still, to give us a chance to get a good bead on him. From June 1st to June 13th it was a matter of attack and counter-attack. During the day, a man could get no sleep or peace for the shelling, and at night every man was required for patrol-working parties, etc. Gas alarms were the thing of the day, and, believe me, it is not pleasant business to 'stand to' with gas helmets on for a matter of two hours or so, every minute expecting the Boscches to come over. They gave us all kinds of tear gas, and at the end of a week my eyes began to feel as if they were stuck on the end of poles like crabs' eyes. I was as deaf as a post and as dirty as a tramp. Water was very scarce, that is, good water; even the tea tasted of dead men. What was left over from breakfast we saved in our water bottles—'dead man soup' we called it. Well anyway, after various narrow escapes (they say that 'the devil takes care of his own'), I got hit in the back with shrapnel. I had three pieces taken out of my back and shoulders, and one piece in my neck—which the doctor decided to let stay.

"I am at present employed in the quartermaster's stores. The work is not heavy, and, above all, quite 'bomb-proof.'"

178,537 ENLISTED DURING THE YEAR

But Recruiting Figures Took
Big Drop Towards the
Close of the Year

Ottawa, January 3—During the year just closed 178,537 men were recruited in Canada, or nearly half the total of 385,955 since the outbreak of war. In the last fortnight 2,517 men enrolled, a decrease of 700 in comparison with the preceding two weeks.

Figures by military districts since the war began are:

Toronto	85,38
Kingston-Ottawa	41,20
London	31,32
Montreal	33,99
Quebec	7,72
Manitoba-Saskatchewan	77,25
British Columbia	37,31
Alberta	34,5
Maritime Provinces	34,8

In the last fortnight the totals have been:

Toronto	4
Kingston-Ottawa	3
Montreal	2
Manitoba	1
British Columbia	1
Saskatchewan (now a separate division)	1
Alberta	1
London	1
Quebec	1
Maritime Provinces	1

"Talk is always cheap," said Wise One.

"Except," returned the Mutt, "when you talk on the long-distance telephone."

Diamond Rings, \$10.00 to \$500.00.
R. Hemsley, Limited, 255 St. James

RUSSIA REFUSES NEGOTIATIONS ON PEACE PROPOSAL

New Minister of Foreign Affairs
Arraigns Germany in Spirited
Speech and Duma is Unanimous

FIGHT UNTIL VICTORY

Germany's Offer Is Only An-
other Confession of Her
Weakness and It Falls
on Barren Ground—
Subterfuges Useless

London, December 15.—A despatch to Reuter's telegram company from Petrograd says: "The Duma has unanimously passed a resolution against the acceptance of the German peace proposals after a spirited speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

The text of the resolution as received here, follows: "The Duma, having heard the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, unanimously favors a categorical refusal by the Allied Governments to enter, under present conditions, into any peace negotiations whatever."

"It considers that the German proposals are nothing more than fresh proof of the weakness of the enemy and a hypocritical act from which the enemy expects no real success, but by which it seeks to throw upon others the responsibility for the war and for what happened during it, and to exculpate itself before public opinion in Germany."

ONLY "VICTORY" PEACE.

"The Duma considers that a premature peace would not only be a brief period of calm, but would involve the danger of another bloody war and a renewal of the deplorable sacrifices by the people. It considers that a lasting peace will be possible only after a decisive victory over the military power of the enemy and after definite renunciation by Germany of the aspiration which renders her responsible for the world war and for the horrors by which it has been accompanied."

M. Pokrovsky in his speech to the Duma said: "In addressing you immediately upon having been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, I am not in a position to give you a detailed statement on the political situation, but I feel constrained to inform you without delay and with the supreme authorization of His Imperial Majesty of the attitude of the Russian Government regarding the application of our enemies of which you have heard through news telegrams. Words of peace coming from the side which bears the whole burden of responsibility for the world conflagration, which is started and which is unparalleled in the annals of history however far back one goes, word no surprise to the Allies."

"In the course of the two and one-half years of war, Germany has more than once mentioned peace. She spoke of it to her armies and her people each time she entered upon a military operation which was to be decisive. After each military success she put out feelers for a separate peace on one side and another, and conducted a propaganda in the neutral press. All these efforts have met with calm and determined resistance by the Allied Powers."

NO TANGIBLE INDICATION.

"Seeing now that she is powerless to make a breach in our unshakeable alliance, Germany makes an official proposal to open peace negotiations. In substance, the German proposal contains no tangible indications regarding the nature of the peace which is desired by the enemy armies which devastated and occupied Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro and part of France, Russia and Rumania."

"The Austro-Germans have just proclaimed an illusory independence for part of Poland and by this are trying to lay hands on the entire Polish nation. The motives of the German step will be shown more clearly if one takes into consideration the domestic conditions of our enemies. Without speaking of the unlawful attempts to force the population of Russian Poland to take arms against its own country, it will suffice to mention the introduction of general forced labor into Germany to understand how hard is the situation of our enemies."

"To attempt at the last moment to profit by their fleeting territorial conquest before their domestic weakness was revealed, that was the real meaning of the German proposal. In the event of failure, they will exploit at home the refusal of the Allies to accept peace in order to rehabilitate the tottering morale of their populations."

MISUNDERSTAND RUSSIA.

"But there is another senseless motive in that they fail to understand the true spirit which animates Russia. Our enemies deceive themselves with the vain hope that they will find among us men cowardly enough to allow themselves to be deceived, if only for a moment, by the lying proposals. That will not be. No Russian heart will yield. All Russia will rally more closely around its august sovereign, who declared at the very beginning of the war that he would not make peace until the last enemy soldiers had left our country, and for the general collaboration which constitutes the only sure means of arriving at the end we all have at heart, namely, the crushing of the enemy."

CAPT. ROYAL EWING OF HIGHLANDERS IS MADE A MAJOR

Capt. Royal L. H. Ewing, M.C., acting second in command of the 42nd Highlanders, has been promoted to the rank of major, his appointment dating from June 22. This is a merit dating from his winning several months prior to his winning the military cross, and indicates that when he was wounded last June and refused to leave the firing line, he behaved in a manner which won for him his promotion, while later on he won the Military Cross because, in the cold official words of the London Gazette, "He made repeated journeys to the front and support lines under very heavy fire, to secure the immediate execution of orders. Later he initiated means of clearing the wounded and of bringing forward rations. He displayed great courage and initiative throughout."

Major Ewing was with his brother A. Stanley Ewing in the real estate when war broke out, and won out in the decision as to which one should go and fight, and which one should remain and look after the business. He qualified in the McGill C. O. T. C., and eventually joined the 42nd Highlanders with the rank of captain.

RUSSIAN NOBLES

KING SENDS HIS GREETING TO FIFTH ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

Lieut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat, officer commanding the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, on behalf of the regiment, cabled His Majesty King George V the season's greetings. His Majesty is honorary colonel of the famous Black Watch Regiment, with which the 5th Royals are affiliated.

His Majesty replied as follows:

"The King thanks you and all ranks of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada for your loyal greetings, and His Majesty wishes the regiment every success during the coming year."

Lieut.-Col. Monsarrat's message to His Majesty read as follows:

"To His Majesty, King George V, Colonel-in-Chief of Royal Highlanders of Canada, Black Watch:

"The Royal Highlanders of Canada, Black Watch, convey New Year's greetings and expressions of loyal homage."

"MONSARRAT,
Lieut.-Col. Commandant."

THE CLIMAX OF THE STORM APPROACHES

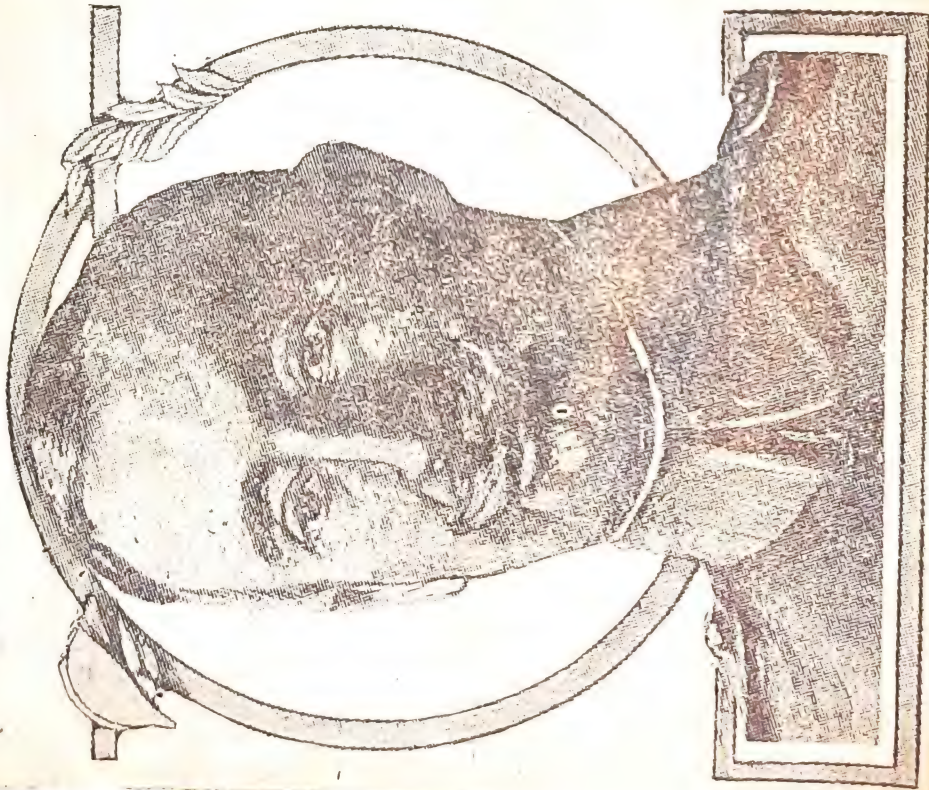


Peace:—Who is there?

Wilhelm:—It is I, Kaiser Wilhelm. Let me enter.

Peace:—Do you honestly want refuge, or is this a ruse for time to reorganize your armies? I cannot
trust you.

NEW FRENCH WAR LEADER



General Nivelle, whose appointment as Commander of French Armies in the North and North-East gives him charge of the fighting forces on the Western front.

BRITAIN DETERMINED NOT TO ACCEPT PEACE ON THE HUNG' TERMS

Premier Lloyd George Will Deliver Reply to German Chancellor When He Addresses British Commons on Tuesday—General Feeling Proffer Shrewd Political Stunt

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 2:30 p.m.—The total German casualties, excluding those in the naval and colonial services, reported in the German official lists for November, says a British official statement issued today, were 166,176 officers and men, making the total German losses in killed, wounded and missing since the war broke out, as officially reported in Germany, 3,921,860.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The indications are that the various governments of the Entente Allies do not intend to act hastily in making joint response to the peace proposals of the Central Powers.

It is pointed out in well-informed quarters today that while each one of the Allied Governments might indicate its general attitude, consultation among the Allies under the treaty binding them to such action probably will require two or three weeks.

The possibility that President Wilson will make some suggestions when forwarding the offer is much discussed here. It is estimated he might at least express willingness to convey the offer of the Entente to the Central Powers.

The report is current here that the Emperor Wilhelm is about to announce the granting of a Parliamentary form of government to Germany.

Dead Amateur Boxing Champion of Canada Awarded Military Medal

The brother of the late Billy Elliott, of the Shamrock A.A.A., the following letter from the Chaplain of his brother's regiment:

France, Nov. 21.
Dear Mr. Elliott,

As chaplain of the 42nd Battalion, I wish even at this late date to write this message of sympathy for the loss of your brother, and to tell you all that is known of his fate. He had been for some months attached to the Brigade Staff as a "runner" or messenger. During the great action of the 15th-17th September he did magnificent work and displayed over and over again the finest heroism. He was utterly forgetful of his own safety, so loyal was he to his work and eager to help his comrades. He finally met his death by shell-fire while assisting to remove the wounded. For his bravery in this action your brother was awarded the Military Medal, an honor which he certainly won.

For you in this great sorrow we all have the deepest sympathy. You have lost a true brother, and we a splendid comrade. Everybody liked him, and his loss is keenly felt. We make it our prayer for you and all who loved him that you may be given strength and faith to bear this burden and to keep your trust firm in the love and mercy of Our Father, who is "able to keep that which we commit unto Him."

I remain, with all sympathy,
Very sincerely yours,

Signed,

GEORGE G. D. KILPATRICK,
(Chaplain 42nd Batt.)



BILLY ELLIOTT.

LLOYD GEORGE WILL REPLY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Premier David Lloyd George is preparing to answer the peace proposals made by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg when he addresses the House of Commons next Tuesday.

The United Press was reliably informed today that the Premier is preparing an answer to the German Chancellor, to be delivered in connection with his general statement on the Government's policy.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The British people have already answered Germany's offer of peace—"no, not on such a basis as proposed."

That answer is perfectly apparent today. It is reflected not only in the newspaper comment, but in expressions from the people on the streets. The nation looks to Mr. Lloyd George, next Tuesday, to frame this answer.

It cannot be a direct reply, since it is hardly expected England's consultation with her Allies over what form the diplomatic answer shall be can be concluded so soon. But Tuesday will be Mr. Lloyd George's first appearance as Premier before the House of Commons, and before the news of the German proposal came he had been announced as ready to outline on that date the aims and purposes of the new Cabinet.

Press and public alike look to Mr. Lloyd George on this occasion to voice the nation's rejection of any peace which is based on Germany's idea of her victory.

Germany's peace terms, as given out by a German Embassy official in Washington, are generally regarded as preposterous and unworthy of serious consideration here. Mr. Lloyd George's telegram to Premier Briand, of France, together with the former's recent statement, portions of which were liberally reproduced in the British press today, are considered indicative of Britain's attitude toward von Bethmann-Hollweg.

REJECTION SEEMS ASSURED

The only keynote of difference obtainable in editorial comment today is whether the Allies, in their reply to the German note, should set in their own terms upon which the discussion would be considered. The practical unanimity of opinion of the press and public means, therefore, the reply will be one of rejection.

Press comment ranged today all the way from the Daily Mail's suggestion that von Bethmann-Hollweg be no more entitled to the courtesy of a reply than an armed burglar in a private house, to that made by the Manchester Guardian that negotiations should at least go as far as to ascertain Germany's exact

number of newspapers point out the desirability, in view of the manner in which Germany has made her reply, that the Allies, in replying, should enunciate their own aims in war, for the benefit of the world's

opinion, and that the terms on which the Allies are willing to enter peace negotiations be clearly set forth.

Such comment holds that only in this way can responsibility for the continuance of the war—which responsibility Germany obviously seeks to place upon the Allies—be turned upon the Central Powers.

Among numerous interviews with public men gathered by the London press, there is only one advocating acceptance of Germany's proposition and immediate entrance into negotiations. That is the opinion voiced by Philip Snowden, Socialist pacifist, who considers that the Allies will incur an awful responsibility if they decline.

It is at least their duty, he holds, to see whether the German proposals contain the possibility of ending the war on conditions, reasonable, and as far as possible satisfactory to everybody.

(Continued)

HIS "STATUS QUO" PEACE PROPOSAL



Burglar Bill (trapped in the house he was robbing):—Mr. Policeman, I will agree to drop my swag if you will let me go.

WAR RISKS ARE RAISED

Special to The Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Marine underwriters yesterday advanced war risks as high as fifteen per cent on shipments to Mediterranean ports, an unprecedented level, whereas from 8 to 10 per cent was demanded for insurance on trans-Atlantic shipments.

The rate on trans-Atlantic shipping in August, 1914, was for a short time placed at 20 per cent, but later the rate rapidly receded until one time it was quoted at 1½ per cent. The usual peace basis is 1-4 of 1 per cent.

REAL CAUSE OF HUN OFFER

Special Star Cable by Lord Northcliffe. Written for the United Press. Copyright, 1916, by United Press in Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Germany's peace proposals are due to the fact, which interned neutral correspondents in Berlin have not been allowed to indicate, that during the last few weeks grave internal dissensions have arisen, owing to the food shortage and the reign of terror.

Moreover, relations have been greatly strained between the various German and Austrian States and also

with Turkey. The Prussian Government also has learned that the British Empire will, during 1917, put forth an effort equal at least to that of Germany in 1914, and, from the point of view of guns and shells, three times that of Germany at any period of the war.

The proposals have been received here with contempt. We are gratified that American sense of humor and justice have seen through this bluff.

France, Russia, Italy and little Belgium are firm as Plymouth Rock.

UNITED STATES FORWARDS NOTE

Special to The Star by United Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—America's first step toward carrying out the wishes of Germany and the Central Powers, as their diplomatic representatives in Entente Ally capitals, was taken today.

Within a few hours after receipt of the official text of the Teuton peace proposal, which was almost identical with the text carried in press despatches. Mr. Lansing, at the President's order, despatched it to London, Paris, Petrograd, Tokio, and to the provisional capitals of Rumania, Serbia, and Belgium.

The United States represents Germany in Belgium, Russia, Great Britain, France, Japan, Serbia and Rumania. She represents Austria-Hungary in the same countries. She represents Turkey in Great Britain, France and Japan.

The German communication to her enemies was sent without any suggestion or comment by the President. This action completely fulfilled the request of the Central Powers made of the United States.

At least one of the European neutral envoys here already has sent a dispatch to his home government, asking to be authorized to assure President Wilson of the support of his government in sending some expression to the Entente Allies determined to influence the outcome of the war.

NEWS SURPRISED JAPAN.

By Canadian Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 13.—News despatches from New York were the first information reaching here of Germany's peace proposal. The news was a complete surprise and caused a panic on the Stock Exchange. Shipping stocks tumbled and were followed by other securities until the Governors ordered the Exchange closed until December 16.

Officials of the Japanese Foreign Office said today that they do not take the German peace proposals seriously. They expressed belief that the Entente Allies would have to fight to the end.

Japan, it was stated, has not yet been officially notified of the making of the proposals.

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

COMING HOME ON LEAVE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lieut.-Col. J. Stanfield and Major C. S. Chipman are going on leave to Canada. Lieuts. F. B. McFarren, J. R. Weaver and C. Howell are proceeding thither on sick leave.

GERMANY TALKS PEACE BUT HINDENBERG TAKES NO CHANCES, IT IS SAID

Declaration That There Will Be No Rest This Winter Still Stands, Says Berlin—Allies More Determined Than Ever Not to Be Bluffed by Huns

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 4:33 p.m.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that no proposals for peace had yet been received by the British Government from the Central Powers. He added that the Entente Allies required adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Premier Lloyd George's illness still kept him indoors today, but he is attending to business as usual. His physicians say he is progressing favorably, but he is not expected to venture out of his house for a couple of days.

Mr. Bonar Law announced to the House of Commons that the Premier was ill and that his physician would not permit any one seeing him at present.

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman, of the United Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Despite Germany's peace proposals, Field-Marshal von Hindenberg's declaration that there will be no rest this winter still stands.

A military authority today repeated this quotation of the Field-Marshal's remarks in commenting on the fact that Germany weighed carefully the peace question before announcement was made—knowing that England did not desire peace, because the Allies intended to launch an enormous spring offensive.

PEACE OFFER MEETS NOTHING BUT SCORN ON CANADIAN FRONT

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Dec. 14.—I have been privileged to listen to a discussion at the Canadian Corps Headquarters on Germany's offer of peace.

Somehow, news of this class filters through to the trenches before it reaches the capitals of the Allies, sometimes by wireless, sometimes through an important captured prisoner or document, but peace offers by the Central Powers were surely going to be made; this the Canadians knew.

Every Canadian staff officer and even the Generals showed a mysterious unanimity on that point. They were as unanimous too, that they would never be considered by the Allies.

I listened to an Imperial artillery Major who has been attached for a considerable time to the Canadians. He said:

"The only peace Britain would consider now, especially when a vigorous Government has been achieved in England, is a victorious peace, and that would not be until the Huns and their Allies were at least beaten back into their own borders, broken and without any possibility of their violating whatever terms were made.

"The Huns' proposals of peace are nothing but a trick, possibly for an armistice which no Allied soldier would consider."

In the opinion of these men who have been through it, the Somme has been the turning-point towards complete victory.

ROLAND HILL.

COST OF WAR IS \$27,807,700 PER DAY, SAYS MR. LAW

Chancellor Asks for Further Credit Vote of
\$1,948,000,000

NO PEACE TERMS
RECEIVED BY BRITAIN

War Has Now Cost Britain
Total of \$18,759,240,000
in All

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—England took steps today for the further financing of the war to provide more men for the battle fronts.

With the announcement for Germany's peace proposals only forty-eight hours old, the Lloyd George Government made its first formal appearance in the House of Commons and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked for a new vote of credit of \$1,948,000,000.

In addition a supplementary estimate was issued providing for an additional 1,000,000 men of all ranks for the army, raising the total estimate for the year to 5,000,000.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that with the new vote of credit the war to date will have cost England the staggering total of \$18,759,240,000 by the end of

the present fiscal year.

England is spending approximately \$27,807,700 a day in her warfare now. In announcing these new plans for future conduct of the war, Mr. Bonar Law took occasion to assert that so far no peace proposals have yet reached the Government, and until that time the Ministers of the new Lloyd George Government could not discuss them. He added that he would prefer that the House of Commons likewise refrain from discussion of such proposals. "All I can say now," he concluded, "is to repeat Premier Asquith's words at the time of the last vote of credit, namely 'There must be adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future.'"

EXPENDITURE OVER ESTIMATE.

Mr. Bonar Law said the average daily war expenditure had now reached the total of \$27,807,700. The expenditures had exceeded the year's estimates because of an increase in the output of munitions and additional loans accorded to England's Allies and England's Dominions. Loans to the Dominions, he said, have averaged \$1,948,000 daily.

In discussing the vote of credit Mr. Bonar Law said an additional £200,000,000 would be required from February 24, to which time today's vote is expected to suffice, until the end of the financial year, which would bring up the total votes for the year to £1,950,000,000 or £350,000,000 in excess of the estimate made some months ago by the then Chancellor, Reginald McKenna.

The enormous increase in output of munitions was emphasized by the Chancellor, who said that if he could give the figures of June, 1915, and those of today the difference would be almost incredible.

MANY QUESTIONS ASKED.

The Chancellor confined his speech entirely to the financial side of the war and, in the absence of Premier

Lloyd George and former Premier Asquith, owing to illness, it was expected the debate would be merely along this line.

However, this did not prevent members of the small group of peace advocates from asking questions in an effort to draw out the Government in regard to Germany's peace proposal.

The proposal of the Central Powers had not been received at the Foreign Office this morning, and as it is understood simply to offer negotiations, containing no terms the consultations of the Entente Allies regarding it are expected to be purely formal, preliminary to the transmission of a joint reply. In any event, Great Britain will make no official comment until Russia, France and her other Allies express their views.

Today's vote of credit is the fourteenth since the outbreak of the war, bringing up the total for the present financial year to £1,750,000,000, and the grand total for the war to £3,532,000,000.

While there is always a large attendance of members on the day a vote of credit is moved, even more than usual interest was shown in today's proceedings, owing to curiosity as to the manner of financing the war and as to the reception by the Liberals of the new Chancellor's policy.

FOOD AND LABOR MINISTERS.

The new Government intends to create Ministers of Food and Labor, Mr. Bonar Law announced.

ORGANIZATION MARVELLOUS.

Considering the nature of this country and how entirely its energies had been devoted to peace, Mr. Bonar Law went on, it was marvellous to consider how she had been organized for war. No more striking proof of the vitality of the country, from an industrial point of view, was found than in the enormous extent by which the output of munitions had increased during the last year.

Referring to the increase in loans to Allies and Dominions, the Chancellor said it would be gratifying to the House to know that it had gone far to Great Britain's Allies, the Dominions having been able to finance their expenditures. These advances were just as much war expenditure, he said, as the amount expended on the British troops.

ACTION IN BLAIKIE CASE.

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law announced that the Government had "taken such action as considered necessary" in the case of Captain Blaikie on the Caledonia. Captain Blaikie was taken prisoner by a German submarine and supposed to be facing possible execution for ramming a submarine.

Fully alive to the dangers of delay in dealing with what he termed the unsatisfactory situation in Greece Lord Robert Cecil told the House that the Entente Allies were about to present certain demands to the Greek Government for the purpose of clearing it up.

Replying to a question put by Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member for West Cliffe, suggesting that many particulars in the policy of the British Government with regard to the United States had been of an irritating kind without any compensation corresponding to the danger of producing misunderstandings, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said:

"It unfortunately is inevitable that our measures should cause inconvenience to the citizens of neutral

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. Copy-right.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE. 20 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 14.—Today's casualties consist of thirty-three officers, of whom fifteen are dead, and 1,376 men, of whom 367 are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the West Yorkshires, Gordon Highlanders, East Surreys, Shropshire Light Infantry, London Regiment, Essex, New Zealanders, Royal Fusiliers and Warwickshires.

Brig.-Gen. George Bull, who has died of wounds, had a distinguished career. He was gazetted captain in 1912, and consequently he had risen rapidly to his present rank. He was twice mentioned in Gen. French's despatches.

WINDERMERE.

countries. Much as we regret it, I can only say that, consistently with the paramount duties of using our belligerent rights, we have done and are doing all we can to make their exercise as little irksome to neutrals as possible."

BRITAIN WILL PUT ANOTHER MILLION MEN IN THE FIELD

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 4:40 p.m.—In the House of Commons today Thomas McNamara, Financial Under-Secretary for the Admiralty, announced that the Admiralty had under earnest consideration the matter of arming merchant ships.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 3:05 p.m.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said that the complete blockade of Greek ports did not imply a state of war between Greece and the Entente Allies.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A War Office supplementary estimate today provides for an additional million men of all ranks in the army for the year ending March 31, 1917—making a total of five million for that twelve-month period.

ITALIANS DISPERSE ENEMY.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Dec. 13, via London, Dec. 14, 2:12 p.m.—"In the Astico valley there were artillery duels yesterday."

Today's War Office statement, our batteries dispersed enemy detachments on the northern slopes of the Seluggio and north of Monte Leone.

On the Julian front there were artillery actions and patrol reconnoissances. On the Carso one of our aeroplanes attacked an enemy balloon which fell in flames near Savignazzo, northeast of Nabresina.

ROMANIANS REPORT ADVANCE.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 14, via London, Dec. 14, 2:12 p.m.—"The enemy continued his advance in the direction of Buzeu Tuesday."

Our cavalry and infantry detachments came in contact with the enemy west and southwest of Buzeu. Our cavalry advanced toward the west on Tuesday and, co-operating with the infantry, fought a stubborn battle.

Western front: Our aeroplanes successfully dropped bombs on the Ploulov station on the Tarnopol-Zlochhoff railway and on transportation columns near the village of Noucheche, northeast of this railway. In the region of the Pochutara station and east of the village of Lipni-cadolna there was lively artillery fire and mine throwing.

Enemy attempts to make reconnaissances with strong scouting parties on the Narayuvka river, in the region of the village of Podchumlianze were checked by our fire.

In the wooded Carpathians our artillery successfully bombarded the little town of Korosmezo. Seven fires broke out as a result.

Caucasus front: There is nothing of importance to report."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, via Sayville.—The German official statement today reads:

Western front: In some parts of the Somme front there were temporarily heavy artillery engagements.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: Near Le Four de Bais, in the Argonne, French patrols that advanced after a violent preparatory fire were repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front)—the activity of the artillery increased in the afternoon.

Rumanian front: Front of Arch-ke Joseph: In the wooded Carpathians artillery fire was continued. In the Gyergyo mountains and in Argesul valley the Russians continue their costly, but absolutely unsuccessful attacks.

Army group of Field-Marshal von Kensen: Favorable progress is being made on the whole front in spite of the great difficulties caused by the condition of the roads. Great Wallachi, south of the railway from Bucharest to Tchernayoda, been cleared of enemy forces.

Macedonian front: Attacks checked by the Serbians east of the Danube broke down with heavy losses on the Bulgarian positions.

Eastern front: Front of Prince Paul: There is nothing of importance to report."

NOTHING IN AEGEAN.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—There is neither an official explanation nor a worthy indication here as to the reason for the replacing of Admiral Fournet, commander-in-chief of Entente Allied sea forces in the Mediterranean, by Admiral Gauchet, the announcement is printed with scarcely any comment. One or two newspapers, however,

WAITING FOR HIS ANSWER



HOLLAND—Will you silently witness this hellish state of brutality, or lead the neutral nations in protest against the trampling underfoot of international law by these Russian slave-drivers and butcher

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE MAINTAINED

Special Star Cable by United Press.—LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Allies have made known in semi-official statements their rejection of German-made peace at this stage—and today their armies in the field are backing up that refusal by force of arms.

Statements from the east indicate that winter has caused no let-up in Russia's offensive in the Carpathians. Nor has there been any diminution of the fighting in Rumania. The German advance is slowly losing its momentum in the face of the Rumanians' strong rearguard resistance, made as they retired to the strategic line of the Buzeu river.

Before long there will be complete consolidation of the Buzeu river line of Rumanian defense with the Russian Carpathian line of offence. Resulting.

GERMANS REPORT ADVANCES

By Canadian Press
BERLIN, Dec. 15, via Sayville wireless.—The German official statement issued today reads:

"Western front, Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the west bank of the Meuse the French tried to regain brat-tacks the trenches on the southeast of Malancourt, captured by us a short time ago.

"East of the river, after strong artillery preparation extending far into the terrain behind the lines, they repeatedly launched attacks. The advance of the storming waves failed on Pepper ridge under our defensive fire. The attack on the south slopes before Fort Hardau-mont was unable to be developed under our destructive fire.

"Rumanian front: Front of Arch-duke Joseph: Russian attacks yesterday on the Transylvanian front for the most part failed as on the preceding days. The enemy succeeded in gaining a footing on one height.

"Army group of Field-Marshal von Mackensen: Burning villages mark the way through Great Wallachia along which the Russians retreated. The allied (Teutonic) troops, under the most unfavorable weather conditions, are rivalling each other on the plain to prevent the enemy from getting any further rest on his march. In the mountains, the enemy offered resistance in advanced positions. These were plucked.

"Buzeu has been captured. The Ninth Army reported, as a result of the operations of yesterday,

and the day before, the capture of 4,000 prisoners.

"Near Futești, stronger Bulgarian forces crossed the Danube.

"Russian front: Front of Prince Leopold—North of the railway from Zolchoff to Tarnopol German troops entered Russian trenches and brought back ninety prisoners.

"Macedonian front: Partial advances near Paralovo and at Gradechnitza and on both sides of the eastern Cerna resulted only in enemy losses. There have been patrol skirmishes on the lowlands of the Struma.

RUMANIANS FALLING BACK.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 3:35 p.m.—The British Admiralty has intercepted and makes public the following telegram collected by the Wireless Press:

"PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—Russian official statement: Rumanian front—The Russian and Rumanian troops in the region of Buzeu, under pressure from the enemy, are falling back, protected by rearguards. In consequence of this retirement, the troops which occupied positions on the river Jalomitza also are retiring."

HUNS ATTACK IN FOG.

Special Star Cable.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—Two enemy attacks by ambuscade east of Koninki made under cover of darkness and a fog, were detailed in today's official statement.

In one the Russian defenders compelled the enemy's retirement to first-line trenches in the neighborhood; in the other the Teutons took cover in front of entanglements.

GERMANS ANNOUNCE THE CAPTURE OF BUZEU, AND BULGARS CLAIM ADVANCE

Teuton Forces Have Now Reached Line Where Petrograd Stated Allied Armies Would Make Stand in Rumania Against German Advance—German Official Report

Special Star Radio by United Press.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Dec. 15.—Buzeu has been captured by the German forces, today's official statement declares.

Buzeu is a city of nearly 25,000 and is an important railroad center a little more than half way between Ploesci and Ramnicu-Sarat, at that point where Rumania is narrowest.

Official statements from Petrograd recently have indicated that it was the Rumanian-Russian plan to retreat to the Buzeu river line and there make a stand against the German advance.

The Buzeu river runs just north of the town.

BULGARS ANNOUNCE ADVANCE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SOFIA, Dec. 15.—Advance of the Teutonic allies in Rumania continues. The Bulgarian Danube army which crossed that river and proceeded northward has now reached the line of the Bucharest-Tetisti (Fetescian) railway, today's official statement asserts.

In Macedonia, it is stated, enemy attacks east of the Cerna were repulsed and general artillery firing continues.

OH, VOT A MISTOOK!



Kaiser:—How is it working on them, Hoiweg?
 Bethmann Hollweg:—Majesty, we have blundered again! We have given them *laughing gas* instead of *poison peace gas*. Listen to them laughing at us.

A Paris despatch to the Morning Post says:

"There has been nothing in the nature of a demonstration, but the news passed from mouth to mouth, and is regarded by the public as the real answer to Germany's so-called peace proposals."

"Rumor says the German troops have broken at Pepper Hill and are flying in disorder already. This is interpreted as significant, because hitherto the German soldiers have resisted in difficult circumstances, but the present news, if confirmed, is an evidence of their greatly shaken morale."

Mr. Lloyd George's "fight to a knockout" sentiment apparently dominates the army as well.

The impression is strong that Britain is preparing to wage a war such as undreamt of before—and is thoroughly prepared to continue until every pledge given Belgium and other nations is fully redeemed.

There is apparently little likelihood that she and her Allies will agree to stop now merely because Germany says she wants peace.

MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The French plan of attack at Verdun yesterday was drawn up by Gen. Nivelle, now the commander-in-chief, with the concurrence of Gen. Petain, who at the time was his superior officer. The assault proper was left to Gen. Mangin. It was made by five divisions, or close to 100,000 men, under command of such leaders as Gen. De Maud'Huy and Gen. Du Passage.

The front which the French infantry had held since the recapture of Douaumont and Vaux ran thus: The southern slopes of Pepper Hill, east of the Meuse, between Bras and Haudremont; Haudremont Wood, Haudremont quarries, the region north of the village, Fort Douaumont, the quarries northeast of Fort Douaumont, the small wood southeast of Fort Douaumont, Haudremont wood, the village of Vaux, and the Fort of Vaux.

Behind that line Gen. Nivelle had distributed groups of powerful batteries which for seventy hours before the attack hammered the German positions, particularly those on Pepper Hill and at Haudremont and Bezonaux.

From the positions occupied by the French it may be seen that they were installed on a series of heights, some dominating the German positions, but others being under the direct fire of their opponents. To improve and strengthen their line it was necessary to wrest from their adversary the famous Copper Hill, Louvremont, the crest of Hill 372, which commands Fosses wood, La Bauche and Hasoulle wood, north of Douaumont fort, as well as the important works at Haudremont, west of Douaumont and north of Vaux—and if possible the village of

FRENCH MARCHED TO THE ATTACK LOUDLY SINGING THEIR NATIONAL ANTHEM

Spirited Assault at Verdun Carried Out With Mathematical Precision — Germans Flung Down All Equipment and Fled Helter-Skelter From Victorious Foe

Special Star Cable by United Press.

SOFIA, Dec. 16.—Occupation of Peresti was announced in the Bulgarian official statement today.

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen, of the United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—First evidences of new blood injected into the British and French Governments through Cabinet reorganizations was seen today in the ultimatum to Greece and France's new Verdun offensive.

News from all sources continue to pile up the evidence of renewed determination to wage war. Official statements, which have recently been drab and colorless, now reflect new inspiration and joy, in much the same tones as they did back in July when the push started.

National questions of biggest importance, which have been hanging fire for weeks and months, are rapidly taking shape under the more vigorous leadership of Premier Lloyd George. Newspapers today all emphasize Gen. Nevill's "push" at Verdun as a fitting reply to the German peace offers.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION IN LONDON

News of the French victory reached London at midnight. It created a profound impression. Captain Shaw in the House of Commons on Thursday had given a vivid description of conditions along the Somme front, where mud made the movement of big guns impossible. The terrain in the Verdun region is of a different character.

Bezona, most of whose houses are in the Voivre.

Promptly at ten a.m. the five attacking divisions, each of which covered a front of one and one-quarter miles, advanced behind the screen fire of guns of all calibres. They swarmed rapidly into the German trenches. The German troops in these positions, surprised by the suddenness of the attack, offered comparatively little resistance.

In the village of Vacherauville, where the Germans had installed a quantity of machine guns, the struggle was sharp, but none the less short. More to the east the French formations charged the slopes of Pepper Hill, carrying all before them.

As they rushed to the attack the soldiers cheered, and from time to time the Marseillaise, roared by the strong-throated Pollus, could be heard above the chorus of the cannon.

With Vacherauville and Pepper Hill lost, it became evident to the Germans that resistance would be futile, and they retired in fairly good order.

On the Vacherauville-Beaumont road, however, French troops suddenly appeared in the rear of the Germans. The French had crept along a small ravine running from Pepper Hill to this road.

On seeing the French the Germans bolted, throwing away rifles, knapsacks and pouches. From the top of the hill the French could see them running and, shouting with joy, they dashed after them.

Half an hour later the French reached the extremity of the Louvremont crest, close to the village of the same name.

(Continued on Page Twenty)

MAGNITUDE OF FRENCH VICTORY OF VERDUN IS MADE MORE CLEAR DAILY

Over 11,387 Prisoners Taken, With Vast Store of Guns and Munitions—Russians Advance in Carpathians and Arrest Teuton March in Rumania—Fog in Macedonia

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 18.—Advance of Russian forces in the Carpathians was announced in today's official statement.

"Around the Little Porsk our position was restored," it was stated. "East of Glashutte we captured several heights, enemy counter-attacks being repulsed."

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The magnitude of the French victory over the Crown Prince's forces at Verdun is becoming clearer every day. The latest official figures show the French took over 11,387 prisoners, and captured or destroyed 115 cannon and 107 machine guns, as well as vast stores of war material of all kinds.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 18, 2:10 p.m.—A communication given out this afternoon by the French War Office on the progress of hostilities on the Macedonian front reads as follows:

"There was a persistent fog on December 17 along the front in Macedonia, and no occurrences of importance have been reported."

RUSSIANS STOP HUN ADVANCE

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Teutonic offensive in Rumania has been arrested by the Russian fire, the Russian War Office announces.

The statement, as intercepted by the British Admiralty and collected by the Wireless Press, was made public today as follows:

"On the Rumanian front, in the region west and southwest of Romanku-Sarat, our scouts made reconnaissances."

"In the region of the Filipechti railway station and in the region of Dhibatogu the offensive of the enemy was arrested by our fire."

BRITISH RAIDS ON STRUMA

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 3 p.m.—Successful raiding and aeroplane operations by the British on the Macedonian front are reported in today's official statement regarding operations in the war area. The statement reads:

"British troops successfully raided enemy trenches in the Haznata district on the Struma front and at Brest, on Lake Dolran, on Saturday and Sunday. Forty enemy dead were counted and prisoners were also taken."

"Our airplanes dropped bombs on the Tumba station and inflicted damage upon enemy transports on the Glevgell-Chornitsa road."

FRENCH VICTORY EMPHATIC

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Dec. 18, 2:10 p.m.—French forces have taken a total of 11,387 German prisoners and 115 guns on the Verdun front since the 15th of December, according to the announcement made by the French War Office this afternoon.

The text follows:

"South of the Somme a detachment of the enemy which was endeavoring to occupy our lines to the southeast of Berny, was repulsed with hand grenades."

"On the right bank of the river Meuse, after the bombardment reported in the communication of yesterday, 700 machine guns."

RUSSIANS MAKING PROGRESS

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 2:11 p.m.—Today's Russian official communication regarding military operations on the Russian western front as intercepted by the British Admiralty and made public by the Wireless Press reads as follows:

"Petrograd, Dec. 18. — Western front:—The enemy has been driven back from that portion of a trench of one of our companies which he occupied yesterday in the region of Porsk. Our position is again restored."

"In the region of Boldura an enemy balloon was carried behind our lines by the wind. No information

Premier Will State

Allies' Peace Terms

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen of the United Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—When Premier Lloyd George addresses Parliament tomorrow and outlines the policy of the Government, he will find the pulse of the British people beating in unison with that of the War Council.

Interest is intense here today in the reply the Premier will make to von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace proposals and his discussion of the food problem and the question of manpower.

The temper of the British people toward peace was indicated when a huge mob yesterday attacked Sylvia ankurst as a pacifist.

It is generally expected Mr. Lloyd George will give a brief and comprehensive review of the war in his parliamentary speech and will outline what has been accomplished under the old regime and what he expects to accomplish through the War Council.

Comment on the more intimate intimations which led to the recent Government upheaval and placed Mr. Lloyd George at the head of the Government, is not expected.

S. GOVERNMENT'S BIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—United States officials are convinced today there can be no formal discussion of peace until Germany and Austria show their willingness to restore Belgium and Serbia, and until all nations involved are ready to disarm on a large scale.

In his forthcoming speech, Premier Lloyd George expected to insist on terms as a fundamental ground-

BRITISH FRONT MILDLY INTERESTED

Star Cable by Wm. Philip of the United Press. Copyright, 1916, by the United Press.)

THE BRITISH ARMY IN FIELD. Somewhere in France,

8.—So far as one can see, German peace proposals have had little effect here.

The German wireless gave the British army its first intimation of the nature of the Kaiser's much-delayed Christmas news to his subjects. "Everybody was mildly curious. What's his game?" was the query on the lips of officers and men. Nowhere was there any emotion than curiosity expressed. This is the feeling of the whole

WHAT GERMANY MUST DO.

This Government is convinced there can be no formal discussion of peace unless such discussion carries an avowed willingness by Germany and Austria to restore Belgium and Serbia.

There can be no peace without assurances of disarmament on a large scale, in all countries, with some plan for an alliance of nations to prevent future wars.

No reason is seen why Mr. Lloyd George, when he addresses the House of Commons, should fail to outline the general peace terms of the Allies. Unequivocal rejection of the Teuton proffer would immediately react to England's disadvantage in neutral countries, it is believed. It would also result in embittering the German people to the point where they would unite more solidly than ever behind a Government, the form of which England desires to destroy.

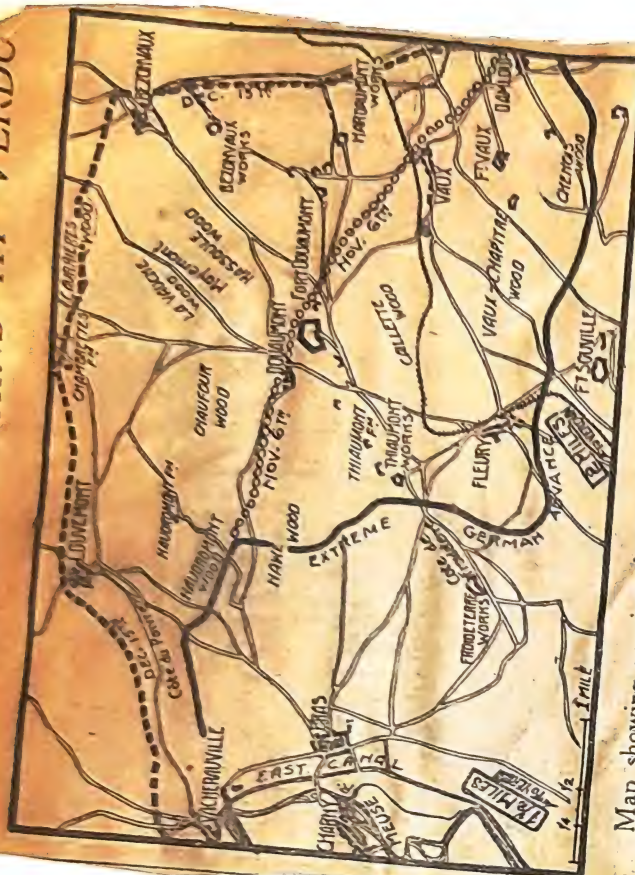
The German people would then be convinced there was a war of existence, and would urge its ruthless and unrestricted pursuit.

As a result of these convictions, this Government believes Mr. Lloyd George may say what England and her Allies regard as necessary to make peace possible. Should he do this, the belief is strong that Germany might be forced by her own people to acquiesce to such terms as do not threaten her existence.

On the other hand, should the British Premier stand by his recent declaration that the war must go on "to a knockout," little hope of peace is seen and every possibility of grave danger to this country's friendly relations with the Teutonic Powers.

If Germany is able to march on from victory to victory, as stated by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, why all this sudden magnanimity? All those here believe there's a "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere.

No demonstrations in the German trenches have so far been reported. It appears that the German troops themselves are little inclined to jubilation over their Emperor's "Christmas gift." Hitherto at such milestones of the war as the fall of Warsaw, the entrance into the lists of Bulgaria, Turkey and other nations, the German troops shouted their opinions across No Man's Land and exhibited placards or threw notes across to the French and British trenches.



Map showing previous battle line and ground gained in Friday's notable victory.

LLOYD GEORGE WILL STATE GT. BRITAIN'S VIEWS ON HUN NOTE

Premier is Much Better and House of Commons Will Hear His Promised Statement Tomorrow—London Receives German Note

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—3:43 p.m.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. Bonar Law, definitely announced in the House of Commons today that Premier Lloyd George would be present in the House on Tuesday to make his statement regarding the British government's policy.

The peace note of the Central Powers was handed to the British Government today by the U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Page, who called at the Foreign Office early in the day.

In the absence of A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, he presented the note to Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

work for any formal parleys, and such action on his part would serve to "pass the buck" back to Germany. Moreover, officials believe he will outline fully what the Allies are fighting for, but that in no circumstances will he voice a scornful or flat rejection of the German offers.

The United Press is in a position today to give a detailed outline of this Government's conviction on the several angles of peace developments. They are:

It is believed Germany offered peace because her people were becoming restive. It is believed the people of all countries want peace—America included—so long as there is no sacrifice of the principles for which the fighting has been going on.

PROSPECTIVE



John Bull (to messenger):—Just tell the party who sent this proposition that I am voting another £300,000,000 and increasing my army by a million men. The Allies will redeem their pledges to Belgium and France.

COMING



A. GRACEY

A spirit that is rapidly taking shape.

five cases

I WILL SERVE.

Dedicated to the National Service registration campaign—By "Patriot."

If my King and country need me
I will serve;
Tho' to sacrifice they lead me
I'll not averse;
For the sluggards and the slackers—
Are the Germans' strongest backers—
They will get what they deserve—
I will serve.

If they want me in the trenches
I will serve;
Mid the shrapnel and the stench
I will serve;
For my country and my King
I will suffer anything;
All my service they deserve,
I will serve.

I'll not loaf while others toil,
I will serve;
Can I plan the foe to foil?
I will serve;
Power of muscle and of brain
Surely will the victory gain;
With more vigor, vim and nerve
I will serve.

None shall ever charge that I
Did not serve;
None shall taunt with "You're the guy
Would not serve!"
When a wounded man I meet
Limping down the busy street
He'll not hint "You had cold feet!"
I will serve.

In the mill or in the field
I will serve.
Britons ne'er to foemen yield.
I will serve.
If I cannot man the guns
I can send supplies in tons,
Then to help defeat the Huns
I will serve.

In the hot munition shop
I will serve;
That the war may sooner stop
I will serve;
Lest on me should rest the guilt
For a brother's life-blood spilt
Glad I offer mind and nerve.
I will serve.

A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.



Canada is heart and soul with the Mother Country and
the Allies in their fight for Liberty and Justice.

Every Canadian man and woman can assist by placing
his or her services at the disposal of the State.

Government House,
Ottawa, 20th December, 1916.

Devonshire

National Service Week, 1st to 7th January.

U.S. AMBASSADORS HAVE SOUNDED BELLIGERENTS AS TO ACCEPTABILITY

Mr. Wilson is Ready to Take Steps Looking Towards His Mediation Between Entente and Central Powers it is Reported from Washington—British Reply Will Likely Specify Terms

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Entente reply to President Wilson's note is likely to reach Washington on Saturday or Monday. It will be held a few days following its despatch to permit of simultaneous publication in all the countries concerned.

Though essentially a reply to the President's suggestions, it also will cover Germany's answer to the President. There have been difficulties in framing a collective note, as the objects of the various members of the Entente are hardly to be considered identical, even though their fundamental aims are the same.

However friendly its tone and however full its explanations, running through it will be the declaration of the Allies to fight until they are assured of reparation and guarantees that there will be no repetition of this war.

It may check the peace drive, but it will not stop it.

WILSON MAY OFFER MEDIATION
Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 4.—President Wilson is seriously considering the advisability of making a formal offer of mediation to the warring Powers of Europe, according to intimations let drop today in a high official quarter.

So seriously is he considering such a move, it is stated, that instructions have been sent to American diplomatic representatives in Europe to ascertain informally whether such an offer would be resented.

As the result of his private interview on New Year's Day with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Ambassador Gerard is declared to have indicated to the Washington Government that Germany and her Allies would accept such a move.

It is said to have expressed to his Government the further belief that many would be willing to supply President Wilson confidentially with such detailed information concerning the scope of her peace efforts as would justify him in urging the Entente Powers to enter into preliminary negotiations looking to a formal peace conference.

Mr. Gerard's report is understood to have created the impression in official circles here that von Bethmann-Hollweg does not share the views of other German officials that further efforts toward peace at this time would be hopeless.

PRESIDENT PREPARED TO ACT

The liveliest interest is taken in the sudden arrival here last night of Col. E. M. House, who, more than any other individual, has been looked upon as President Wilson's adviser on European peace prospects. Through connections which he was able to establish with officials abroad during his secret mission last spring to the belligerent capitals, it is stated Col. House has been able to keep in more or less intimate touch with official sentiment in those countries.

Should the President decide upon a direct offer of mediation, it is stated the move would not be made until after he and the Secretary of State have had an opportunity to make a careful study of the Entente reply.

If, as is hoped, the reply sets forth in some degree the peace terms of the Entente group, or indicates plainly that the Allies would welcome an opportunity to hear Germany's terms, it is thought probable that the President would proceed to act.

Apparently much importance is attached to the fact that Mr. Balfour received his training in diplomatic

GERMANY NEAR TO STARVATION

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A most careful study of the economic conditions in Germany reveals that beyond a doubt the peace offer was prompted chiefly by the reason that Germany is on the verge of starvation. This information is not based on the views of individuals—neutrals or others—whose impressions were gained in a visit to Germany and who were generally biased.

In any case, their views cannot be compared with actual evidence collected directly from German newspapers. The information shows conclusively that the end of German endurance is approaching rapidly. Scarcely a day passes without its report of serious food riots by the underfed population. While the press is complaining bitterly of the starvation of the people, the authorities continue to reduce their allowances. Medical experts say the present ration is far below the standard on which human beings can live. Milk

prices in Berlin generally have increased, with a coincident decrease in all butter fat allowances.

How grave the question of the milk supply must be in countless German communities is illustrated by the conditions prevailing in Mayence, which in normal times requires a daily milk supply of 40,000 quarts. By order of the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse, the allowance has just been cut from 14,000 to 4,000 quarts a day.

Conditions affecting the potato market appear even more serious than the milk difficulties. Newspapers state that enormous quantities of potatoes which were expected to be available for the winter are frozen.

The Vorwaerts says the potato rationing system is hopelessly inadequate. The allowance was reduced early last month from seven to six pounds for a person each week. But potatoes are no dearer and the supply is sufficient for a

SOCIALIST UTTERS WARNING

Further evidence of the seriousness of the situation was contained in this warning given to the Prussian Diet by Herr Braun, the Socialist:

"A protection against invasion, achieved at the cost of unspeakable sacrifices, will be of no avail to the people if it collapses through underfeeding, nor does it profit from the difficulties which beset the enemy."

"The preceding speaker has drawn from these difficulties

of the enemy a conclusion which, in my opinion, is a dangerous illusion, that only another effort is needed to plunge our enemies into irreparable disaster."

"This is just what our enemies have been predicting about us for two years. On the contrary, we must not close our eyes to the fact that our food supply is becoming more difficult as the stoppage of imports becomes more effective through the ruthless policy of England."

PUTTING CHECK ON LEAVE IN LONDON FOR CANADIANS

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 4.—

Gen. Turner and the Secretary of the Militia Department, Mr. McCurdy, who have proceeded to France today, have investigated the great scheme for Canadian training in England which has already borne fruit.

For those officers who have hitherto been enjoying the somewhat lax methods of obtaining leave in London, it will come as a considerable shock that from now on they can only get leave such as is extended to officers from the front—so many days for so much service.

MORE DRASTIC CHANGES.

This is part of the new Turner scheme, as is the visit of inexperienced

ed majors and colonels to the front, where they generally have had one look at the real fighting and decided to return after a somewhat cool reception from their fighting friends who left Canada rather earlier in the war.

Drastic changes are expected in English and Canadian commands on the return of Gen. Turner, and brigades will have to enter into the keenest of competition.

It is probable that the General on his return may announce a new officer in complete charge of the training.

WINDERMERE

WAS MURDERED IN GERMAN CONSULATE

Special Star Cable.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 4.—A native employe of the British Consulate at Tetuan, capital of the Spanish Zone, Morocco, was enticed to the German Consulate, where he was murdered. The body was still lying in the Consulate when the Spanish authorities visited the zone of the crime. The attitude the Spanish authorities will assume is of extreme interest.

FILL IN YOUR CARDS.

The Editor, Montreal Daily Star.

Sir,—During the past few days I have been inundated with letters and telephone calls from those who applied for enlistment in the Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish Canadian Rangers, and who could not be accepted on account of physical reasons, or being under the standard height, asking whether they should enter up the National Service cards now being issued. It is impossible for me to answer all these personally, therefore I do so through the columns of the Star, as there were over two thousand men who, like myself, were rejected from the Rangers for one reason or another. Many of these have since enlisted for Overseas service, but there are others who can, every one, do a great deal to bring this horrible war to a victoriously successful conclusion.

Every man and boy should fill in this card at once and send it in. The Overseas Magazine states that it takes at least eight pairs of hands, working every day, to make all the requirements for an infantry soldier, and, therefore for Canada is to have an army of 500,000 men in the field, we absolutely need at home an army of "energy and support" of four million men.

The war has not touched Canada yet as a whole—only in spots—and is every one's duty to do their share and if their service at something else can better conditions, then why they are working at can't they should give the National Service Commission the information it requires so the every man that cannot go Overseas will be placed in a position where his services can be of greater betterment.

For the boys that have gone to the front, the Empire and Canada, cannot wait. You that have tried to enlist, send in your cards at once. The Country expects those that could not enlist on account of over or under age, to do their share, so send in the cards, while the absolute slacker will be attended to in the future.

A. B. WARD,
Formerly officer in charge of rejections, Duchess of Connaught's Own I. C. R.
3rd January, 1917.

INTERNMENT CAMPS TO BE COMBINED

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—It is reported that the internment camp at Kapuskasing, Ontario and Spirit Lake, Quebec, will be amalgamated. They are located on the line of the Transcontinental Railway. The Spirit Lake Camp would be closed and the camp at Kapuskasing kept open. It is large enough to accommodate all the alien enemies in one interned camp.

TURN NEW ARMORY INTO WAR HOSPITAL

Special to The Montreal Star.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 2.—The fine new armory at St. John completed just before the war began, is to be taken over by the Military Hospitals Commission and converted into a hospital with accommodation for 500 beds. It will be used for serious wounded soldiers returning under new policy. The work will be undertaken immediately and the hospital ready in a few weeks.

This is the building which sheltered the 69th Montreal Battalion last winter.

DUKE APPEALS FOR \$12,500,000 FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Special to The Star.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—His Excellency the Governor-General, as President of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, has issued the following New Year's appeal on behalf of the Fund:

"Twice His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught appealed to the people of Canada in support of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The prompt and generous response on each occasion proves how truly Canada appreciates the debt which she owes to her sons who are fighting for the Empire.

INSURANCE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

"Heavy as the sacrifices have already been, the Dominion is as determined as ever to carry the war to successful conclusion and, however onerous the burden may be, she is fully determined to help the families of those who are serving in the army and in the navy.

...of the fund...
acted as best...
George Lockstein...
brother of the...
ter. Miss Wilhelmina...
She was attended...
of a bouquet...
valley of white hat...
black velvet...
blue were her...
The church performed...
The Rev. W. D. Reid...
her 27th...
...place

AWAIT SUGGESTIONS OF ALLIES

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The final draft of the reply of the Entente to President Wilson's peace note, which already has been approved by France and Great Britain, has been forwarded to Italy and Russia and as no changes have been suggested thus far from those quarters it is not improbable the note will be delivered to the American Ambassador in Paris within a short time. It is understood here that the note may possibly be handed to him tomorrow.

However, Belgium made her request at the last moment that the statement of her case be added to

the reply to the Central Powers, and similar additions or delays may occur in the case of the note to President Wilson.

In its present form the reply is of about the same length as the note to the Central Powers, and has the same characteristics of general and unadorned language. One of the most important points is a differentiation between peace between the present belligerents and such future arrangements as may be made for permanent peace, the purpose being to show neutral upholders of a future permanent peace that this is attainable.

ALFONSO NOW LEADING NEUTRAL

Special to The Star by United Press
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—King Alfonso of Spain, by flatly refusing to participate in President Wilson's note to the belligerents, is believed by Allied diplomats today to have become the most likely ultimate peace maker.

It is known that King Alfonso was informed that the Allies would not regard a peace move favorably at this time, just as President Wilson was informed through the American diplomats abroad.

King Alfonso now stands out as the leading neutral of the world who can undertake peace negotiations with a free hand and without complications.

Mr. Wilson was strongly urged by

"VICTORIOUS GERMANS"—N. Y. VIEW

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—In its leading editorial this morning, the Times, under the caption, "Enforcing Peace," says:

"You are victorious in all theatres of war on land and sea," is the Kaiser's New Year greeting to his troops and seamen.

"He misinforms them. His victorious navy still lies imprisoned, its hands are tied, and it is ably only to kick out viciously with its submarines. If his navy is victorious, the navy of Great Britain must be defeated, but that defeated navy still rides the sea unchecked, still holds the victorious German navy landlocked.

"The dream of whittling down the British navy by submarine attacks until the German fleet could sail forth and meet it on even terms has gone to join the vast wreckage of dreams, beliefs, and prophecies which the war has made."

PARIS DRAFT OF ALLIED ANSWER TO MR. WILSON APPROVED BY BRITAIN

Note Now Being Considered by Governments of Other Entente Powers—Will Probably Carry Addenda from Individual Signatories—Will Likely Be Sent at End of This Week

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Allies' reply to President Wilson's note will not, it is understood, be published until the end of the week. The text has been completed and is now being considered by the different Cabinets.

BERLIN TO GET ENGLISH TEXT

By Canadian Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, said today that the English text of the Entente reply to Germany's peace proposals probably would be forwarded to the Central Powers today without waiting for the official French text. That will be sent direct to the Central Powers by the United States Embassy in Paris.

BRITAIN APPROVES DRAFT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Foreign Office said today that Great Britain had approved the French draft of the Allies' note in reply to President Wilson and that it was awaiting concurrences or suggestions from the other Allied Powers.

The note will be handled as was the one to Germany, a joint reply drafted in Paris and handed to Ambassador Sharp for transmission.

It will be longer than the recent note, and probably will have addenda from several of the Powers; similar to the statement from Belgium to Germany. It probably will be forwarded to Washington about the end of the week.

NATIONAL SERVICE PLAN BIG SUCCESS, RETURNS INDICATE

More Than 30,000 Cards,
Properly Filled Out,
Already Received

CAMPAIGN TO BE
FINISHED IN N. B.

Only Way to Get Slackers,
Hon. Robert Rogers
Tells Returned Men

Special to The Star From Our Own
Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—National Service week is in full swing. Reports coming to the Director-General, R. B. Bennett, M. P., indicate that the movement will be a great success. Upwards of 30,000 National Service cards, properly filled out, have already come back. They are mainly from the West where the distribution took place first.

Accompanied by the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Public Works, Mr. Bennett leaves tomorrow for St. John, where a National Service meeting will be held on Thursday night, followed by one at Halifax on Friday. The tour of the Dominion will then be completed.

TO REACH THE SLACKER.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, speaking yesterday before a gathering of returned soldiers on the National Service campaign, declared that the present plan was the only method for reaching the slacker. The Minister emphasized the determination of the Government to make the campaign thorough.

Mr. Rogers spoke of Britain scoffing at the warnings of the late Lord Roberts and its lack of preparation. He added:

"Today we are prepared in men, munitions, and treasury to do our part in the cause for which you men have suffered. We are going to register the full man power of the Dominion, and all those of military age will have to take their share of the great work. It is the only way we can reach the slackers of our country."

Mr. Rogers said that with registration and an inventory of the man power of Canada it would be impossible for any individual to escape the pressure of public opinion in his community. He turned to the question of providing work for the returned soldiers, and said:

"With whatever weight and authority attached to the position I hold in the Government, I can say there will be nothing too good for the men who have done what you have done and come back maimed and disabled."

The Minister was cheered vociferously.

Sir Robert Borden expressed the determination of Canada to fight to the last man and the last dollar for the cause of the Empire.

PLACE HUN AT Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen of the United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—There is increasing belief today that in the reply to President Wilson's note the Allies have the opportunity, after Germany's indefinite peace offer and her reply to the American note, to put Potsdam at a disadvantage.

The Allies' answer, probably another identical note of the same character as that to Germany, will also be issued from Paris.

England and France, it is said, have already agreed on a joint draft which is now before the other nations of the Entente. On their approval the note will be handed to American Ambassador Sharp. A course of plain speaking and a clear statement of the terms on which the Allies would hear peace negotiations is what the British Press hopes the note will indicate.

England is convinced that the Allies' starvation blockade of Germany, and Germany's apprehensiveness of defeat on the West front next spring, combined to inspire Berlin to sue for peace. It is pointed out that the official list of concessions which Teutonic diplomats in neutral countries have suggested—the identical character of these suggestions indicating their origin at Berlin—waived much that Germany would have demanded a year ago.

WILL BACK UP RUSSIA.

In the joint reply to America, the Allies will probably subscribe to Russia's frank ambition to oust Turkey from Europe and obtain the Dardanelles, as being collateral with the Italian ambitions as to Tyrol and Istria and the French ambitions as to the lost provinces of Alsac and Lorraine.

There is reason to believe these hopes of the Allies will be classified under the category of "reparation and guarantees." In many quarters it is held that in replying to America the Allies should proceed even more carefully than in their answer to the German peace terms. Some dissatisfaction was evident in the choice of words employed in the reply to Germany—due to the fact that the English translation from

PLACE HUN AT Disadvantage

the French original text showed a number of "weak" words.

The speech of Premier Radoslawski, of Bulgaria, to the Sobranje, in which he said the Bulgarians were ready to conclude peace and make concessions in the name of humanity and for the welfare of all nations, has attracted much attention here.

It is considered highly significant, in connection with the opposition in Bulgaria against the extension of the military operations across the Danube, under German orders, and the complaints of the scarcity of food.

Without Bulgarian assistance Mackensen would be greatly handicapped in any campaign into Bosnia. Next to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria is the most keenly desirous of peace of all the Central Powers.

PRINCIPLES ARE ASSERTED.

The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent writes:

"In some press comments cabled from abroad stress is laid on the point that in the document just forwarded to Washington the Allies enlarged on many reasons which obliged them to meet by a stern refusal the German peace proposals, but fail to give a comprehensive idea of what their proposals would be. The reproach is not entirely well founded, as in the note issued Saturday night is to be found a very clear assertion of the principle of nationalities.

"Moreover, I have reason to believe that when the reply of the Allies to President Wilson is made known, nothing at all will be left of the above criticism. It is understood that the Allies will prove themselves as candid and sincere on the positive side as on the negative side of their policy and that the practical meaning of the principle of nationalities will be explained by them in all its consequences.

"Italy, Rumania and Serbia, all countries having large national territories to redeem, have already been informed what are the aims of the Allied Governments, but instead of the small change we shall have the full coin under the form of a very full manifesto."

(Cont.)

QUEBEC CLERGY APPROVE.

Special to The Star.

QUEBEC, Jan. 2. — The national day of prayer was observed Sunday last in the Protestant churches of Quebec. The services were all of a patriotic nature, and there was references in the sermons to the National Service. It was pointed out that it was the duty of every man to fill out his national service card.

His Lordship, Bishop Williams, was present at the morning service at the Cathedral. He also attended the watchnight service at St. Matthew's and preached to the congregation, and was present at the evening service at St. Peter's.

At St. Matthews, a letter was read from Canon Scott, who has been with the Canadian troops at the front since the outbreak of the war. The letter contained a message from the Canon to his congregation for the New Year.

NOW WAR TO LAST OUNCE OF HUMAN BLOOD, SAYS HUN

*German Press and People Think Allies' Note
Frivolous and Lying, Unworthy of Written Re-
joinder—Answer Must Be by Force of Arms*

Special Star Cable by Carl W. Ackerman of the United Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Berlin's peace hopes are dispersed. Now it is war to the last ounce of human blood. The Allies' note is not deserving of a written rejoinder.

Summed up, that is the Berlin press opinion—and it typifies the opinion of the man in the street. There is apparently a unanimous decision that Germany's only answer to the Allies' rejection of peace must be by force of arms under Hindenberg's leadership.

Privately, the editors of Berlin newspapers are even more bitter in their denunciation of the Entente's course than in their printed statements. On New Year's night they were all at their desks writing editorials.

One of these editors—the man writing the "leader" for the Lokal Anzeiger, was asked what Germany would do.

"Lead out," he flashed back. "It is insanity for Europe to bleed to death—but the Allies refuse peace. Only one reply can come—and that from our armies. Let Hindenberg answer!"

The German public read the full text on Tuesday. The dissipation of the three weeks' peace hopes therefore did not occur until after celebration of New Year. This year's celebration was every bit as gay as last year.

The American Ambassador Gerard has not yet received the official text of the reply for transmission to the German Foreign Office.

CALL NOTE FRIVOLOUS.

Today's newspaper editorials reflected the bitterness of the writers.

"None ought to be surprised at the action of the Entente nations in rejecting peace proposals," said the Lokal Anzeiger. "But it is surprising that ten men should have signed such a document, without any foundation, a frivolous, lying document, constituting the last kernel of untruth."

"It may be the people of Germany will head hope of peace between the lines. However, we consider it the sharpest refusal. It is impossible for the Entente to say plainer that peace is not wanted and negotiations are not desired—and this without laying any weight upon, nor knowing our conditions. We now can see that the world is full of devils. Let everyone in Germany do his utmost so that they will not succeed."

Germany Concentrates on Making Munitions

Berlin, Jan. 2, via Sayville wireless to the Associated Press.—Many thousands of guns per week is reported to be the measure of the mighty manufacturing effort which Germany is now making for the coming of 1917—an effort upon which the entire manhood of the nation which can be spared from the front and their regular occupations is being concentrated. Under First Quartermaster-Gen. von

pect it to be by spring, Germany will be able to prevent any serious advance at this salient.

SEE YEAR OF PRIVATION.

The new year, as far as internal conditions are concerned, will be a year of privation. The increased harvest of grains is offset by a disappointing potato crop, so that, despite the food supplies captured in Rumania, no prospect of an increase in the total ration can be held out for the present, though perhaps later it may be found possible to provide an extra allowance of meat.

Dietary experts declare, however, that the present ration is entirely adequate to support life and maintain working vigor, except in the case of those occupied in heavy work, for whom special provision is now being made under the appeal of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the General Staff, to the rural population for contributions. It is maintained that while life within the blockade may possibly become increasingly unpleasant, the military efficiency of Germany will not be diminished.

Socialist Paper Calls 1917 the Peace Year

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A despatch to the Daily News from Rotterdam says:

The most significant of all the New Year articles in the German press is that of Vorwaerts, entitled "Peace year—1917." It gives an amazingly frank picture of Germany's internal position, attacks the Prussian gospel of force, and declares the task for the future is to find the road from war socialism to peace socialism. Admitting that it requires courage to describe 1917 as the peace year, the paper says:

"Already mortally wounded, the beast of war roars aloud once more. His death agony will perhaps last for months and we shall have to carry on the struggle, but it must be in a double sense a struggle in defence against the enemy and a struggle for peace."

"There can be only one more short, final fight, and the year 1917 will be the greatest in the world's history, for it will again bring us peace."

MUST MAKE PEACE SOON.

It is quite clear Vorwaerts is really saying that Germany will have to make peace soon. It defies the annexationists and militarists in this declaration. It continues:

"Peace must be grounded on recognition that treaty rights are more important than rights of possession. We will not have a Germany which by a clumsy militarist policy creates for itself lasting enemies at home and on its borders. Politicians have neither inwardly nor outwardly the strength to put through their objects."

"Had they, would it be their pride to bring about the ruin of the empire?"

"We have learned by suffering and we do not wish again to call forth this fate which this time we fended off with stupendous sacrifices. After the revolutions in foreign policy have quieted down, then revolutions in

SEVERAL LOCAL OFFICERS IN THE NEW YEAR'S LIST

Col. Birkett, of McGill General Hospital, Companion of the Bath

D.S.O. IS AWARDED UNIT COMMANDERS

Eighty-three Awarded Military Cross—Eleven Nursing Sisters Honored

Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The new Year's honors announced on Sunday night were confined to the army. Civilian honors will not be made public until the middle of January. Several Montrealers are included in the military list.

Col. Birkett, of the McGill General Hospital, is made a Companion of the Bath, while Lieut.-Colonels McCuaig, Gunn, Gascoigne, Cantile, Tremblay and Major Arthur Edouard Dubuc, commanders of Montreal battalions, now or previously. Lieut.-Col. Creelman, in command of a Montreal artillery unit, and Major Bartlett McLennan, of the Forty-Second Highlanders, Montreal, are awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

The list contains the names of eighty-seven officers, Canadians in either the Dominion's overseas or the Imperial forces. Three are appointed Companions of the Bath (C.B.), seven become Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and seventy-one granted the Distinguished Service Order. Five senior officers are promoted in rank.

The honors are as follows:

COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Colonels Herbert Stanley Birkett and James Alexander Roberts, of the Canadian Medical Corps.

Brigadier-General A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere, who is a member of a well-known Canadian military family.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Huntley Douglas Ketchen, Manitoba.

Lieut.-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Robert Renne, Toronto.

Lieut.-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Garnet Hughes, Vancouver, son of Lieut.-General Sir Sam Hughes.

Lieut.-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) E. W. B. Morrison, Ottawa.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Charles Hart, Victoria, B. C.

Besides the foregoing, who are all members of the Canadian overseas forces, the following officers are honored with the C.M.G.

Lieut.-Colonel C. C. van Straubenzon, Royal Artillery, who is a native Canadian.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis P. Duffus, Imperial Army Service Corps. Colonel Duffus is a member of a well-known Canadian military family.

The following officers are appointed major-generals—Lieut.-Colonel H. Unkake, Royal Artillery (well-known in, and a native of Canada); Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H. G. Twining, formerly in the Canadian Militia, now in the Imperial forces.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H. N. Cory, formerly in the Canadian Militia, and Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) L. J. Lipsett, of the Canadian forces, are appointed brevet colonels.

Temporary Brigadier-General J. H. Macbrien, of the Canadian Dragoons, is appointed a brevet lieutenant-colonel.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

The following, all Canadians, are appointed to the Distinguished Service Order.

Major Ronald Okeden, Major Alexander Merrill, Major Vincent Allen, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Beaumont Anderson, Major William Andrews, Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Craven Andros, Major Frank Farquhar Arnolds, Major Walter Mackie Balfour, Major John Clement Ball, Major William Gilbert Beeman, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Henry Bell, Lieut.-Col. Charles Edward Bent, Major William Robert Bertram, Major Henry Eversley Boak, Lieut.-Col. Russell Hubert Britton, Lieut.-Col. George Stephen Cantile, Lieut.-Col. Henry Gurney Carscallen, Major Charles Francis Constantine, Major Charles Arthur Corrigan, Lieut.-Col. John Jennings Creelman, Major Ludger Jules, Major Oliver Daly-Gingras, Major Arthur Edouard Dubuc, Lieut.-Col. William Henri Findlay, Major Karl Creighton Folger, Major James Wallace Forbes, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Arthur Gascoigne, Lieut.-Col. Harry Augustus Genet, Lieut.-Col. William Gibsone, Lieut.-Col. Harry Lockhart Gordon, Lieut.-Col. John Alexander Gunn, Major Hugh Walker Harbord, Major Frederick Owen Hodgins, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fraser Homer-Dixon, Lieut.-Col. William St. Pierre Hughes, Major Bernard Maynard Humble, Lieut.-Col. Elmer Watson Jones, Major Terence Percival Jones, Major Walter Frederick Kemp, Lieut.-Col. James Kirkcaldy, Lieut.-Col. George Eric McCuaig, Major Eric Widdien Macdonald, Major Jas. Alexander Macdonell, Major Allan Brettell McEwen, Lieut.-Col. Archibald Ernest Graham McKenzie, Major John Percival Mackenzie, Major John Angus McDonald, Major Bartlett McLennan, Captain William Edward Manhard, Lieut.-Col. Henry Linton Milligan, Major Gordon Fraser Morrison, Major Frank Stanley Morrison, Major Lionel, Frank Page, Major Robert Henry Palmer, Major Johnson Lindsay, Major Rowlett Parsons, Major Thomas Edward Powers, Major Barry Wentworth Roscoe, Major John Munro Ross, Lieut.-Col. Lorne Ross, Lieut.-Col. John Arthur Shaw, temporary Colonel Arthur Evans Snell, Lieut.-Col. John Smith, Lieut.-Col. Stewart Thomas, Lieut.-Col. Louis Tremblay, Major Paul Frederick Villiers, Major Francis Buhel Ware, Lieut.-Col. William Webster and Lieut.-Col. Robert Percy Wright.

ADDITIONAL LIST.

Another list of awards to members of the Canadian forces for gallantry was gazetted yesterday. The majority of those mentioned in the list receive the Military Cross, eighty-three winning this decoration.

The list of honors also includes eleven nursing sisters. Five have been awarded the Royal Red Cross of the first class, and six that of the second class. The list follows:

MILITARY CROSS.

Captains William Douglas Adams, Douglas Harvey, Barrett, Lieuts. Harold Grafton Barnum, Charles Austin Bell, Captain John Kay Beveridge, Lieut. Percy Vere Binns, Captains George Howard Bradbrooke, Alexander Douglas Cameron, Alex. Edward Cameron, John Forin Campbell, Lt. John Robert Cartwright, Capt. Damerall Aubry Clarke, Lt. Cuthbert Peart Coatsworth, Capt. Percy Edward Colman, Company Sergt.-Major James Collett, Lt. Graham Crulekshank, Captains Herbert McMillan Dawson, James Arnold Delancey, Lt. Duncan Fraser Dewar, Capt. Angus Alexander Drinnan, Lt. Robert Lionel Dunsmore, Alfred Eastham, Lt. Harold

Lee Fetherstonhaugh, Sergt.-Major Edward Eleazer Frost, Rev. Alexander MacLennan Gordon, Lt. Oswald Weatherald Grant, Captains Hon. Francis Egerton Grosvenor, Ralph Price Harding, Lt. John Percival Harvey, Captains Charles Francis Hawkins, Patrick Hennessey, Harry Edmund Hodge, Lt. James Parker Hooper, Captains Eugene Harvey Houghton, Cyrus Fiske Inches, Lt. Frank Edwards Harte Johnson, Sergt.-Major Thomas Fred Jordan, Lieuts. William Harold Klippen, Clarence Lea, Captains Allan Leavitt, Frederick William Lees, Lt. James Hubert Leeson, Captains Robert Marsden Luton, James Ernest McAskill, Lieuts. Donald Henry MacFarlane, Malcolm Macadam McGregor, Capt. David Livingstone McKend, Lieuts. Francis Harold McLorg, John Barkley Mason, Captains Herbert Molson, Percival John Montague, Major Lafayette Harry Nelles, Lt. Francis Philip Douglas Newland, Capt. William Freeman Nicholson, Lt. George Waller De Courcey, O'Grady, Lieuts. George Paterson, Harry Broughall Pepler, Harold Phillips, Capt. Paul Poisson, Charles Frederick Clauston Porteous, Raymond Pouncey, Lieut. Charles Bower, Capt. George Purves, Lieuts. John Hamilton Roberts, Andrew Murray Robertson, Capt. George Ross Robertson, Walford Douglas Somerled Robinson, Percy Guy Routh, Lieut. Hugh Millar Rowe, Capt. Edward James Carson, Schmiling, Lts. John Westry Stagg, Temp. Capt. Richard Winslow Stayner, Captains Douglas Hinch Sterne, Kenneth Stuart, Thomas Alexandre Hatch Taylor, Robert Grant Thackeray, Lt. Gilbert Tyndalelea, Captain Lawrence Bertram Unwin, Hugh McIntyre Urquhart, Francis Alfred Wilkin, Lt. Frank Scott Winsler, Capt. Richard Worrall, Lt. Ernest James Young.

The Royal Red Cross of the first class is awarded to Matrons A. J. Hartley, L. M. Hubley, V. C. Nesbitt, E. C. Rayside, F. Wilson. The same decoration, second class, is awarded to Nursing Sisters A. D. Allen, A. Dickson, F. Ellwood, M. Hare, F. A. Hunter, J. M. MacDonald.

MORE CANADIAN DECORATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 2.—At Buckingham Palace on Saturday His Majesty the King invested the following Canadians:

Distinguished Service Order—Majors Charles Fairweather, John Mackenzie, Alfred Styles, Capt. Arnold McGilligott.

Military Cross—Captains William Gidley, William Rogers, Lieuts. Gordon Armstrong, Ronald Brett, Harry Dillon, Switzer Freeborn, Henry Greenwood, Charles Houghton, Linton Pale.

LOCAL OFFICERS ARE HONORED FOR CONDUCT IN FIELD

The honors which have been conferred on Canadian officers for the New Year show that the representatives of the Dominion have maintained the high reputation that has gained for so many of them honors from the King. The New Year list contains the names of many Montreal officers, most of whom have been associated with the regiments which were raised in the city and which have fought so valiantly during the past twelve months in France. The honor of Commander of the Bath has been conferred on Col. H. S. Birkett, of McGill University, while the Distinguished Service Order has been granted to Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, of the Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, of the Artillery; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Gascoigne, of the 60th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gunn, of the 24th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. G. E. McCuaig, of the Highlanders; Major Bartlett McLennan, of the Highlanders, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. B. Anderson, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, formerly G. S. O. at headquarters here.

The list of winners of the Military Cross includes the names of Capt. Herbert Molson, of the Highlanders; Capt. William Douglas Adams, of the Victoria Rifles; Capt. John K. Beveridge, of the Highlanders; Lieut. C. F. C. Porteous, of the Victoria Rifles; Lieut. G. Ross Robertson, of the Victoria Rifles; Lieut. H. McL. Urquhart, of the Victoria Rifles, and Lieut. D. H. Macfarlane, of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

COLONEL H. S. BIRKETT, C.B.

Colonel Herbert Stanley Birkett, C.B., is one of Canada's most distinguished medical men, with a most extensive practice. He was born at Hamilton, Ont., in 1864, and graduated as M.D. from McGill in 1886. He has been Professor of Laryngology and Otology in McGill University, and he is also Dean of the Medical Faculty. He has rendered splendid services as a physician of the Royal Victoria, Montreal General and other hospitals, and his work as a specialist has brought him many honors from learned societies in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. At the beginning of the war he put aside all his professional work and organized No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) and he has commanded that splendid unit ever since. The hospital has been doing splendid work in France, with headquarters located at Boulogne. Col. Birkett visited Canada last year in connection with the work of the hospital.

LIEUT.-COL. CREELMAN, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., who is also awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanislas, is in civil life one of the best known among the

younger generation of lawyers in Montreal. Born in Toronto in 1881, the son of the late A. R. Creelman, K.C., for years chief counsel of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he was educated at Toronto and McGill Universities. In 1905 he became connected with the Montreal Field Battery and quickly made a name for himself as a fine artillery officer. In 1912 he became lieutenant-colonel commanding the 6th Brigade. In August, 1914, he was given command of the 2nd Brigade Field Artillery, for overseas service. After being at Valcartier, Lieut.-Col. Creelman went overseas with the first Canadian contingent. He has been on active service practically ever since, and has established a splendid record as an able and successful artillery officer. Early in 1915 he suffered shell shock, but after a brief spell in the hospital he returned to the front. At that time he was specially mentioned by Sir John French for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field. Last year he paid a flying visit to Canada, and arrived in Montreal in time to see his father before he died.

LIEUT.-COL. CANTLIE, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. George Stephen Cantlie, D.S.O., commander of the 42nd Highlanders, of Montreal, on overseas service, was born in this city in 1867. He is a son of James A. Cantlie, and a nephew of Lord Mount Stephen. Entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, he steadily rose until in 1908 he was appointed general superintendent of the car service. An enthusiastic soldier from his youth, he served for many years in the volunteer militia, and in May, 1909, he became lieutenant-colonel commanding the 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada. He commanded the Highlanders at the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration in 1908, and at the Lake Champlain celebration at Plattsburg, N.Y., in 1909, when he was personally complimented by President Taft on the splendid appearance of his regiment. In 1908 he was awarded the long service decoration. He organized and took overseas the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada in June, 1915, and has seen stirring service at the front since that time.

LT.-COL. GUNN, D. S. O.

Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn, D.S.O., is in civil life a well known Montreal business man, a member of the packing establishment of Gunn, Langlois & Co. A native of Toronto, he received his early business and military training in that city, and about ten years ago he came to Montreal. Having served as a captain of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, he was transferred as a captain to the 3rd Victoria Rifles of Montreal. In 1912 he became major. In November 1914 he was authorized to organize the 24th Battalion Vic-

toria Rifles for overseas service. This he did, and in May 1916 he took his battalion overseas. Four months later they went to the trenches, and much hard service followed. Lieut.-Colonel Gunn is now in England, holding a staff appointment under General McDougall at Brighton.

LT.-COL. GASCOIGNE, D. S. O.

Lieut.-Colonel F. A. de L. Gascoigne, D. S. O., is one of the oldest members of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, which he joined as a private twenty-seven years ago. An enthusiastic soldier, he worked his way up and in 1914 became Lieutenant-Colonel. In May 1915 he was authorized to organize the 60th Battalion Victoria Rifles for overseas service. After training at Valcartier, the battalion went to England in November of that year, and left not long after for the front, where it has seen hard service and suffered serious losses. Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne is a splendid rifle shot and a very popular officer.

In civil life he is in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, car distribution department. His father was a surgeon in the British army.

MAJOR ANDERSON, D. S. O.

Major W. B. Anderson, D. S. O., was for some time General Staff Officer at headquarters in Montreal. He is a son of Lieut.-Colonel Anderson of Ottawa. After graduating at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., he entered the Royal Canadian Engineers, and served with them at Halifax, N. S., for some time. About four years ago he became General Staff Officer here, under Col. Septimus J. Denison, and was known as an enthusiastic and efficient officer. When the war broke out, Major Anderson at once applied for service overseas, but some time elapsed before he could be spared from here. When he got away he went to England as a General Staff Officer. Later he was transferred to France as D.A.M.G.

with a Canadian Division, and distinguished himself in the field.

MAJOR McLENNAN, D.S.O.

Major Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., is a son of the late Hugh McLennan and a prominent Montreal business man. A native of this city, he received part of his education at the Royal Military College at Kingston, graduating in 1889. On the organization of the 42nd Highlanders he joined the battalion as a captain and went overseas with it. In France he was promoted to be major. Last autumn he was severely injured by being thrown from his horse, and he is now in Montreal on sick leave. He is well known in business, sporting and philanthropic circles in Montreal. A member of many clubs, he is an enthusiastic horseman and huntsman.

LIEUT.-COL. TREMBLAY, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonel Louis Tremblay, D. S. O., is a Quebec man, and not wider-

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)

LOCAL OFFICERS ARE HONORED FOR CONDUCT IN FIELD

(Continued from Page Four.)

ly known in Montreal. He became commander of the 22nd Battalion, a French-Canadian unit, when Lieut.-Colonel Gaudet was promoted to the command of a brigade. In the great battle at Courcellette, in September last, Lieut.-Colonel Tremblay was buried three times under debris of different kinds, but emerged each time as if by a miracle, beat off for three days the counter-attacks of the Germans and finally led his men to victory. At present he is in England, recovering from his injuries.

LT.-COL. G. E. McCUAIG, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonel G. Eric McCuaig is the son of Clarence J. McCuaig and before going overseas was the floor member of the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of McCuaig Brothers & Co. He is commander of the 13th Battalion of Montreal. His elder brother, Major D. Rykert McCuaig, also a partner of the Stock Exchange firm, went overseas as a captain in the 13th Battalion and was wounded and taken prisoner by the Germans at the battle of St. Julien, in April, 1915, when the Canadian soldiers distinguished themselves.

LIEUT.-COL. A. E. DUBUC, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur Erouard Dubuc, D.S.O., who is now commander of the 22nd Battalion, in succession to Lt.-Colonel Louis Tremblay, D.S.O., is a well known civil engineer. Before going overseas he was district engineer in Montreal for the Quebec Government. He has rendered splendid service at the front and his name has appeared twice in the casual lists. His home is at 58 Sherbrooke street West.

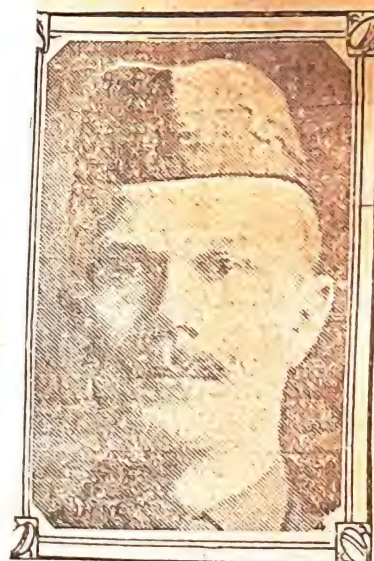
CAPT. MOLSON, MILITARY CROSS

Capt. Herbert Molson who has been awarded the Military Cross for gallant conduct at the front is president of the Molson's Brewery Limited, and a director of the Bank of Montreal and of the Royal Trust Company. An enthusiastic soldier, he was an officer of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada before the war. He went overseas in command

of a company of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, under Lieut.-Colonel Cantile. He was wounded in the action at Hooge, in the Ypres salient, but remained on duty until the medical officer in charge insisted on his leaving the firing line. He was sent to London, and there operated upon. During convalescence, he was given two months' leave of absence, and came to Montreal. He returned to England recently, and is at present doing light duty in London.

CAPT. ADAMS, MILITARY CROSS

Captain William Douglas Adams who has been awarded the Military Cross for gallant conduct in the field was born in St. John, N.B., about twenty-eight years ago. He graduated at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., in 1908. He spent some years in Montreal and held a commission in the 3rd Victoria Rifles. Shortly before the outbreak of the war he left Montreal for Toronto, but retained his commission. When the war came he returned to Montreal and volunteered for overseas service. He received a commission in the 14th Battalion. After reaching France he was for some time machine gun officer of his battalion. Capt. Adams is still with the 14th and after two years' service is still unscathed.



Capt. Herbert Molson. Military Cross.



Lieut.-Col. F. A. de L. Gascoigne, D.S.O.



Lieut. C. F. C. Porteous.

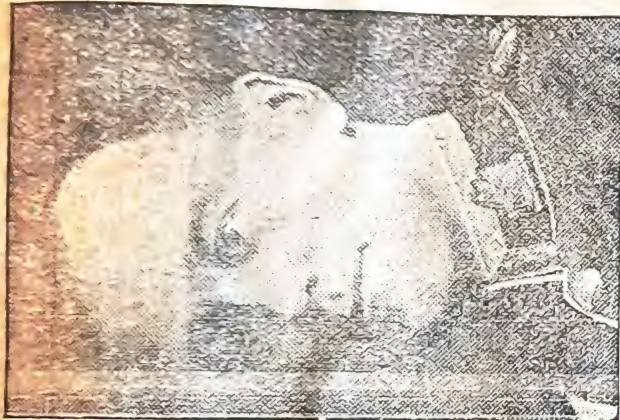
MONTREAL OFFICERS IN NEW YEAR'S HONORS LIST



Major Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O.



Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.



Lieut.-Col. G. Eric McCuaig, D.S.O.



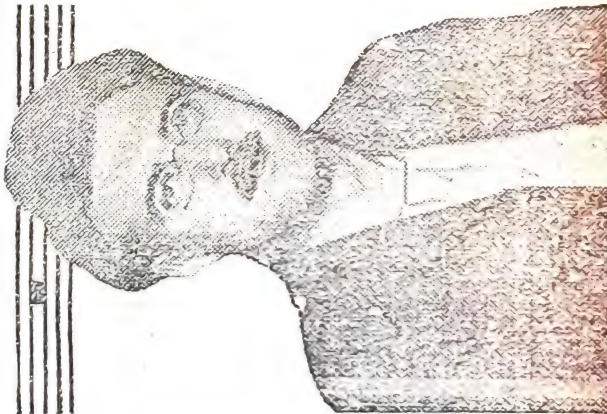
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O.



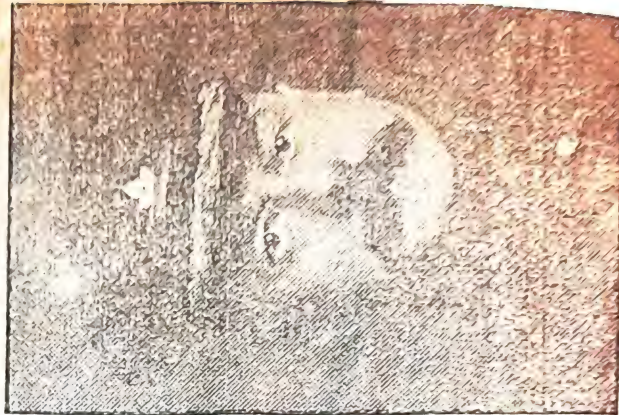
Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O.



Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn, D.S.O.



Capt. W. D. Adams, Military Cross.



Col. H. S. Birkett, C.B.

...also deals with the American proposals for a force peace, which it approves in principle, but questions now such a league can be brought about and the machinery by which peace can be enforced.

"The striking thing to the world is that while the President directed the note to each of the Allies, the Allies' reply is one."

BELGIUM SENDS SEPARATE NOTE

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Premier Briand yesterday received Ambassador Sharp and handed to him, in the name of all the Allied governments, the answer to President Wilson's note of December 19. The reply will be published tomorrow, the Allies desiring to be sure that the President has the text in hand before publication in the press.

Premier Briand at the same time gave Ambassador Sharp a note from the Belgian government. This note, while declaring entire adhesion to the general answer of the Allies, says that the Belgian Government desires to show its feeling of gratitude to the American Government for the generous services rendered the unfortunate Belgian population.

The reply of the Allies is said to be a long and detailed document, in this respect presenting a strong contrast to the answer of the Central Powers.

REPLY REACHES WASHINGTON

Special to The Star by United Press. Washington, Jan. 11.—The Entente answer to President Wilson's note to the belligerents reached the State Department shortly before noon today. Decoding was started immediately.

The message was decoded and translated and laid before Mr. Lansing shortly after noon. In transmitting it Ambassador Sharp sent instructions about publication.

While the exact time was not made public, it was said the note will be given out at the State Department. State Department officials said Mr. Lansing will consult with officials before arranging for publication.

THINK NOTE WILL NOT CLOSE DOOR.

From all the recent press dispatches from abroad, editorial expressions reports of the Allied conference at Rome and other events interpreted as indications of the tenor of the Entente reply, the view prevailed here that the note, while settling out the positions of the Allies in possibly vigorously terms, would be a most courteous and friendly reply to President Wilson's communication, and would not absolutely close the door on another move on his part.

One neutral diplomat had confirmed from a source he considered

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

British relief force halted at Sheikh Saad, twenty miles from Kut-el-Amara. Austrians take Loveen.

ALLIES WOULD REDRAW EUROPEAN MAP ON RACE LINES, ANSWER STATES

Reply to President Wilson's Note Has Reached Washington — Manchester Guardian Gives Outline—France and Italy to Have Lost Provinces—No Mention of Britain or of Colonies

Special to The Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Couched in what officials hint is "clear, strong language," the Allied reply to President Wilson's note to belligerents reached here today, with an unmistakable definition of exactly what the Allies are fighting for.

In so far as officials would reveal, the message places the burden of responsibility upon Germany in the matter of giving her peace terms. Inasmuch as she left the way open for Germany to do this, it might be said that she had left the door open for further peace negotiations.

One official indicated to the United Press that there was not a "complete throw-down of President Wilson's note." This strengthens the view that the peace door is still ajar, though official discussion and information was so limited that a complete interpretation of the Government's feelings toward the message could not be obtained.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent, forecasting the terms of the Entente Allies' reply to President Wilson, says:

"Restitution, reparation and securities are demanded and the note gives some indications of the aims of the Allies in redrawing the map of Europe. The principle governing this must be the question of nationalities.

"Certain formulas are mentioned. Belgium must regain her independence and be indemnified for her losses. The boundaries of France must be redrawn in a spirit of restitution. Italy must redeem her provinces, and the boundaries of the Balkans must be redrawn in conformity with nationality and history. Russia must have access to a warm sea. Great Britain is not mentioned, nor is the question of colonies.

ALLIES TO RID THE WORLD FOR EVER OF MENACE OF GERMANY

Special Star Cable by Ed. L. Keen,
of the United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—England and her Allies have told President Wilson they desire peace—but it must be a real peace. War is preferable to Prussian domination of Europe.

Premier Lloyd George told a Guild Hall meeting this afternoon that this position of the Entente Powers had been "made clear in the note replying to Germany's peace proffer, but clearer still in the reply to the American note."

It was a vociferously enthusiastic crowd that greeted the Premier as he delivered his first speech since the epochal address in the House of Commons, voicing England's refusal of Germany's peace terms, and outlining the aims and purposes of his new ministry.

DEFEAT NOW IMPOSSIBLE

Referring to the conference of the Entente nations at Rome recently, the Prime Minister said:

"All the Allies felt that if victory was difficult, a defeat was impossible. Arrangements were made there to deal with the whole situation."

Referring to the loan, for which the meeting was called, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"A successful loan will help shorten the war, will save lives and will save the British Empire and Europe's civilization."

"The grim resolution reached at the Rome conference was to rid the world forever of its menace and to save Europe from unspeakable despotism."

The Rome conference was under no delusions, Mr. Lloyd George continued, as to the magnitude of the task of the Allies, but he felt no doubts as to the results. The whole situation was probed, the difficulties were faced and arrangements were

The meeting itself was called to energize the gathering of subscriptions for the "Win the War" loan, and Mr. Lloyd George took the opportunity emphatically to reiterate England's determination to win the war.

"We did not reject peace terms," the Premier said. "No terms were offered. We were offered only a trap baited with fine words."

"The Kaiser told his people the Allies rejected peace, so as to drug those he couldn't drag on."

"It would suit Germany to have peace now on her own terms."

"We all want peace—but it must be a real one," he continued, forcefully. "War is preferable to Prussian domination of Europe. The Allies have made that clear in their reply to Germany and clearer still in their reply to the United States."

celor of the Exchequer, announced that the basis for the new war loan was an issue at five per cent and the price 95. The period of the loan, he stated, was thirty years, with an option for redemption in twelve years.

The Chancellor said five per cent would be paid on application and the balance in equal proportions. The last payment would be on May 30.

The Government, the Chancellor added, was giving an option of a tax-free loan at the rate of 4 per cent issued at par, to be redeemable at the option of the State at the end of twelve years. Foreign holders of the stock, he announced, would not be liable to the income tax.

A sinking fund will be established in connection with the loan, the Chancellor announced. Each month one-eighth of one per cent of the total sum will be set aside until a total of \$10,000,000 is accumulated which will be used in purchasing the stock whenever it falls below the issue price.

H. M. BATTLESHIP CORNWALLIS



The above picture is of H.M. battleship Cornwallis, reported torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine.

BRITISH WARSHIP CORNWALLIS SUNK; THIRTEEN DROWNED

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The sinking of the British warship Cornwallis by a submarine in the Mediterranean on Tuesday was announced today by the Admiralty. The seaplane carrier Ben-My-Chree also has been sunk. Thirteen men from the Cornwallis are missing and are believed to have been killed by the explosion.

The official announcement says:

"H. M. S. Cornwallis, Captain A. P. Davidson, D.S.O., was sunk by an enemy submarine on the 9th in the Mediterranean."

"The captain and all the officers are saved, but there are thirteen men missing, and it is feared they were killed by the explosion."

"H. M. S. Seaplane carrier Ben-My-Chree, Commander C. R. Samuels, D.S.O., was sunk by gunfire in the Aegean harbor, Asia Minor, today. The only casualties were one officer and four men."

The Cornwallis is listed in the naval register as a class "C" battleship, but considering that she was sixteen years old, it is probable

had been put to other service than with the active fighting fleet.

The warship referred to in the British announcement apparently is the British battleship Cornwallis, of 14,000 tons. The last previous reports from her showed that she was in service in the Mediterranean. Captain A. P. Davidson, last year was in command of the battleship Duncan.

There is also a Cornwallis in the Z class of the British navy, consisting of warships, retired from active service, but the fact that Captain Davidson was in command of the vessel in question, and that she was sunk in the Mediterranean indicates that it is the battleship which has been lost.

The battleship Cornwallis was laid down in 1901. She was 405 feet long and was armed with four 12-inch, twelve six-inch and twelve 2-inch guns, six 3-pounders and four torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 730 men. The Ben-My-Chree was a converted merchantman of 2,651 tons gross. She was built in Harrow in 1908, and owned by the Isle-of-Man Steam Packet Company of Douglas.

BIG MEN OF GERMANY SNAPPED ON DAY CHANCELLOR DELIVERS PEACE MESSAGE



This new and interesting snapshot of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was made on the day he delivered his peace message to the Reichstag. Herr Zimmermann, seen in the background, is the new German Foreign Minister. He succeeds Herr von Jagow, shown at the right.



CAPT. Edward C. Evans
 326 Peel Street.

42nd officers CASUALTIES AND TRANSFERS.

Capt.	L. Burray.	Killed
Capt.	J. H. Blackader	Died wounds.
ad Capt.	G. Stephens.	Killed
Lieut.	P. H. RICHARDSON	Killed
Capt.	H. Malon	wounded
major	Stan. Corrigan	wounded
major	Bart. Mc Lennan	Hurt badly.
Capt.	H. Mathewson	Invalid, Eng.
Lieut.	H. BIRKS.	wounded
Lieut.	Ray. Regan.	wounded.
Capt.	Strachan	Trans. Home
Capt.	E. Morse	Trans. Eng.
Lieut.	H. BIRKS.	Trans. Eng.
Capt.	P. Norrworthy	wounded
Lieut.	Royal Irving.	wounded
Lieut.	Wat. Gule.	Trans. Aviation
major	Boye Boye.	Staff. Post. Eng.
major.	(Rtd) Bruce Taylor	ret HOME.
Capt.	Bert. Ogilvie	invalid HOME.
major.	Bruce Taylor	ret. HOME.
major.	W. W. Wood. chas	wounded.

ALLIES REPLY TO U.S. IS FREE FROM BLUFF AND BLUSTER

American Newspapers Declare that the Terms Set Forth by the Entente Powers Can Only be Taken as Just—British Press Thinks Wilson and America Cannot Now Fail to See Which Side is in the Right

New York, Jan. 12.—Following are extracts from American newspapers of this morning on the Entente reply to President Wilson.

The Herald says:

"Is a document that will rank as one of the most notable in history the Entente nations present an outline of the objects for which those nations are fighting and, broadly, the terms upon which alone peace can come. In it there is no trace of the 'bluff and bluster' of the Prussian reply to President Wilson. Realizing to the full their responsibility to the peoples they represent and the righteous cause with which those peoples have dedicated themselves, as well as to humanity, the official spokesmen for the allies have written a new declaration of independence in behalf of civilization.

Germany Must Follow.

The World: "Can Germany now refuse to follow the allies in explaining the aims and objects of the war; the terms of peace? If the Imperial government is not willing to go as far as its enemies have gone, it has no standing before the great tribunal of popular opinion. It has asked for peace as a victor but even as a victor it cannot decline to disclose the terms upon which it would consider peace. The diplomacy of the allies in the reply to the president has shown that decent respect to the opinions of mankind, which was held in the declaration of independence to be vital. Can Germany do less? In the circumstances dare Germany do less?"

The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"Not much hope for early peace is held forth in the reply of the Entente allies to the note of President Wilson inviting the belligerent governments to state the terms upon which peace negotiations could be entered into. Nevertheless the door is not absolutely closed."

The Boston Globe thinks such terms would be accepted only by a crushed and beaten army, and Germany is not. Not being in a position to dictate an advantageous peace, the allies have stated terms which would be sure of rejection.

No Tone of Jockeying.

The Boston Journal says: "Customarily, allowances are made for diplomatic jockeying. The allies note has no such tone. Its statements need not have been bald, its promises need not have been so precise. This note is not of the kind that can be moderated to-morrow and forgotten next week. It is a deed to the enemy. The shaft of Germany's boast is turned by the allies' shield of pride."

The Washington Post says some emphasis may be laid upon the statement by the allies that it has never been their design to encompass the extermination of the German people and their political disappearance. But the context reveals that this is anything but an olive branch.

Not Unreasonable.

The Baltimore Sun says: "After all, in spite of their severity, the average American will not hold the terms

loved Killed in Action.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Be-

22134 G. W. Locke, Winnipeg.

Wounded.

14. H. M. Tied, St. John, N. B.

Killed Accidentally.

60373, D. Walker, Guelph, Ont.

Killed in Action.

Previously Reported Missing, Now

William Ireland, England.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS APPROVE REPLY

Paris, Jan. 12.—The morning papers are unanimous in their approval of the reply of the allies to President Wilson's note, the only difference being in the terms of expression. Alfred Capus, editor of the Figaro, says:

"The principal value of the note is the clear and solemn declaration of the allies as to their objects in pursuing the war. It is the first time they have been thus grouped, and their full moral worth given to them by their simple enumeration, forces upon the mind the conviction of their necessity. Either they will be fully attained or Germany will be a continual menace to Europe, and upon the first opportunity will again turn it into a field of carnage. Our enemies are now in possession of our true aims. They can compare them with their own and deduce therefrom the degree of our resistance and our implacable resolve to vanquish them."

Wilson Will See Difference.

Stephen Pichon, writing in the Petit Journal, says:

"Germany refuses to reveal her aims except in conference where she would work her usual treachery and divide in turn one against another the countries whose territory she violated and is now dismembering. The allies state clearly the objects they desire to obtain which are those of all men and nations who desire to see emerge from the horrible crisis in which thousands are perishing an era of peace, work and justice. In the United States of America they will distinguish between the two conceptions, the two methods, and President Wilson, jurist but also advocate of humane ideas, will have no difficulty in making up his mind."

"We have spoken for the world," says the Petit Parisien, "for the Entente peoples, for their adversaries and also for neutrals. President Wilson, whose fine sense of justice is known, cannot fail to be struck by the truthfulness of the document, by our eagerness to meet his views and by the proofs we have accumulated of Germanic violence. The special note addressed to him by Belgium, so dignified and so calm, will confirm the judgment which his conscience has already pronounced. It is now plainly shown that the Entente has nothing to hide. Will our adversaries be equally frank?"

The Matin calls the note a new charter whereby the allies seek to create a stable and definite regime under which all peoples, great and small, can prosper in peace. "There is in the reply," says this paper, "neither boasting nor a misunderstanding of the present military situation. The firm language used by the allies has been inspired in them by a certainty founded on a knowledge of their power and the losses of their adversaries that the objects they set themselves to gain will be attained."

ALLIES' REPLY IS A GUARANTEE TO WORLD

London, Jan. 12.—The Manchester Guardian says the reply to the allies to President Wilson came too late for extended comment, but that it believes the document is a boldy concise statement of the position of the allies which goes a long way towards satisfying Wilson's request for specific information as to the objects for which they are persisting in the war. In this respect, the Guardian says, the note is conceived in a wholly different spirit from Germany's reply. It believes the to the vital need of Russia for free use of the passage to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles, as well as

the corresponding need of Serbia and Montenegro of free access to the Adriatic. This newspaper sees the final break up of the Ottoman empire in the demand for expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and asks: "Would Americans, who have watched with horror the massacres of which the Turk has been guilty, think that would be a misfortune to the world?" The article concludes:

"The allies put their aims high. They are perhaps the maximum, rather than minimum terms. But the allies are careful to state that the ruin or political destruction of the Germanic powers forms no part of their objects, which is as it should be. One thing we miss, and that is a clear statement to look forward to the American proposal for a

as an essential for the future articles of peace and we trust

The Liverpool hope that even throughout the United States

any American fully possess convincing case and they did not to carry

tion which universal desirability of fidelity which, have action of

PROBATION

SWEEP

London Post, in meeting President Wilson, says they

Great Britain is beginning the new year in the right spirit, that of a warrior hard pressed, yet confident.

The Post says that President Wilson "being far removed from the war both in body and mind, perhaps failed to realize how insulting was the suggestion that the allies should negotiate with an enemy who was desecrating their territory and trampling their national rights."

The War Must Go On

London, January 12.—The morning papers devote quite a good deal of space to their editorial comments on the allies' reply to President Wilson's peace note.

The Express says:—

"The reply is bold and thoroughly uncompromising. There is no hope that the enemy will accept the terms until they have received a decisive military defeat. Therefore, it is impossible at this moment even to approach negotiations. The war must go on."

The Times believes that the Allies' reply to President Wilson must command the assent and approbation of the great nation across the Atlantic who have inherited, assimilated, and developed the best principles and traditions of western civilization."

No Talk Of Peace

The Graphic says:—

"There is not one of these demands that cannot be justified on the broad reference to the right of all people, small as well as great, to security for economic development refers especially principles of international justice, and until, we have attained them there can be no talk of peace."

The Daily Chronicle commends in the entente reply the expression of the allies' moral claims to be the vindicators of right and the defenders of

time and the loss years. Trains are all running behind the grip of the worst blizzard in many

After that date it is effective on February 1. The Liverpool

the food controller, has throughout the United States

the allied govern

Washington, Jan. 12.—The allied govern

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The water in which all soups should be eaten with all soups. The water in which all soups should be eaten with all soups.

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FRENCH HIGHLANDER AND RUSS. CANADIAN

Mixed Nationalities in Party
of Wounded Men Arriv-
ing Last Night

SHELL BLEW KILT OFF

French-Canadian With 42nd
Lost Uniform When Wound-
ed—Russian Served
With 60th

A party of thirty-two invalided soldiers arrived here last evening, with several for outside places, and thirty others for Toronto and Ontario points, who went forward by a later train for the west. In spite of the cold weather, the men were met by a big crowd at the station, and hearty cheers were given as the train pulled in with its load of 180 men back from the front.

The detachment was met by Capt. G. E. Hall, O.C., "A" Unit, M.H.C.C., with Lieut. Cahoon, "D" Unit, Toronto, who had come here to take charge of the Ontario men, Capt. Dunstan Gray, M.O., and other officers, while Scoutmasters Cusack and Croll and a detachment of Boy Scouts were present to look after the men. The bugle band of the 244th Battalion was also in attendance, and played the men in.

Owing to the severe weather no parade was held, the band simply playing the men into the station, whence they hurried to the waiting busses and autos and drove direct to the Grey Nuns' Headquarters, where the men were taken in charge and paid off.

There were few severe cases in the detachment, although several of the men were still on crutches, and a number of them wore badges that showed they had gone through the work at the Somme. There were French-Canadian Highlanders, a Russian who had served with the 60th, and all sorts of men who showed the manner in which the differing peoples in Canada had united for service when the call to arms came. Their crutches and gold stripes showed that the service had been well done.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LOST KILTS.

A French-Canadian who had done gallant service with the 42nd Highlanders was Pte. H. Brazier. He had no Highland cap nor uniform.

"They were all shot away, and I had to leave them in the trenches at Ypres," was his explanation. "My kilt was cut away by shrapnel, and my tunic so damaged that when I was fixed up they had to cut it off, so that I had to get such uniform as I could to come back, but I'm still one of the old 42nd."

"We were lying back in reserve when the word came that the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles had been badly cut up—the time when they lost Lt.-Col. Baker and so many men—and we were ordered up to the front at once, in broad daylight," said Brazier. "Of course we lost a terrible lot of men, Capt. Blackader being one of the first to fall at the head of D. Co. Then Capt. Pease took command and we got to the trenches, but we got a bad pounding."

"I got along all right until about one in the morning, when I was hit in the back by shrapnel. Two of the boys wanted to help me, but I thought I could make it all right. But, in the dark, I took the wrong way and went straight toward 'Fritzie's' lines, and got a bomb, which made a big hole in my hip and tore my kilt off."

That ended Brazier's fighting, and four P.P.C.L.I. men took him in charge, getting him back to the trenches, whence he worked his way through many months of hospital back to Montreal. Last night he was at his home, 211 Rielle Ave., Verdun.

FRENCH SCOT FROM WEST.

A French-Canadian who enlisted in the west and changed to the 13th Highlanders, was Napoleon St. Ours, of Danville, Que. He was in Edmonton when the war started, and enlisted with the 63rd, going over with the First Contingent. He saw a lot of service at "Plugstreet," and then transferred to the 13th in September of 1915.

"We made a big charge at Ypres on June 13th," he said, "and took three lines of trenches. I got buried twice by high explosive shells on the way, but they did not hurt me much, and I was able to carry on. But the third shell caught me fair in the leg and face, and that's why I'm here, after seven months in hospital, and with six months' convalescent duty ahead yet. But," he added, "it was worth it. We made good fighting there and played the game."

WAS WITH 5TH MOUNTED.

One of the few men who have come back from the ill-fated 5th Mounted Rifles, was Pte. George M. Lindman, a Stanstead man, who returned without his left foot, but thankful that he had not met the fate so many of his comrades encountered. Lindman said he had gone on with the battalion which was doing fine work at Zilliebecke.

"I was hit in the left foot, and it had to be taken off," said Lindman, "but I guess I am one of the few original men of the 5th to come back, and when I get fixed up it won't be so bad. Most of the rest were killed."

RUSSIAN WAS WITH 60TH.

A Russian Pole who had lived in the States, came to Canada and joined the 60th Victoria Rifles, was Pte. S. Wesolowsky. He said he had left Poland when a boy, his family staying there. In the summer of 1915 he heard that both his brothers had been killed fighting with the Russian army, and he decided it was time for him to enlist, so he joined the 60th, under Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne. He was in B Company, under Capt. (now Major Ralston), and was hit in the arm while digging a sap at Sentry Wood. A bit of shrapnel tore his arm, severing muscles and nerves, fortunately his left arm, which is pretty badly disabled.

THOSE WHO RETURNED.

Following are the men who returned last night:

H. Brazier, 92nd; A. Cannas, 23rd; M. Carr, 12th; J. Desormeaux, 5th C. M.R.; F. W. Dexter, 60th; H. G. Dickens, 23rd; F. Drummond, 23rd; J. V. Edgar, 39th; A. Forest, 23rd; W. Grant, 23rd; G. M. Inman, 40th; C. E. Johnstone, 11th; LeBlanc, 37th; R. Marshall, 12th; A. Papin, 23rd; Sergt. W. E. Powell, 37th; Acting-Comp. W. C. Reason, 224th; Ptes. A. Reynolds, 30th; J. Richardson, 9th; W. Boyer, 12th; Gunner, F. Sampson.

ALLIES DEMAND GOVERNMENT OF GREECE APOLOGIZE

Also Insist Greek Forces
Outside Peloponnesus
Be Reduced

PARIS, Jan. 2.—A Havas despatch from Piraeus, dated December 31, says: "The Ministers of France, Great Britain and Russia yesterday signed a note for presentation to the Greek Government, demanding the following guarantees and reparations:

"Guarantees—First, all Greek forces outside of Peloponnesus to be reduced to a number strictly necessary to the preservation of order and police duty; all corresponding arms and ammunition to be transported to Peloponnesus, including all cannon and machine guns; this situation to last as long as the Allies judge necessary. Second, prohibition of all meetings of reservists in Greece north of the Isthmus of Corinth, and no civilian to carry arms. Third, re-establishment of the Allies' control.

REPARATIONS DEMANDED.

"Reparations—First, all persons detained for high treason or for other political reasons to be released forthwith. Second, dismissal of the commandant of the first army corps, unless the Government shows that this measure should be applied to some other general. Third, the Greek Government to make apologies to the Allies' Ministers and flags at some public spot in Athens.

"The note concludes with the statement that the Allies reserve liberty of action in case the attitude of the Greek Government is unsatisfactory.

"The note undertakes on the part of the Allies not to permit the armed forces of the national Government to profit by the withdrawal of the Royal troops by passing the neutral zone established in agreement with the Greek Government, and states that the blockade of the Greek coasts will be maintained until full satisfaction with regard to the above points is accorded."

TWO SESSIONS OF PARLIAMENT ARE LIKELY THIS YEAR

Special to The Star by Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—If the present plans of the Government carry there will be two sessions of Parliament this year. That which has been summoned for January 18 is designated to be particularly brief, with its program confined to urgent measures.

For general legislation, public and private, another session is proposed in the autumn. The impending question of extending the term of Parliament, the war votes, the general estimates for maintenance, etc., and a non-contentious Budget will be introduced. The Government will likely let it go at that.

There are hopes of business being finished before Sir Robert Borden leaves for England, or at least so well advanced that the end would be in sight in the autumn. Legislation relating to the railway situation, the settlement of soldiers and public and private Bills and measures would be taken up. The report of the commission investigating the railways will not be made before April.

The plan in view has been made necessary by the War Conference, which may last a couple of months. Sir Robert Borden is needed in London and in Ottawa at the same time. It is hoped that the sessional plan will be carried out so as to permit his being here when the more important work of the session is up, afterwards going to the War Conference. Carrying out this idea assumes largely the passing of the legislation asking the Imperial Government to extend further the term of Parliament. The Government, with a majority in both Houses, could put it through, but no measure of force will likely be resorted to. If the Liberals oppose with any strenuousness the extension proposal, the Premier will hardly be able to go to the War Conference. In that event a general election would seem a very probable and natural development.

RASPUTIN DEAD AGAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—For the third time in two years, the death of the Monk Gregory Rasputin is reported today. Despatches from Petrograd report that the monk, who was supposed to wield such enormous influence over the Czar, was found dead on the bank of the Neva river, some despatches hinting at assassination.

RESIGNATION OF ROBERT LANSING LOOKED FOR NOW

Special to The Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, who succeeded Mr. Bryan in June, 1915, has been restive for several months. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lansing is not really the Secretary of State; Mr. Wilson is. And it is well known in Washington that the President does not want a Secretary of State who has ideas of his own, especially if those ideas conflict with the Wilson ideas.

Close friends of Mr. Lansing say that his ideas conflict with the Wilson ideas and that the most recent conflict was in connection with the timing of the American peace note. Mr. Lansing would have held it for a more opportune moment.

Mr. Lansing's resignation is expected before March 4.

The Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Australia, discussing the new Licensing Bill, rejected by thirty-seven votes to ten a motion to prohibit treating, and in West Australia a similar proposal was negatived by seven votes to nine.

↑ all 'joke' up
till Jan 14th
1917
2

[Authorised Edition]

The Great War

SPEECH

DELIVERED BY THE

RT. HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, M.P.
(Chancellor of the Exchequer)

AT THE QUEEN'S HALL, LONDON,
ON SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1914

*↑
better late
than never.*

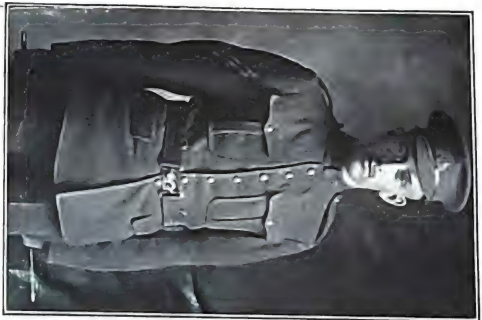
HODDER AND STOUGHTON, TORONTO

ONE PENNY

Serving Their King and Country



GEORGE EVELYN TINLING,
Lieutenant, 3rd East Lancashire.



CHARLES BURNABY TINLING,
Corporal, No. 3 General Hospital (McGill).



J. GORDON BOLE, B.A.,
Machine Gun Section, 19th Battalion,
2nd Canadian Overseas Contingent.



EDWARD C. EVANS,
Lieutenant, 42nd Battalion, C.E.F.

Mr. George E. Tinling was born in Hamilton, Ontario, 15th March, 1893. He received his early education at Highfield School, Hamilton. He afterwards attended St. Albans' School, Brockville, and passed from there into the Royal Military College, Kingston. At the outbreak of war he joined the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion, and was promoted to the rank of Corporal. He was awarded the Commendation in the British Army. He was gazetted as a Second Lieutenant in the 3rd East Lancashire Regiment and joined them in February, 1915, and was quartermaster in Plymouth. He has since been in France with a Service Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment. He is the younger son of Mr. Charles W. Tinling, of this Company.

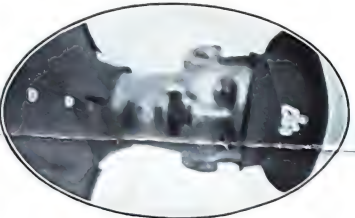
Mr. C. B. Tinling was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on the 30th of March, 1893. He received his early education at Highfield School, Hamilton, from where he passed into McGill University, entering the double course of Arts and Medicine. He is a member of the McGill University Medical Society. He has passed his third year in medicine. When the McGill University Corps was formed he, like other students, joined as a Private and was before long made Company's Sergeant-Major of the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion. On the death of one of the students, Mr. Tinling, who was a Lieutenant in the McGill Hospital Corps, was formed, he, like the other students, entered as a Private. Mr. Tinling had the opportunity of commanding two well-known Canadian regiments, but declined them feeling that he could do better service for the Empire as a Private in the McGill Hospital Corps. He is now with his Corps at Shorncliffe, England. He is the elder son of Mr. Charles W. Tinling, of this Company.

Born in Moose Jaw, May 19th, 1890—25 years of age. Educated at Proprietary School in Winnipeg. Graduate in Arts Toronto University, (Class of 1912). Took law course at Osgood, and will be called to the Bar in June, 1917. He left with his Battalion from the front. He is the elder son of Mr. W. W. Bole, Toronto, Thursday, May 13th last. He is the elder son of Mr. W. W. Bole, Toronto, Inspector of this Company.

Mr. Edward C. Evans is the elder son of Mr. Alfred B. Evans. He was born in Montreal, 16th July, 1895, and was educated at St. Albans School, Brockville and afterwards went into the Merchants Bank in Montreal. At the outbreak of war he joined the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion. This regiment is allied with the "Black Watch". He passed all the qualifying examinations for a Lieutenancy with success, and is now attached to the 42nd Battalion, C.E.F. "Black Watch" which will have sailed by the time this edition is off the press. It is interesting to know that Mr. Edward C. Evans is the youngest officer in the Regiment.



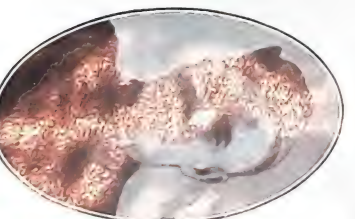
L. O. LYCETT,
Lance Corp, Army Medical Corps,
29th Battalion,
Vancouver Branch of the National.



GEO. F. MATTINSON,
Bomb, R.C.H. Artillery,
Son of Mr. James Mattinson,
Manager of Evans Kerr Branch of
the National.



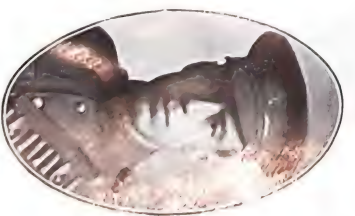
CHARLES S. MACPHERSON,
No. 167 Mechanical Transport
Division, C.A.S.C.,
Son of Mr. M. MacPherson,
Manager of the Ottawa Branch of
the National.



GEO. McLEOD,
Pic. 72 Seaforth Highlanders of
Canada, Wounded in France,
Vancouver Branch of the National.



C. LESEUR BLAMIED,
28th Battalion, 2nd Contingent.



W. J. HALPENNY,
2nd Battery, 1st Brigade C.F.A.,
Canadian Expeditionary Force.

1907 25 Nov 10 10
ous 8.30 P.M. 10
P.M. 10.10
re rubber boot.

RECEI

Date.....b

n. Signature:—

Y.

Here lies the Kaiser Bill—
"Praise God, from whom

From a Germu
Here lies the Kaiser, scot
Yet better men, I find,
Brave and strong in trou
Would that the same co

Here lies Kais

An execrable monster;
An assassin of defensele
dren;
A murderer of countless t
A despoiler of his country
A wrecker of peaceful bo
Despised, detested and ab
With Judas, Pontius Pila
be handed down from
A heartless, merciless,
Unmourned and unsung.

Army Form C. 398.

To:—

A

1 Officer 25 men to report at
Gordon House 8.30 p.m. for work
with 8th Field Coy. C.E. at
RS 3. Take rubber boots.

DESPATCH.

RECEIPT.

Sender's No.....

Date.....hour.....m.

Date.....hour.....m.

Signature:—

URGENT or ORDINARY.

Epitaphs on the Kaiser

(Note to contributors: No more contributions for this department received after noon, November 16, 1916.)

A CURIOUS combination, Me und Gott!
And one of them lies buried in this spot.

In heaven the Kaiser was not forgotten;
On the pearly gates he saw "Verboten!"

When Bill descended to the shades
The Devil shouted to his aids:
"We'll have to raise more hell, we will,
Or this won't seem like home to Bill!"

Beneath this narrow strip of sod
The German Kaiser lies, thank God!

With Charon by the river Styx
Stands Bill without his crown;
They're waiting for a submarine
To take the Kaiser down.

Because of what a suffering world endured,
This dead king's goodness often was obscured.

Little Willie's dead and gone;
He neither shrieks nor hollers—
His Kriegspiel's cost was armies lost
And forty billion dollars.

Lies here the Kaiser.
God was the wiser.

Here lies the Kaiser Bill—and so
"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!"

From a German Subscriber
Here lies the Kaiser, scorned by you,
Yet better men, I find, are few.
Brave and strong in trouble and strife,
Would that the same could be said of LIFE!

Here lies Kaiser Wilhelm—
An execrable monster;
An assassin of defenseless men, women and chil-
dren;
A murderer of countless thousands of his fellow men;
A despoiler of his country;
A wrecker of peaceful homes;
Despised, detested and abhorred of all men.
With Judas, Pontius Pilate and Herod, his name will
be handed down from generation to generation as
A heartless, merciless, pitiless, bloodthirsty tyrant,
Unmourned and unsung.

By kind permission of Lt-Col. R.T. Pelly, D.S.O.

The P.P.C.L.I. COMEDY Co

present their latest REVUE

"STOP THAT NOISE!"

to the 42nd Battalion

under patronage of Lt.-Col. G. S. CANTLIE.

Here
ends
vol. VII

Jan 15th 1911

These
I observed

by contrast
the end of

War.



Lance Corp.
Denny (prisoner of
war), 861 Dufferin



Pte. John Cave
in action,
2411 Casgrain St.



Sergt. W. J.
Yemmel (wounded),
1408 Clark street.



Sergt. Philip
Martin (wounded),
Montreal.



Pte. John Cox,
(wounded), 1487
Gardner street.



Sergt. P. B. Pennington (killed in ac-
tion), 606 Sherbrooke street west.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Pte. G. Howies
(reported killed in
action), 240 Robur-
val street.



Pte. M. McIver
(wounded and miss-
ing), 2217 St. Domi-
nique street.

ON CASUALTY LIST



The two soldiers in the pictures
above have both given their lives for
the Empire. They are the sons of
Mrs. A. J. Caldwell 12a Brissette
street, Cote St. Paul. The picture on
the left is that of Lance-Sergt.
George W. Caldwell and the other
Wesley his brother, both went over-
seas with the 42nd Highlanders.
George was killed on September 16
and was twenty-nine years of age.
Wesley was killed March 23rd, and
was twenty-two years of age.

additional Casualties.



Pte. L. A. Critchell (wounded), 164 Fairmount avenue west.



Pte. J. B. Marshall (wounded), 350 Charron street.



PTE. W. E. R. ECKHARDT,
44 Park Avenue.

Montreal Soldier Wounded In Action



PTE. W. H. WILSON.

Wounded by shrapnel in the thigh is the fate of Pte. W. H. Wilson, 11 Tara Hall ave. He is now in Bagthorpe Military Hospital, Nottingham. Previous to enlisting he was employed at Place Viger station. He is twenty-one years of age.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Sergt. William Fitzgerald (wounded), 901 Clarke street.



Pte. A. Clark (wounded), 174 Lafontaine street.



Pte. J. M. Wylie (reported wounded), 114 Cartier street.

Lance-Corp. John Douglas Barber is in the military hospital at Chatham suffering from shell shock. He enlisted with the 7th Battalion and before enlisting was employed by the C. N. R. in British Columbia. His mother lives at 1798 Park avenue. After six weeks in France he was promoted to a lance corporal. He is a son of the late Dr. John Barber, of Nassagaweya, Ont.

PTE. JAMES SAUNDERS.

Pte. James Saunders, gunshot wounds in shoulder, is in the Queen Mary Hospital at Whalley, England. In January last he was wounded in the head but returned to duty. He enlisted in the 42nd Highlanders and was employed at the Grand Trunk Yards at Pointe St. Charles. He lived at 296 Magdalen street. One brother is with the 87th Battalion while a brother-in-law is also in the Highlanders.

LANCE-CORP. J. REID.

Lance-Corp. James S. Reid, a member of the 42nd Highlanders is reported wounded with gunshot in the neck and back. He was employed by the Grand Trunk and lived with his mother at 82 Sabastopol street. He has one brother also serving with the Canadian forces.



PTE. GEORGE PAYNE (killed in action), 121 Gordon avenue.



CORP. MARTIN FORREST (wounded), Montreal.



PTE. JOHN S. SCOTT,
182a Drolet Street



NATIONAL DRUG NEWS



CAPT. EDWARD C. EVANS.

CAPT. Evans, son of A. B. Evans, Esq., Vice-President of the National Drug Co., was wounded in the great battle of the Somme, Oct. 7th, and is now in The London Hospital where he was operated on for the removal of shrapnel from the head and hand. We are glad to say the operation was successful and he is now recovering.

Capt. Evans was born in Montreal, and educated at St. Alban's School, Brockville, Ont. After leaving school he joined the staff of the Merchants' Bank, and at the outbreak of the war, when only 19 years of age, offered his services, and was given a commission as Lieutenant, and went overseas with the 42nd Battalion, the second unit of the 5th Royal Highlanders. He was a year at the front, taking part in some of the heavy fighting at Ypres and the Somme.

During the battle in which he was wounded, he was Acting Captain of A Company, 42nd Battalion, in which capacity he led his men in a manner worthy of the traditions of the British Army, and in keeping with the splendid record made by Canadians at the front. He was afterwards gazetted Captain, which is the Authorities' opinion of his ability as a soldier.

We might state, it has been since learned, that the steel helmet introduced since the war began, saved his life. We hope he will be further spared, and return safely after final victory.

LIEUT. E. C. EVANS.

Lieut. E. C. Evans has been slightly wounded according to private advices received by his father, Mr. Alfred B. Evans, vice-president of the National Drug and Chemical Company. The official notification to Mr. Evans says that he is wounded in the head and hand and that he is in a military hospital at Rouen, France. Since receiving the official notification Mr. Evans has received a cable from his son, which confirms the official report and adds that his wounds are slight. Lieut. Evans, who is twenty-one years old, was in the employ of the Merchants' Bank of Canada at the outbreak of the war and at once joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada to get military training. When the second Highland battalion was recruited he was given a commission and went overseas with that unit. He had been at the front for over a year and is mentioned in the casualty lists for the first time. He was educated at St. Albans School and resided with his parents at 325 Peel street.

Standard "Monty" Montgomery of McGill Tells of His Troubles With Huns

"Monty" Montgomery, the famous footballer of McGill, who is now at the front as Lieut. L. C. Montgomery of a regiment of Highlanders, tells an interesting story in a letter received yesterday at the University.

He says: "Yesterday we left the reserve position and came into the trenches here. I'll never forget the first trip in. The shrapnel burst uncomfortably close at times, and we don't require many lessons to duck. We however were very lucky and had only one casualty. One fellow was hit in the hand and I had an opportunity of doing first aid. It was some fun relieving with everything quite dark, and the trenches far from dry. I wish you could see me now—in mud from the cars down. Every now and then there is a 'psst,' as a bullet strikes the mud.

"This morning I had the 'pleasant' job of seeing that the bodies are dug out of our trenches and put into shell holes. It reminded me of the dissecting room.

The battalion had a little hard luck yesterday. Five officers and the Colonel were reconnoitering when a shell exploded and got four of them. The scout officer was killed

and three others were wounded. Teddy Evans, my company O. C., was slightly wounded in the head and hand.

A Free Bed.

"You should see where we sleep. A sloping plank in one of Fritz's dug-outs. I hope he doesn't land us with a shell. At present they are dropping to the right of us.

(Later.) "Here I am, sitting on a sand-bag, against the side of a parapet, and unconsciously ducking my nut as the 'whizzbangs' and H. E.s go overhead. A minute ago one struck around the corner of the trench, and just about buried our common store. Last night I was doing my tour of duty, and we had a little excitement. The Boches had a little surprise party and caught one of our rationing parties. They got two of our boys. One fellow managed to scramble into a trench, where I gave him first aid. He had two leg wounds and one elbow wound. After getting him on the stretcher he crawled out sergeant major and I crawled out and looked for the other. We found him, but the poor beggar was dead. All I could do was to drag the body into a shell hole."

MONTREAL HIGHLAND BATTALION HAS WON MUCH PRAISE

Stories of Acts of Gallantry by Its Officers Have Reached London

CAPT. NORSWORTHY'S FEAT

Thirty-four Canadian Officers and 459 Non-Coms. and Men Have Sailed for Home

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

London, October 12.—Stories of acts of gallantry by officers of the Montreal Highland battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. George Cantlie, a Canadian Pacific Railway official, have reached London this week. This battalion, which has seen a good deal of fighting on the Somme front, was also heavily engaged in the battle of Zillebeke on June 1st, when the Third Canadian Division suffered heavily.

Among the officers who distinguished themselves in the fighting during September is Captain Stanley Norsworthy, brother of Major Edward C. Norsworthy, of Montreal, who was killed in the second battle of Ypres in June, 1915. Captain Norsworthy, who was shot through both legs in the mid-September fighting, has arrived at the Royal Free Hospital from France, and stood the journey well.

From another Highland officer The Montreal Gazette correspondent received interesting details of Captain Norsworthy's bravery in action, and the behaviour of the Montreal battalion commanded by Col. Cantlie. Although the men did not capture any village, as fell to the lot of the French-Canadians and the Nova Scotians, they were twice in sharp attacks, and gained their objective each time. On the second day of the big attack the Montreal battalion took two trenches, after having had only a half hour's notice of the advance. In this action Captain Norsworthy, carrying orders, dashed across No Man's Land, and when half way to his objective he was wounded in both knees by a gunshot. He crawled the remainder of the distance and delivered the dispatch. Then he crawled back and received medical attention. "That," said Col. Cantlie to one officer, "is what I call spirit." Captain Norsworthy, who was only married recently, was visited by his wife today.

Lieut. J. K. Matheson, of Calgary, of the same battalion, was wounded a week ago while reconnoitering on the Courcellette front. With him were Lieuts. E. C. Evans and C. B. Topp. All three were hit by a shell which exploded near headquarters, just as the party was returning.

Lieut. Percy Ross, a scout officer of the battalion, who had just received his commission, was killed outright at the same time.

In the attacks, Lieuts. J. K. and S. K. Mathewson, the latter of Montreal, led their men. Owing to the effective work of the artillery, the Highlanders were able to creep up behind the barrage about fifteen yards from the trenches, and one minute after the barrage lifted the German trenches were taken, with 93 prisoners.

TORONTO CHAPLAIN PRAISED.

Captain Kirkpatrick, the Toronto chaplain, is the subject of praise from officers recently from the front. He insists on following the men of his battalion wherever they go.

WOUNDS ARE SLIGHT



Herald.
LT. E. C. EVANS, (anbal Picture)
325 Peel Street

in the trenches.

Lieut. E. C. Evans.

Mr. A. B. Evans, Vice-president of the National Drug Co., is in receipt of a cable from his brother in London, stating that his son, Lieut. Howard C. Evans' wounds are of a very slight nature and that he has been transferred from No. 8 General Hospital, Rouen, France, to the London Hospital, London. Lt. Evans went overseas with the 42nd Battalion and was in the trenches from October, 1915, up to the time he received his wounds. He is 21 years of age and was educated at St. Albans School, Brockville.

DETAILS ABOUT LOCAL SOLDIERS ON LATEST LISTS

Particulars of Brave Soldiers Who are Killed and Wounded

The following details have been received regarding Montreal soldiers whose names appear on the casualty list:

LIEUT. E. H. CHAUVIN.

Lieut. E. H. Chauvin, eldest son of N. H. Chauvin, of the law firm of Heneker, Chauvin and Baker, is reported missing. Early in 1915 he gave up his studies at McGill University, where he was in his second year Arts, and took a commission in the mounted rifle regiment commanded by Lieut.-Col. Baker, a member of his father's firm. He has been at the front for over a year, and is now mentioned on the casualty list for the second time. When Lieut.-Col. Baker was killed last June, Lieut. Chauvin was wounded by shrapnel and buried by shell explosion. He returned to the firing line after ten days in hospital. Lieut. Chauvin is twenty-two years of age, and lived with his parents at 720 Maplewood avenue, Outremont. A brother is serving with the Canadian Artillery.

LIEUT. E. C. EVANS.

Lieut. E. C. Evans, son of Alfred B. Evans, vice-president of the National Drug and Chemical Company, has been wounded in the head and hand, and is in hospital at Rouen. He has sent a cable to his father, which states that his wounds are slight. Lieut. Evans was in the employ of the Merchants' Bank, and on the outbreak of the war joined the 5th Royal Highlanders for training. He went overseas with the 2nd Highland Battalion. He is twenty-one years of age, and lived with his parents at 325 Peel street.

Canadian Casualties

OVER A THOUSAND MORE NAMES FROM CASUALTIES LISTS

Thirteen Montreal Men Included in Killed and Wounded

RESULTS OF THE FIGHTING LAST WEEK

Returns Still Pouring Into
Record Office at
Ottawa

Only Special to The Star.

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Up to 2 a.m. additional casualties issued at the Record Office totalled 1,003 for the day. The lists include thirteen Montreals.

Two lists published yesterday morning totalled 455 names and included 13 Montreals.

The next list, which was issued at 7.30 last evening, contained the names of 174 Old Countrymen, all with next-of-kin in the United Kingdom. Fifty-nine additional casualties were made public in a midnight list.

The casualties reported in lists mentioned are believed to have occurred in last week's fighting.

Montreals in the list are:

Captain Charles J. Sylvester, 296 Prince Arthur street west, missing, believed killed.

Lieut. Edward C. Evans, 325 Peel street, wounded.

Lieut. Henri H. Moreau, 22 Laval avenue, wounded and missing.

Lieut. Henry Moreau, 22 Laval avenue, wounded and missing.

Lieut. Henry Stockwell Day, 737 Pine avenue, wounded.

25970, Private William A. Martin, 80a Hyde street, wounded.

154716, Pioneer Harold Perry, 69 Beaver Hall Hill, wounded.

26616, Private Maurice A. Bastable, 22 St. James street, wounded.

12032, Private John Ball, 493d St. Valer street, wounded.

41260, Private J. H. Levesque, 789 Laurier avenue east, wounded.

44214, Private W. Saucier, 565 Aly street, wounded.

477135, Private Edward Hanson, 475 Regent street, wounded.

44000, Private A. Malcolm, 34 Richmond house, wounded.

423420, Private John Burnham, 1068 St. James street, wounded.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Lieut. Edward C. Evans (wounded),
325 Peel Street.

MAJOR CHISHOLM, MILITARY CROSS, ON WOUNDED LIST

Went from Here as a
Lieutenant with the
Westmount Boys

OTHERS NAMED IN CASUALTIES

Lieut. E. C. Evans and
Lieut. H. S. Day are
Also Wounded

News has been received by the Rev. John Chisholm that his son Major Hugh Alexander Chisholm, M. C., has been wounded in action, and is now in hospital. The telegram from the officer in charge of records stated he has been admitted to No. 2 Red Cross Hospital, Rouen, October 9, gunshot wound in side.

Major Chisholm went from Montreal as a lieutenant in the 23rd Westmount Battalion under Lieut. Col. Fisher, and was transferred to the 3rd Battalion, gaining his captaincy in November of last year. Prior to this he had been slightly wounded but had remained on duty in the trenches. Last June he took part in the battle which raged around Mount Sorel, being the first man to reach the summit of the mountain after a fierce struggle, and fire the

flare which signalled to the British artillery that the hill had been captured. For his bravery on this occasion Capt. Chisholm was awarded the Military Cross and promoted to Major. He has taken part in all the big battles of the Canadian troops since April of last year, and this is the first time he has been incapacitated.

His brother John Walter Chisholm died of wounds while a prisoner in Germany, after having done gallant service in the Princess Patricia's.

LIEUT. E. C. EVANS.

Lieut. Edward Cassius Evans, wounded, is twenty-one years of age. He has been slightly wounded in the head and hand, and was in the General Hospital at Rouen, being moved to a hospital in London yesterday. Lieut. Evans was formerly in the Merchants Bank of Canada, and lived at 325 Peel street, being the son of Alfred B. Evans, vice-president of the National Drug and Chemical Company, Limited.

LIEUT. H. S. DAY.

Lieut. Henry Stockwell Day, also reported as wounded, is in No. 8 General Hospital at Rouen, with a gunshot wound in the leg, and a fracture of the thigh. Lieut. Day enlisted in May last year, with the McGill Hospital unit, but transferred to the Canadian Field Artillery in May, 1916. He is the son of M. H. Day, of 737 Pine avenue west, and was employed at N. B. Stark & Co., bond brokers. He has a brother also in the artillery.

SAILED FOR CANADA

More Than 200 Officers and
Men in Returning Party

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident
Staff Correspondent.

London, November 26.—Among the officers who have just sailed for Canada on sick leave or for special purpose are: Majors Lafliche, Daly, Gingras, H. A. Chisholm, J. Eakins, W. T. M. McKinnon, A. G. Cameron, D.A.A.G., Third Division; C. S. Shipman, A. H. Nutter, H. E. Foster, Capt. E. W. Wright, C. K. Masters, E. C. Evans, W. L. McBeth, M. E. Copeland, H. C. Duncan, J. W. Tip-ton, C. E. Kilmer, H. A. Taylor, Lieuts. L. R. Duff, E. T. Fitzsimon, F. D. Elliott, D. MacAlpine, J. W. Straith, W. G. Harris, D. G. Peters, C. E. McDonald, H. Brunton, C. B. Reilly, W. L. Aitken, F. G. Bond, F. D. Fortier, H. R. Murphy, J. B. Hoodless, H. E. Legare, D. G. McIntosh, S. S. Jones, W. B. Russell, J. M. Donaldson, R. W. Parke, W. M. Jones, D. James, G. A. Ger-ald, H. P. MacKeen, W. E. Gardner, C. W. Black, F. M. Murray, N. J. Marion, E. Muro, Nursing Sisters G. Sangster, P. Ivey, M. Parkins, and A. N. Dancy.

The party is in charge of Major R. B. Ross and Capt. J. L. Gibson, with Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hardy as medical officer. The party includes 200 non-coms and men.

CANADIANS TAKE NEW POSITIONS

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Lt.-Col. T. B. Welch, of Windsor, has left for duty in Canada. Lt. Ross of Windsor has gone away for three months' sick leave.

The following have gone to France: Capt. Roy, of the Vets.; Maj. C. Oates, of the Medicals; Capt. W. L. Gibson, Capt. Paymaster D. G. Campbell, Capt. S. S. Burnham, Capt. R. E. Russell, Capt. J. A. Jeffery, and Lt.-Col. C. R. Hill.

The following have been granted leave in Canada: Maj. A. H. Chisholm, J. Eakins, W. T. McKinnon, Capt. L. C. Evans, E. W. Wright, C. K. Masters, G. Robinson, A. S. Morrison, and W. J. Kells.

XX CANADIANS RETURN TO CANADA

Eight Cars of Mail Come
With Party.

Associated Press Despatch.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Dec. 4. — The steamship Missanible arrived here today with 186 officers and men and nursing sisters home from the war.

The officers are: Maj. R. B. Ross, 18th Battalion, officer in charge; Capt. J. L. Gibson, 8th Battalion; Lieut. E. T. Fitzsimmons, 2nd Battalion; Lieut. L. R. Griff, 3rd Battalion; Lieut. F. D. Elliott, 13th; Lieut. D. McAlpine, 1st C.M.R.; Lieut. J. W. Straithmies, C.F.A.; Lieut. W. G. Harris, C.F.A. (new post); Lieut. D. G. Peters, 4th; Maj. D. Gingras, 22nd; Capt. J. M. Tip-ton, C.C.A.C.; Capt. H. C. Duncan, C.A.M.C.; Nursing Sisters P. A. Ivey, P. Lloyd and M. F. Parkins; Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hardy, C.A.M.C., medical officer; Captains M. L. C. McBeth, C.A.M.V.; C. E. Killer, 9th; M. E. Copland, 14th; H. A. Taylor, C.F.A.; Maj. L. R. Laffie, 2nd; Maj. A. L. Nutt, 25th; Lieuts. E. McDonald, 48th; H. Brunton, 4th; C. B. Reilly, 42nd; W. L. Alken, 43rd; J. D. Stone, 36th; F. G. Bond, C.A.F.A.; J. B. Boodles, C.G.A.; C. W. Black, C.G.A.; H. E. Legure, 22nd; W. B. Russell, 5th Battalion, C.M.R.; D. G. MacIntosh, F. D. Fortler, Engineers; H. R. Murphy, 16th Battalion; H. H. MacKeen, 2nd Ammunition Column; J. M. Donaldson, 52nd Battalion; R. W. Parke, 58th; W. M. Jones, 4th; W. E. Gardner, 4th; E. Munro, 35th; N. J. Marcan, R. Murray, 15th Battalion; G. A. Gerald, 8th; Maj. H. A. Chisholm, 3rd; Maj. A. G. Cameron, D.A.A.D., 3rd Division; G. Eakins, C.F.A.; Maj. W. T. McKinnon, C.A.M.C.; Capt. G. W. Kells, No. 2 Field Ambulance Depot; Capt. W. J. Moran, P.T.D.; G. Robinson, 3rd Division Cavalry; Capt. A. S. Morrison, S.T.M.B.; Capt. C. K. Masters, 9th; Capt. E. W. Wright, 3rd; Capt. E. C. Evans, 42nd; Nursing Sister G. Sangster, C.A.M.C.; Sergts. W. A. McCallum, H. F. Ellis, James Larkin, 5th Battalion; and Sergt. R. Woffenden. The Missanible also brought eight cars of Canadian mail.

1916

42nd Bn

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from

ON CASUALTY LIST



Sgt. W. F. Maberly (wounded), 412 Church avenue, Verdun.

KILLED IN ACTION



Pte. James M. Loughren, 167 Boyer street.

WOUNDED AGAIN



PTE. JOHN WILLIAMS.
89a Chatham Street.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Sergt. John McNaught (died of wounds), 37 Fenwick avenue, Montreal West.

WOUNDED



Pte. Hugh Brown, 44 Anderson Street.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Sergt W. H. Thomas, wounded, 7729 Casgrain street.



Pte. John K. Scott (wounded), 182a Drolet street.



Pte. T. W. Townsend (wounded), St. Lambert.



Pte. B. E. MENZIES whose seven brothers have been killed in action. He lived at Greenfield Park, South Shore.



Pte. J. I. Winters (wounded), 199 Panet street.



Pte. Joseph A. Bedard (wounded), 100 Desery street.



Pte. C. P. Massie (killed in action), 57 Brewster avenue.

ON CASUALTY LIST



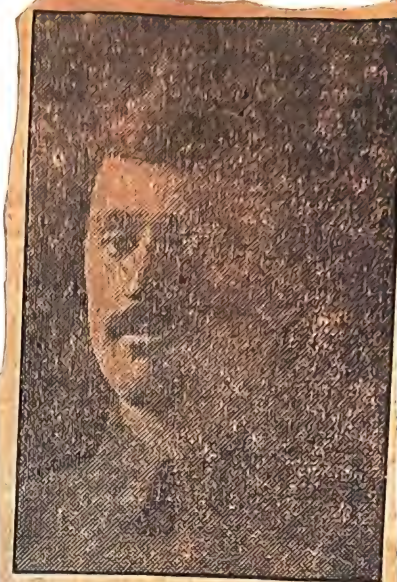
Pte. W. H. Stormont (wounded),
1253 Des Erables Street.



Pte. Henry Westerman (wounded by
gunshot in temple),
25 Rozel street,
Point St. Charles.



Pte. Walter Mason
(wounded), 433
Joliette street.



Pte. D. E. Lewis (killed in ac-
tion), 873 Wellington street.



Pte. C. J. W. Pea-
cock (killed in ac-
tion), 1822 Hutchi-
son street.



Pte. Stanley Mur-
ray (wounded), 1600
Cadieux street.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Pte. Charles Ellison (wounded), for-
merly of Montreal.



Sergt. F. T. Fraser (wounded), 1060
Fairmount avenue.



Pte. E. H. J.
Kent (wounded)
1626
Delorimie
avenue.



Pte. James Saan-
ders (wounded),
206 Magdalen street.



Pte. E. A. Mc-
Kenzie (wounded),
482 Charlevoix
street.



Pte. James Cox
(wounded), 17 St.
Luke street.



Pte. Harry Coch-
ran (wounded for
time), 1404
Clarke street.



Lance-Corp. J
O. Seaton (died of
wounds), 82 St.
Antoine street.



Pte. W. H. Wil-
son (wounded), 11
Tara Hall aven-
ue.



Pte. George Mc-
Granahan (wound-
ed), 288 Fifth ave-
nue, Maisonneuve.



Pte. William
Thompson (wound-
ed), 847 Iberville
street.



Pte. John Craw-
ford (wounded), 340
Bourbonniere street

PTE. J. M. LOUGHREN.

His sister, with whom he lived at 141 Roger street, has been notified that Pte. James M. Loughren, member of a Montreal Highland battalion was killed in action on Aug. 19. Pte. Loughren, who was an employee of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, was originally a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada. He was unmarried, and was twenty-nine years old. His father is Patrick Loughren, foreman in The Star composing room. His brother is in Hillhouse Military Hospital, Munster, England.

PTE. JOHN DUFF.

Pte. John Duff, of the 7th Battalion, who has been shot in the right leg is in hospital at Wynebourg. He enlisted in January of this year, being formerly employed by the Electric Fuse Company. He resided with his parents at 3000 Clarke street, and has an uncle in the 42nd Battalion, James Crichton, who has also been wounded.

SERGT. J. McNAUGHT.

Sergt. John McNaught of 37 Fenwick avenue, Montreal West, who has died of wounds went with the first contingent from the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada as a private but gained his stripes on the battlefield. He came through the battle of Langemarck, was gassed and later wounded by a sniper in the orchard battle. He was a sniper and bomber later, and was wounded on Aug. 7, dying of his wounds same day. Sergt. McNaught is survived by his widow and child, and was born in Farquhar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

LIEUT. ALAN ROUTLEDGE—Died of wounds received in action on September 12 in France. Lieut. Allan Routledge of the 42nd Highlanders, aged 21, son of Mrs. Routledge of Belmore, Georgeville, Quebec, and grandson of the late Sir Hugh Allan.

PTE. A. FERGUSON.

Details of the death of Pte. A. Ferguson, 60 Sebastopol, Point St. Charles, have been received by the dead soldier's wife in a sympathetic letter from Cap. Lowell Foster. Pte. Ferguson with some other men was returning to the rest station after a long spell in the trenches, when a bursting shell fell among them. Pte. Ferguson was instantly killed. He was born in Scotland twenty-seven years ago and went overseas with a local Highland battalion. He was well-known as a football player. Three brothers are in the British army. His father who died recently was at one time a member of the Royal Scottish Regiment.

PTE. H. SOPPIT.

Mrs. Hugh Soppit, 354 Liverpool street, Point St. Charles, has received word that her husband who went over with a Highland regiment has been wounded. Pte. Soppit is thirty-two years of age.

SERGT. W. MOORE.

Acting Sergt. William Moore, has been killed in action. He enlisted with the 42nd Highland Battalion as a private, and had been in the firing line about twelve months. About two months ago he was made temporarily sergeant, and, according to information contained in a letter to a friend of his in Montreal from a friend at the front, the dead soldier had been spoken of as receiving the D.C.M. Before enlisting he was employed at the University Club, and previous to that was at the Montreal Hunt Club. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and came to Canada about

SERGT. CHARLES MOORE.

Sergt. Charles Moore has been killed in action. He was recently awarded the D. C. M. for great bravery under fire. He went to the front with a local Highland battalion over a year ago. He resided with his wife in Verdun and was well known as a soccer player. His brother, in the same battalion, has been wounded.



Corp. J. Rae (second time wounded), 61 Marin avenue.



Pte. M. J. Ryan (wounded), Paxton avenue.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Quartermaster-Sergt. John S. Youngson (wounded), 241 Maple street.

LIEUT. ALAN ROUTLEDGE—Died of wounds received in action on September 12 in France. Lieut. Allan Routledge of the 42nd Highlanders, aged 21, son of Mrs. Routledge of Belmore, Georgeville, Quebec, and grandson of the late Sir Hugh Allan.



Pte. William Romney (wounded), 4470 St. Catherine street west.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Sergt. George H. Taylor (wounded), 1753 Clarke.



Sergt. H. J. Douglas (wounded), 120a St. Alexander street.



Pte. J. N. Haslett (second time wounded), 83d Marin avenue.



Lance-Corp. Georg Hubbert (wounded), 1687 De la Roche street.



Lance-Corp. John H. Arnott (died of wounds), 228a Knox street.



Pte. H. Quinlan (wounded), 403 Galt avenue.



Pte. C. J. Hurst (wounded), 722 Mullus street.



Pte. A. Cantwell (wounded), 837 Demontigny street east.



Pte. T. O. Bayes (wounded), 468 Joliette street.



Lance-Corp. Y. W. Gigey (wounded), 3197 Verville street.



Sergt. W. Moore (killed in action), Montreal.



Pte. C. Shaw (wounded), 624 St. Catherine street west.



Pte. Neil Macneil (killed in action), 924 Gertrude street Verdun.



Pte. H. A. Williams second time wounded, 1232a Wellington street.



Pte. George Parker (wounded), 1381 Delorimier avenue.



Lance-Corp. H. G. Barrett (wounded), 123 11th avenue, Lachine.



Pte. W. J. Burrows (wounded), 60 Coursol street.



Pte. Donald C. MacNaughton wounded, 287 Harvard avenue.



Lance-Corp. H. Clark (wounded), 10 Colonial avenue.



Pte. Allan Rheam (killed in action), 72 Gordon avenue, Verdun.



Pte. Albert Edwards (wounded), 699 Wellington St.



Sapper G. H. Kents (died of wounds), 107 Lafontaine st.



Pte. Joseph G. Carter (wounded), 1113 Demontigny street east.



Bugler Albert Jones (wounded), 42nd Highlanders.



Pte. J. A. Parsons (second time wounded), 2382 street.



Pte. William Eeld killed in action, 2482 St. Dominique street.



Pte. George MacKenzie (died of wounds), 48 Rushbrooke street.



Sergt. R. McIntyre (wounded), 222 Hochelaga street.



Pte. J. Walton (suffering from shell shock), 1711 Mance street.



Pte. A. C. Green (wounded), 160 Queanell street.



Pte. John Heron (wounded), 307 St. Phillip street.



Lance-Corp. A. J. Hodge (wounded), 75 Wurtels street.



Sergt. C. W. Parker (wounded), 1381 Delorimier avenue.



James D. Murphy, who is serving in the Navy, and his brother, Pte. J. J. Murphy, of the 42nd Highlanders, who has been wounded in the shoulder. Their parents reside at 188 Chateaugay street, Point St. Charles.



Pte. J. J. Murphy (wounded), Montreal.



Pte. S. Skelton (wounded), 70 15th avenue, Lachine.



Pte. H. O. Baxter (killed in action), 6 Prince street.



Pte. T. J. Staver (wounded), 11 Clyde street.



Pte. Thomas Hall (wounded), 260 Courcel street.



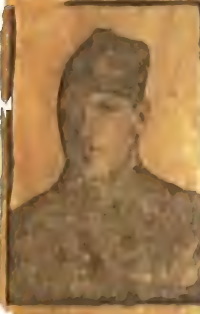
Lance-Corp. G. Hubbert (wounded), 1089 De la Roche street.



Pte. Arthur Bowley (wounded), 1206 Melville street.



Pte. W. M. Lister (wounded), 1797 Evelyn street.



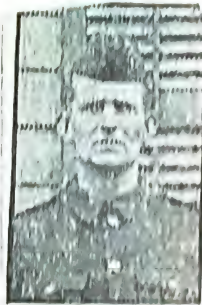
Pte. Gordon H. Lilly (wounded), 31 Dorset street.



Serjt.-Major J. H. Joseph (wounded), 1633 DesRables street.



Corp. John Kyrle (wounded), 330 Chamby street.



Pte. R. Gourde (wounded), 841-merrell Apartments.



Pte. Gordon Robert Lilly, 78 Royal street, Point St. Charles, who was injured when a shell fired from a distance of fifteen miles landed right into his company killing fourteen, including three officers and wounding several others.



Pte. D. B. Small (wounded), Montreal.



Pte. Thomas Har- (killed in action), 1729 DesRables street.



Pte. G. Goldney (wounded), 941 St. Martin street.



Pte. H. B. Ralph (wounded), 2679 Dorset street.



Pte. J. Pithers (wounded), 1111 Dorset street.



Pte. W. T. Taylor (wounded), 857 1/2 Plannade avenue.



Serjt. R. Matheson (wounded), 51 Walker avenue.



Serjt. S. Crick (killed in action), Montreal.





Pte. W. T. Bennett (wounded), Montreal.



Pte. G. T. Mackay (suffering from shell shock), 31 Coleraine street.

ON CASUALTY LIST



Pte. S. J. Samson (wounded), 78 St. Antoine street.



Pte. A. G. Gordon (killed in action), 1768 Esplanade avenue.

ANOTHER LOCAL SOCCER PLAYER KILLED IN ACTION



SERG. CHARLES MOORE.

The news reached Montreal last night that Sergt. Charlie Moore, of the 42nd. Battalion, who recently won the Military Medal for bravery, and an old Royal Rover soccer player, has been killed in action.



Pte. Robert Jackson (wounded), 2111 Clarke street.



Lance-Corp. N. B. Neasmith (killed in action), Montreal.



Pte. Alexander D. Hutcheon (died of wounds), St. Canute, Que.



Pte. Norman Fisher (wounded and missing), 1703 St. James street.



Company Sergt. Major William Westward (killed in action), Montreal.



Pte. F. Gregory (killed in action), Montreal.



Pte. James Sergeant (killed in action), 2430 Lasalle avenue.

Pte. John Crawford, wounded in the left arm, is in the military hospital at Colchester. He went overseas with the 42nd Highlanders, and lived at 340 Bourbonnier street. He has one son in the 73rd battery at Petawawa.

PTE. A. G. GORDON.

Pte. Alexander G. Gordon, killed in action, was the second son of John James Gordon, of 1196 Bordeaux street. He was twenty-four years of age and was employed at the C. P. R. Angus Shops before he enlisted with the Highlanders. He was a member of the Kenata Boating Club at Chateauguay Basin. A brother is in the same battalion.

CAPT. WM. A. GRAFFTEY.

Capt. William A. Grafftey, son of Ald. Grafftey, of 616 Sydenham avenue, Westmount, is in No. 7 Stationary Hospital at Boulogne, suffering from gunshot wounds in the thigh. Capt. Grafftey went overseas in June last year with a local Highland battalion, he was then a lieutenant, but was promoted about three months ago. Capt. Grafftey is thirty-three years of age, and was graduated from McGill University in science in 1914, and was a member of the Canadian Pacific Railway engineering staff when war was declared. A brother, Stuart Grafftey, is a sub-lieutenant in the Canadian motor boat patrol service.

PTE. L. LEPAGE.

Pte. L. LePage, wounded in the right thigh, is now in hospital at Hapapat. He enlisted in the 66th Winnipeg Battalion and before enlisting was employed by the C. P. R.

Here ends

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